The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARPETS.

CARPETS

WE OFFER

500 Pieces Tapestry Brussels At 60c

PER YARD UNTIL CLOSED OUT.

Chicago Carpet Co.,

158 to 162 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Walker Boot.

I. P. Farnum

Wholesale Dealer in

Boots & Shoes

240 Madison Street,

CHICAGO.

Sole Agent in Chicago for the Celebrated J. H. & S. M. WALKER BOOT.

Send for Price List.

SCARFS.



The best fitting Scarf ever made.

Special attachment for turned down collars.

Samples sent on application.

THOMAS & RAYNER,

Manufacturers,

254 Madison-st.

CUTLERY.

OLD RELIABLE.

Jos. Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm's

POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS,

Ladies' Fine Scissors, Nail and Work Sets, Nail Nippers, Tweezers, Cork Screws, Novelties, &c.

MANASSE, Importer, Tribune Building.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Thos. Fox and the estate of Chas. W. Friend, deceased, both of Cincinnati, O., having this day disposed of their interest in the firm of Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., of Chicago, to Wm. C. Clarke, the said firm is dissolved, and Wm. C. Clarke is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement of its affairs.

THOS. FOX, by Geo. S. Fox, Att'y.
GEO. N. FRIEND.
Executor of estate of Chas. W. Friend, deceased.
W. C. CLARK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1881.

I have this day disposed of my stock, fixtures, and good-will of the business of the late firm of Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co. to J. W. Butler Paper Co., and take pleasure in recommending them to our customers.

WM. C. CLARKE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y. every Thursday. First Cabin, $50 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $25. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
19 Broadway, N. Y., and 151 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLAIKIE, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ETHIOPIA, Nov. 12, 10 a m | FURNESSIA, Nov. 26, 9 am
CIRCASSIA, Nov. 19, 3 p m | DEVONIA, Dec. 3, 3 p m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

New York to London direct.

UTOPIA, Nov. 12, 10 a m | VICTORIA, Nov. 19, 3 p m

Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD LINE.

Sailing three and four times a week. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

Company's office corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department.

LEGAL.

HEIRS WANTED.

Estate of JOHN MACDONALD, Confectioner, Aberdeen, deceased.

The late JOHN MACDONALD, CONFECTIONER, Newmarket Buildings, Aberdeen, Scotland, who was born at Kirriemuir, County of Forfar, Scotland, in the year 1808, was the son of William Muirhead Macdonald and Jean Ramsay, his wife, and died at Aberdeen in the month of August last. William Muirhead Macdonald, the father of John MacDonald, was a tailor, and resided for some time in Kirriemuir, and thereafter in Aberdeen, where he died between fifty and sixty years ago.

The deceased John Macdonald had four brothers—namely: (First) James Macdonald, who is believed to have died in America between thirty and forty years ago; (second) William Macdonald, who enlisted as a soldier in the Seventy-eighth Regiment or Foot, is believed to have died at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, about forty years ago; (third) David Macdonald, who was a sailor, is believed to have died at sea about fifty years ago; (fourth) Charles Macdonald, blacksmith, who enlisted as a farrier in the army between forty and fifty years ago.

Information regarding the aforesaid brothers of John Macdonald, deceased, or of their descendants, or of any other relatives of the said John Macdonald, will be received by Messrs. STEPHEN & SMITH, Advocates, 2 Union-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, Solicitors for the Judicial Factor on John Macdonald's Estate.

ABERDEEN, 7th October, 1881.

TO RENT.

Stores for Rent.

One Double Store and Basement, one Single Store, Basement, and Third Floor on State-st. Best location in this city. Address C 12, Tribune office.

ROLLER SKATES.

ROLLER SKATES | $1, $1.50, $2, $4 & $5 Per pair at SPALDING'S 108 Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Geden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West Thirty-fifth-st., New York, will reopen Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

CLOTHING.

"We know him by the cut of his Jib."

This is a Sailor's expression and implies that the identity is established by the style of, the person spoken of. You can tell

Our Boys

By the "Cut of their Jib" every time. There is an air of comfort, of perfect suitability and grace to our garments which make them easily identified.



A. J. NUTTING & CO.'S

Styles are worthy of every parent's attention right now, at the climax of the season, when every counter groans (figuratively) with a burden of excellent things just adapted for the present and near at hand weather.

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

The C.O.D. CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS.

WANTED.

Wanted

A young man to take in cash in a retail Dry-Goods Store. Good salary to the right man. State experience had and reference, F 60, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Position in Hats, Furs, Straw Goods, or Boys' Clothing. Long experience. M 57, Tribune office.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER

Important Notice.

The public will please take notice that a General Agency for the sale of the

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER OF WAUKESHA, WIS.,

Has been established at 365 Wabash-av., and that this celebrated Water will hereafter be sold in bulk TO CONSUMERS ONLY at the above number, and at no other place in this city.

We would also state that for the convenience of our immense number of customers in all parts of the city, as well as for the accommodation of the general public, we are rapidly perfecting arrangements for bottling this remarkable Water, and that it will be within a few days placed in this convenient form in the hands of every dealer in Chicago.

CHAS. H. BAKER & CO.,
365 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.

Bankers.

100 Washington-st.

Banking in all branches.

Best in United States, Municipal and Railroad Bonds and other good securities.

FOREIGN Exchange. Letters of Credit.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

30x48 inch second-hand

Corliss Valve Engine

In first-class order, about as good as new.

CRANE BROS. MFG. CO.,
No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

NOTICE.

Election Returns

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE

SHERMAN HOUSE.

HATS.

HATS.—Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats.

The Largest, Finest, Stock we have ever shown, at our usual low prices. BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Partly cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds shifting to the west or northwest, and lower temperature for this region today.

—Hasenclever and Kraecker, Socialist candidates for the Reichstag, were elected yesterday at Breslau on the second ballot, defeating the Progressist candidates.

—Secretary Blaine will not make a trip to Europe during the coming winter. His new house at Washington will be soon completed, and he will occupy it during the winter.

—Daniel A. Cameron, a white man, quarrelled with Ike and Richard Hill, both colored, at a church festival at Oakland, Va. Cameron was fatally shot. The Hills have been arrested.

—The greatest of the Irish Catholic Bishops, probably the greatest man of the Catholic Church in Ireland since the Reformation, John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, is dead. He was in his 91st year.

—The new fast train from New York to Chicago arrived at Buffalo last night on time. It made the run from New York in ten hours and forty-nine minutes, including stops at Albany and Rochester for passengers.

—Mr. Isaac M. Howell, of the lumber firm of S. R. Howell & Co., of Chicago, and himself a resident of Aurora, was accidentally killed in getting off the Burlington & Quincy train at Sixteenth street yesterday. The deceased gentleman was in his 64th year.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will try to induce Congress, so it is said, to make an appropriation to pay navy-yard employés for the time made in excess of eight hours per day during the last four years. It will need a pretty good sum to meet Butler's views.

—An American theatrical agent who was last week negotiating with a number of lyric artists in Paris for a season in Havana has suddenly disappeared. Murder or suicide, it is feared by his friends, has been the cause. The Paris police are investigating the case.

—Bismarck has brought action for slander against Von Bunsen, a Secessionist, the slander growing out of a speech of Von Bunsen to his constituents. Bismarck has made another concession to the Vatican in approving of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Braun to the Roman Catholic See of Fulda.

—There was a meeting of Western Union telegraph operators at Washington Sunday night for the purpose, it is believed, of arranging for a general strike for higher wages throughout the country. The National Organization of Operators, which has a membership of 10,000, was communicated with.

—The butterine factories of Chicago are in full operation now, and it is said that half the retail grocers of Chicago are vending the product to their customers. It appears there are two grades of butterine—the "dairy," which sells at 22 cents per pound, and the "creamery," which sells at 28 cents. Genuine butter retails at 43 cents per pound.

—The Chicago Fat-Stock Show was opened in the Exposition Building here yesterday. Mr. James R. Scott, President of the State Board of Agriculture, made the opening speech, and Mayor Harrison told his experience as a "raiser" of fat cattle in the "blue-grass" region. The exhibit is good, and the show promises to be a success.

—Four soldiers who deserted from the British army at Kinsale arrived at New York yesterday. They were discovered when four days out. The Captain wanted to put back and land them, but the soldiers, being aided and abetted by sailors shipped in Kinsale, refused to permit him, and obliged him to keep on his course.

—Col. Cook made the argument for the prosecution in the star-route cases yesterday. He rebuked Col. Ingersoll for his attempt to befog the case, and quoted precedents in support of the course he had adopted. He denied that the cases could have been presented earlier, and said that he was not aware of any of the circumstances set forth in Corkhill's explanation of his course.

—Alexander McDonald one of the miners' representatives in the British Parliament (the other is Mr. Burt), died recently, and was buried near Glasgow yesterday. The funeral was attended by a great number of people. Yesterday was observed as a holiday by the miners of Lanarkshire and of other mining districts in Scotland and England out of respect to their deceased representative.

—The Venetian gondolas are threatened with extinction owing to the concessions recently made to a steamboat company to run their boats on the Grand Canal. The gondoliers are said to be in a state of abject poverty. To add to their distresses, it is proposed by two persons who control the municipal affairs of Venice to fill up the smaller canals and convert them into streets.

—The Appellate Court yesterday made an important ruling, holding that the practice of some of the Judges in making a preliminary call is illegal as violating the rule as to uniformity of practice. It is unfortunate that this practice is objectionable, for it expedites the business of the courts, and also saves much tiresome waiting in the court-rooms on the part of lawyers and clients.

—Hanson & Van Winkle, wholesale dealers in chemicals, of New York, have been obliged to suspend payment owing to the failure of the Newark bank. The United States Circuit Court has appointed a Provisional Receiver to take charge of the Nugents' factory at Newark. Baldwin has been admitted to bail in bonds of $100,000. Marchbank, the defaulting clerk, gave bonds in $10,000 to appear on the 15th inst.

—It is reported that Mr. Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, formerly State's-Attorney of Cook County, will be appointed Attorney of the District of Columbia in place of Corkhill. Mr. Reed, on being questioned, said that a friend of the President asked him whether he would accept. Mr. Reed gave no definit answer. It is thought that Mr. Reed has been selected for the place because of his experience as a prosecutor.

—The schooner Delia Hodgkins capsized in a squall last Friday off the New England coast. The Captain and crew succeeded in getting aboard again, and launched a boat, in which they left the schooner. They pulled all day to make the Pollock Rip lightship, but failed. During Friday night four men died of cold and exhaustion. Saturday morning the fifth man died. Their bodies were washed on shore Sunday.

—Lewis L. Cluxton, of Vandalia, was in the habit of applying to Gov. Cullom for requisitions for the recovery of fugitives from justice. The applications were all regular, and returns were made accompanied by the Sheriff's receipt for the prisoner. In making the applications Cluxton always represented himself as the messenger, and thus obtained mileage and other expenses. He was detected the other day, and has been arrested. The signatures to the requisitions were forged and doctored for the purpose of enabling Mr. Cluxton to draw mileages and expenses.

—The Rev. Granville Bedley, the new Dean of Westminster, in his inaugural sermon Sunday, laid particular stress on the fact that the American people might claim with Englishmen a common inheritance in Westminster Abbey could they forget divided counsels and unhappy memories. America and England had twice this year had common griefs—the death of Dean Stanley and the death of President Garfield.

—It is said that in the next French Cabinet will be M. Gambetta as Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; M. Jules Ferry as Minister of Public Instruction; M. Challamel Lacœur, Minister of the Interior; Gen. L'Eval, Minister of War; M. Antonio Protest, Minister of Fine Arts; and M. Leon Say as Minister of Finance. The portfolios of Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, Public Works, Marine, and Posts and Telegraphs have not been yet assigned.

—The Naval Advisory Board which has been considering the reorganization of the navy reports to Secretary Hunt that there are now only twenty-one ships of war efficient or worth repairing, and recommends the construction immediately of forty-one ships of various classes. It recommends wood as the best material for gunboats, and for vessels of all other kinds a steel keel covered with wood and sheathed with copper. The cost of the forty-one vessels is estimated at $31,000,000, and it will take eight years to finish them.

—At a meeting of the Hungarian Delegation the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar had not had an interview, but it was not beyond the range of possibility that they would yet have one. In Sunday's sitting the Minister said that King Humbert's visit to Vienna might be inferred to mean that Italy desired the friendship of Austria, and that the latter Power had nothing to ask or fear from Italy. This statement, though satisfactory to the Hungarians, can hardly be satisfactory to the Italians or their King.

—Well-informed people who have followed the course taken by the prosecution in the star-route cases predict that they will fail; that, in fact, they will never reach the petit jury. The prosecuting counsel have all along tried to throw all the blame on Corkhill, but from his statement made in court yesterday, and which was vouched for by Judge Cox, it seems that Col. Cook and his associates are most to blame. They ought to have brought the case before the grand jury, and they could have done so. Their neglect, or lack of ability, or both, will probably end in the star-route thieves escaping unpunished.

—The London *Times*, replying to the statements of the fair-traders contrasting the great progress of America with the comparative decline of Great Britain, prints a table or statement tending to show that though America has made great progress Britain has also progressed and is to a greater degree; that the increase in American trade is in the exportation of articles of food. The *Times* estimates the money and trade loss to America through the decline of American shipping at $80,000,000 yearly. The leading organ thinks that American competition with European agriculture will increase, and hints that it is not wise in England to permit it.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Union Générale, of Paris, held yesterday, M. Bortiou said it was the intention of the company to promote trade in Servia, to second the efforts being made to retrieve the credit of Austria, and to develop the resources of Brazil. He said that the enormous rise in the shares of the company had not come about through any maneuvres on the part of the shareholders or the management, and denied emphatically that the company was run in the interest of the Catholic Church, or that it was using the funds of monasteries or convents for the purpose of bourse speculations. He expected that the paid-up capital would soon be 150,000,000 francs.

—The whaler Belvidere spoke the Rodgers near Herald island on the 27th of September. Lieut. Berry, of the Rodgers, told Capt. Owen, of the Belvidere, that he found Wrangell Land to be an island. He sent a party from the Rodgers in small boats to explore the land. They returned to the Rodgers after having gone completely around it. After having discovered that Wrangell Land was an island the Rodgers sailed about 120 miles north and northeast in search of land, but found none. A sledge party will be sent out from the Rodgers during the winter to explore the coast of Siberia. She expects to leave winter quarters in June, and will then go as far north as possible.

—The Irish landlords are alarmed at the action of the Land Court in reducing the rents of the Crawford and Tennient property last week. A reduction of 30 per cent in the rental of most Irish landlords would almost wipe out their income. Most of the estates are subject to annuities, rent charges, interest on mortgages, etc., which it takes the other 70 per cent to pay. If reductions proportionate to those made last week are made as a rule, Irish landlordism is dead—as effectually dead as the tithe rent charge. No wonder that the landlords view the matter with something like consternation. Yesterday 5,000 tenants on the estates of Sir John Ennis, member of Parliament, assembled near Athlone and resolved to apply for an abatement of rent, and in case the abatement was not granted to apply to the Land Court. Sir John Ennis is a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

—The Supreme Court of the United States rendered an important decision yesterday, holding that where an agent deposits the money of the concern which he represents with his own money, and, although he keep but one account, the bank is directly responsible to the concern, and the concern's money can be recovered from it, though the agent may have drawn the money on his personal account; also, that if money held by a person in a fiduciary capacity, though not as a trustee, has been paid by him to his account at his banker's, the person from whom he holds the money can follow it, and has a charge on the balance in the banker's hands, even though it is mixed up with the depositor's own money. The same court held that a penalty for failure to pay premium expressed in an insurance policy can be enforced in all cases, regardless of all excuses or reasons that may be assigned.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—John Geis was arrested tonight on a charge of embezzling funds of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

WASHINGTON.

The Star-Route Cases Are About to Fall to Pieces.

District-Attorney Corkhill Gets Out from Under the Fiasco.

His Remarkable Statement in Court Regarding MacVeagh's Responsibility.

Continued Excitement Over the Developments Damaging to John Sherman.

Gen. Sherman's Eloquent Appeal in Behalf of the Soldiers.

An End of the Non-Forfeiture Chimera in Regard to Lapsed Insurance-Policies.

The Naval Advisory Board Recommends the Building of Fifty-one Vessels.

"Arthur and MacVeagh's Row" Was in Reality a Row Between Blaine and MacVeagh.

Charles H. Reed Can Have Corkhill's Place—Thanksgiving—McReady—10,000 Telegraphers—Eastman.

THE STAR-ROUTE FIASCO.

CORKHILL'S STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—District-Attorney Corkhill, whatever his relations to the star-route trials may be, has certainly today, by a statement in open court personal to himself, placed the prosecution in a peculiar attitude, and seems to have shifted from his own shoulders to those of Attorney-General MacVeagh and the counsel having charge of the star route cases all responsibility for the adjournment of the grand jury from September until Oct. 3, and, consequently, for the fact that the statute of limitations ran upon some of the important Brady cases, as a result of which the prosecution is now endeavoring a proceeding by information instead of an indictment. Col. Corkhill's statement, made in open court, is

VERY EXTRAORDINARY,

and, inasmuch as its accuracy was not questioned by Col. William A. Cook, leading counsel in the star-route prosecutions, who sat beside District-Attorney Corkhill in open court when the statement was made, Mr. Corkhill's explanation must, unquestionably, be accepted as true. His statement is a most remarkable one. It is, in substance, that, in the middle of July, when there was a question of adjourning the grand jury on account of the extreme heat, the desperate condition of the President and the consequent excitement and paralysis of business in all the departments, and the desire for a vacation on the part of the Judge, he, District-Attorney Corkhill, went to the Attorney-General and informed him that it was the purpose to adjourn the grand jury for some time, and inquired whether he had any requests to make in the matter of the star-route cases; that Mr. MacVeagh,

IN SUBSTANCE,

told the District-Attorney "You have nothing to do with the star-route cases. You know nothing about them. Special counsel has been employed to look after them, and they are managing it. You will please attend to your own business, and when the Government desires a grand jury for the star-route cases you will be informed." This, of course, is not the language, but it is the fact of the District-Attorney's statement, and the Judge stated, in substance, that the essential parts of it were correct, of his own knowledge, so far as the conference as to the adjournment of the grand jury was concerned.

IN OTHER WORDS,

Attorney-General MacVeagh, knowing, or, if he did not know, being presumed to know, that the statute of limitations would run on many of the important cases before the time to which it was proposed to adjourn the grand jury, told the District-Attorney to go about his business—that he, the District-Attorney, knew nothing about the cases, and that when the Government wanted a grand jury he would be notified. After this rather extraordinary statement on the part of the Attorney-General, District-Attorney Corkhill returned to the court, informed the Judge, and, with the consent of the Judge, the grand jury adjourned.

JUDGE COX

had not been informed that the statute of limitations would begin to operate about the time to which the grand jury had been adjourned, nor had the star-route counsel indicated a desire to have a grand jury—not that they were ready for trial—on the contrary, intimations had been conveyed to him (the Judge) that they were not ready for trial. More than that, it appears by the practice of this District that, notwithstanding the grand jury had been adjourned until Oct. 28, if the Government counsel had at any hour or any day indicated that they were ready, that the statute of limitations was about to run, and that a grand jury was wanted, the Bailiff of the Court,

WITHIN A FEW HOURS,

could have brought in the grand jury, and cases could have been presented. Altogether, in view of this statement of District-Attorney Corkhill, and of the assent given to it by Judge Cox, it would seem as if Attorney-General MacVeagh, Col. Cook, and the persons in charge generally of the star-route prosecutions had something very grave to answer for, for the delay in these prosecutions.

IT IS THE OPINION OF SOME

who are well informed who have watched the star-route matter from the outset, that the cases are in great danger of failing—that it is even possible that they may never reach a petit jury. In other words, as one of the lawyers puts it, they are liable to "slump," and if this prediction proves true, the Government prosecuting officers must be held responsible. None of the excuses they have offered for the delay have been valid. The delays have been protracted, continuous, and may prove fatal, and for these delays the Government has alone been responsible.

IT WILL NOT DO

for the Government counsel to seek refuge in the adjournment of the grand jury. The Government counsel had sole charge of the case, were responsible for the grand jury, and could have given any orders to District-Attorney Corkhill at any time, or could have had the grand jury assembled at any time before the statute of limitations ran, and the Government counsel knew better than any one else when that statute would begin to operate.

A PUBLISHED LETTER

of Representative F. S. Neal, of Ohio, on the star-route question, attacking Postmaster-General James and indirectly defending Gen. Brady, is attracting considerable attention here. Mr. Neal takes the ground that Congress virtually indorsed Gen. Brady in all that he did. It is true that the Senate struck out the House clause containing its condemnation, but it inserted one in its place which was very far from an indorsement of Brady. It failed to pass the severe condemnation adopted in the Senate Committee, but this was because it was decided that it would not do for the Senate to declare by a vote that Brady's action was in violation of law, as the Senate might be called upon to act upon his case upon impeachment.

A PROVISO

was therefore inserted declaring that the passage of the appropriation for the star-route service was not to be deemed as affecting the legality of acts done or omitted by officers of the Post-Office Department. This was the exact opposit of an indorsement of Brady, and, besides, instead of giving him the appropriation which he asked of $2,000,000, he was given only $1,100,000. The Postmaster-General was further forbidden to expedite any route during the remainder of the fiscal year, and also forbidden to expedite any existing contract, or any future contract at a rate above 50 per cent of the figures for the first letting, and it was also provided,

TO SAVE ALL APPEARANCE OF INDORSEMENT

by Congress, that nothing in this act is to be deemed or construed to affect the validity or legality of the acts or omissions of any officers of the United States, or to affect any proceeding therefor. And yet, Mr. Neal says, in his letter, the action of Congress was justly regarded as an indorsement of Gen. Brady. Mr. Neal says President Hayes knew all about the matter, but that, so far as Mr. Neal knows, not a single Senator or member of the House ever remonstrated with the President for retaining him, or advised his dismissal.

IT IS TRUE, HOWEVER,

that the case, as it was found to be by the Republican members of the House Committee investigating the matter, was laid before Mr. Hayes, and he was urged, in the most decided terms, to dismiss Brady. Mr. Neal says of the action of the correspondents in this case: "The correspondents of the leading newspapers at Washington were just as familiar with all these transations in the spring of 1880 as they were the year following, and yet they hardly mentioned them." The fact is that the investigation ordered Jan. 8, 1880, was in consequence of the exposure made by the press during the preceding December, and it is further true that, from that time until the matter was settled in Congress by the act of April 7, 1880,

THE LEADING CORRESPONDENTS

at Washington set forth the facts of the struggle as they were developed. Mr. Neal then declares that when Mr. James came in, "very curiously there was all at once a terrible fusilade against Gen. Brady made by all the Washington correspondents of all leading newspapers of the country," and further on he says that, in support of Mr. James proceeding by information, "the newspaper correspondents were instructed to lash Gen. Brady, charging that, of course, he was guilty and striving to escape punishment." It will be curious to see the evidence Mr. Neal has for any such general statement as this. His list of correspondents thus instructed, or instructed at all, will probably be a very short one, if he ever produces it.

CHARLES H. REED.

The *Evening Star* publishes the following: "It is currently reported that the President will appoint Mr. Charles Reed, of Chicago, Attorney for the District of Columbia, in place of Col. Corkhill, if Mr. Reed will accept the office. Further, that the latter has been asked if he would accept, and holds the matter under advisement. Mr. Reed, upon being asked as to the truth of this statement, said: 'I am not an applicant for any office, and have not asked anybody to help me get one. One day last week, however, a gentleman came to me and stated that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction about the District-Attorney in this district, and that there would probably be a change, and asked me if I would take it. He said it was desirable that the Administration should have some man in the office of District-Attorney who had had experience in the prosecutions—that my name had been suggested, and if there was a change and I wanted it, I could probably have it. He said: "You had better think it over." ' "

DETAILS OF CORKHILL'S STATEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—At the opening of the Criminal Court this morning District-Attorney Corkhill made a long personal explanation to the effect that Mr. Cook was appointed by Mr. MacVeagh as Special-Assistant-Attorney of the United States, and charged with the prosecution of the star-route cases. He (Corkhill) had, therefore, not been consulted in connection with the prosecution. Cook's consultations had been all with the Attorney-General, whose assistant he properly claimed to be. He (Corkhill) could not know anything officially of the case or be in the slightest degree responsible for it. He deemed that the present proceedings by criminal information had been rendered necessary by his adjournment of the grand jury from the 19th of September to the 3d of October. On the 5th of September he called upon Attorney-General MacVeagh and informed him that he would have no business for the grand jury when it assembled, and that if there were any of the star-route cases ready for presentation to the grand jury it was at his service for three weeks, otherwise he intended to adjourn the grand jury until the first Monday in October. The Attorney-General then informed him that since the President's assasination he had not given the star-route cases any special attention, that he knew nothing of them, and that he (Corkhill) need not bother himself about them, and that when his services, or those of the grand jury, were required, he would be notified by the person having special charge of them. Under the circumstances, the grand jury was respited for two weeks. On the 25th of September he was informed by Mr. Cook that the Attorney-General wished to see him, and, in company with Mr. Cook, he called on the Attorney-General, and was then requested to sign the criminal information. He then protested against the abuse which he had been receiving, and against the insinuations that had been published about the adjournment of the grand jury, and he said that if the Attorney-General, as his superior officer, made a statement of the simple facts, this abuse would be at once silenced.

THE ARGUMENT.

Col. Cook, of counsel for the Government, then made an argument against the motion to quash the criminal information, prefacing the argument by saying it might be supposed he would reply to the vituperation which the defense had, through hired scribblers and through the press, bestowed upon the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and himself, but it could not be done. This was not the proper place to do it. The lawyer, in addition to his other qualities, should invariably possess those of a gentleman, and this consideration would restrain him from any reply which might otherwise be justified in regard to these personal assaults.

In these cases, Col. Cook said, the statute of limitation required the filing of an information. How this happened it was not for him to say. The fact would live in the annals of the court, that the grand jury did take a recess for ten days, and that it was, therefore, impossible to bring the star-route cases before it within those ten days.

HE HAD HAD NO NOTICE,

directly or indirectly, of the recess of the grand jury. He had been called by telegraph to Long Branch to consult with the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Bliss, and when he reached the city, on his return, he learned that the grand jury had adjourned. There was but one pathway left open, and, with laborious effort, with constant work far through the hours of the night, the information was prepared and filed. He had no censure to pass on any one. He had the living, breathing facts present. There was, therefore, a necessity for filing the information, otherwise the statute of limitations would have been an effectual bar to prosecution. Col. Cook then proceeded to argue that conviction in this case would not render the accused "infamous," and therefore the position of the defense on that ground could not be maintained. In this connection, he quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, that, to make a crime "infamous," penalty must pronounce against the offender a deprivation of his civil rights (not his privileges, such as sitting upon a jury), and in the absence of such forfeiture, the crime was not "infamous," unless expressly pronounced such.

Brewster, on the same side, will make an argument tomorrow.

EX-SECRETARY SHERMAN.

HE WAS THE VICTIM OF PITNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The publication of the affidavit of William Paul Brown, the cabinetmaker, in which he claims to have done work upon the house and stables of Secretary Sherman, and to have been paid for his work out of different Treasury funds, has naturally caused a great deal of interest at the Treasury today. From inquiries that have been made, it appears that it is a fact that Brown made such an affidavit, and that it is a part of the testimony which was taken by the Treasury Commission appointed by Mr. Windom to investigate the expenditures of the contingent fund; but Mr. Sherman's friends say that the charges will not only be met, but will be refuted. Senator Sherman is not here himself, and his explanation cannot be obtained. It is stated at the Treasury today, however, that the accounts of Brown are

IN THE REGULAR ORDER,

properly certified, and that he appears to have been paid from the regular appropriation for furniture and repairs. The affidavit of Brown is evidently incorrect as to the manner of payment, but errors in that respect do not go to the substantial merits of his charge. He could not have been paid from funds of the different bureaus, as he states, because these bureaus have no such fund. The pay-rolls for the time during which he claims to have been working on Mr. Sherman's house all show that he was paid out of the regular fund for furniture and repairs. His own name is signed to the pay-roll, which is

CERTIFIED TO BE CORRECT BY HESLER,

the chief of the cabinet-shop of the Treasury, and approved in regular order by the accounting officials and disbursing clerk. Brown, if his story is true, was doubtless working on furniture for these different bureaus at the time he was taken off to work on the Sherman house, and he charged the time—in his mind—to these different bureaus, supposing that they had separate funds, whereas his work was all paid for out of the general contingent fund, even for the days of which he claims he worked parts for Mr. Sherman.

THE THEORY OF SOME OF SHERMAN'S FRIENDS

is that the Custodian of the building, Pitney, may have sent Brown to work on Sherman's house during Government hours, and have permitted Brown to be paid in full on the Treasury roll. Pitney, the Custodian, was a sort of financial agent for Secretary Sherman, and generally had moneys of Sherman in his possession. He made purchases for Sherman's household, collected some rents, and had an account current of moneys received and expended on Sherman's private account which he is said to have rendered monthly. Sherman's friends think it possible that Pitney, who had control of the cabinet-shop, may have used the Government workmen to do Sherman's work at his house, and have charge for the services of the mechanics, as if obtained outside of the department.

MR. PITNEY'S FRIENDS

will not permit any such construction to be given to the act, and say that he is able to explain all of his transactions with the Treasury, and does not intend to be made a scapegoat. Another explanation of Sherman's friends is that Brown may have worked out of hours for Mr. Sherman, and have been paid privately. Whatever the truth may be, it is clear that Brown made such an affidavit, and that it is part of the suppressed testimony.

IT IS ALSO CLEAR

that Senator Sherman was wholly in error when he stated to the Senate, as one reason why this testimony should not be called for, that it was most of it not given under oath. The truth is that all the testimony which the committee took, or, at least, all that it reduced to writing and preserved, was taken under oath, in accordance with the law which authorized the administering of an oath whenever testimony is taken relating to the expenditure of Government money.

TREASURY TYCOONS.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The *Sunday Gazette*, Administration organ, today resumed its narrative concerning the evil-doings of the Treasury tycoons. Among other things it prints what is stated to be some of the testimony taken by the Meline Committee. It is an account of work done by one Paul Brown on Government time and paid for by the Government while employed in the Treasury Department, and by order of Frank Hessler, Superintendent of the Treasury cabinet-shop. The work was done on Secretary Sherman's stables and new residence in nineteen specified days, and was charged to the account of the Third Auditor's office, Register's office, National Bank Redemption Agency, Supervising Architect's office, and other divisions of the Department. Brown also swore that he had done other work for Sherman, of which he kept no account, but for which he was afterward paid, at the rate of $3 per day.

WINDOM'S WAY.

The *Gazette* prints the following statement regarding Windom's investigation: Shortly after Mr. Windom became Secretary of the

Treasury be concluded that he would displace most of the Tycoons we have been discussing for several weeks past, and he resolved to commence with Upton and Lamphere. He had men selected for both of these places. About the same time an energetic effort was being made to have the matter of Lamphere's book and some other things investigated, and as these things implicated the more important Treasury officials Windom wanted to get rid of, he had resolved to grant the inquiry desired. Evidence sufficient to satisfy Mr. Windom that corrupt practices prevailed was submitted by persons high in position. Mr. Windom's purpose became known to Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co., and they set themselves to work to secure an investigation that would defeat it. Their most unguarded point was the Custodian's office. It was there they all had done pretty much as they pleased, and that to their large substantial gain. They decided that the investigation should show some of its irregularities organized and put into execution by themselves. The responsibility was to be put on Pitney, who had regarded and implicitly obeyed Upton and Power as his official superiors, for he knew that he would be removed from his position unless he did so. That

PITNEY WAS THEIR INSTRUMENT

is true. How willing a one a fuller investigation must decide. The investigation never reached a legitimate conclusion, it being suspended by Mr. Windom. As to how this was brought about Senator John Sherman is the best source of information. The inquiry was accidentally or incidentally made to squint toward an honorable gentleman in a disagreeable way. Mr. Windom can tell, if he chooses, what arguments were used by his predecessor. At any rate, the effect of his interference was to cause a suspension, with nobody hurt but Mr. Pitney. Then Lamphere, as representative of the Tycoons, set afloat the statement that none of his firm would be removed, as they had Mr. Windom. The *Gazette* would like to know, you know, if it is true that John Sherman, as Gov. Charles Foster is reported to have stated, while recently in this city, refused to preside over the last Republican Convention in Ohio until the Administration first protected Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co., and stopped the investigation then in progress.

SUPREME COURT.

VERY IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—A decision of some importance to banks, insurance companies, and all corporations which employ agents, was rendered in the Supreme Court today, in the case of the Central National Bank of Baltimore against the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company. The litigation grew out of a deposit of about $11,000 made in the bank above named by A. H. Dillon Jr., General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and standing on the books of said bank in the name of said Dillon as such agent. It appears from evidence that Dillon was in the habit of depositing in the bank to the credit of his agency account money belonging to him personally, as well as money collected for and belonging to the insurance company; and he drew checks against this agency account for his own personal use as well as for remittances which he made to the company whose agent he was. In 1874 the bank discounted for Dillon and his wife personally a note of $10,000, the proceeds of which Dillon used in certain business speculations. When this note fell due it was not paid, and the bank on the 1st of June, 1874, charged it to Dillon's agency account. The insurance company maintained an undrawn balance of the agency account—about $11,000—belonged to them, and that the bank had no right to satisfy out of their funds the note given by Dillon to raise money for his own personal use. The company therefore brought suit to recover from the bank the amount of this undrawn balance of Dillon's agency account. The 10th of June, 1878, the court below rendered a decree directing the bank to pay to complainant, the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, the amount of the fund claimed, with interest. The bank thereupon appealed. This court holds that when against a bank account designated as one kept by a depositor in a fiduciary capacity the bank seeks to assert its lien as a banker for a personal obligation of the depositor, known to have been contracted for his private benefit, it (the bank) must be held as having notice that the fund represented by the account is

NOT THE INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY OF THE DEPOSITOR,

if it is shown to consist in whole or in part of funds held by him in a trust relation. The court further holds (quoting the recent decision of the Court of Appeal in England in the case of Knatchbull vs. Hallett) that if money held by a person in a fiduciary capacity, though not as a trustee, has been paid by him to his account at his banker's, the person for whom he holds the money can follow it, and has a charge on the balance in the banker's hands, even although it is mixed with his (the depositor's) own money. Also that the bank cannot be permitted to assert its own claim to the balance of an agency account as against the equity of the beneficial owner, when the bank has notice, either actual or constructive, of such equity. The decree of the court below is, therefore, affirmed. The opinion was by Justice Matthews.

THE NON-FORFEITURE CHIMERA.

A decision was also rendered today in the insurance case of Caroline Klein against the New York Life-Insurance Company, in which is presented the question whether penalty for failure or non-payment of premiums expressed in the policy of insurance can be enforced in all cases, regardless of excuses or reasons which may be assigned for default. This court holds that it can; that excuses offered for non-payment of premium cannot be taken into consideration; that a provision for a release of the company from liability on failure of insured to pay premiums when due is of the very essence and substance of the contract of life-insurance, and that to hold the company to its promise to pay insurance notwithstanding default of the insured in making a punctual payment is to destroy the very substance of the contract. This a court of equity cannot do. The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed. The opinion was by Justice Woods.

THE ARMY.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Gen. Sherman has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War, inclosing the reports of Gens. Drum and Sackett, and the reports of the commanding Generals of the divisions and departments. The General says, referring to the reports of the latter, that they all show that our companies are too small for efficient discipline and for economical service. When the Treasury was poor and loaded with debt, the army endeavored to gracefully submit to overwork, but now, says Gen. Sherman, they appeal for relief, and it is recommended that Congress repeal that clause of the existing law which limits the enlisted force of the army to 25,000 men.

Considerable space is devoted to the discussion of the subject of

OFFICERS' SERVANTS,

Gen. Sherman maintaining that no soldier should ever be compelled to do menial labor without compensation, or without his consent, and he recommends that the existing law be repealed or modified so as to secure this end.

Referring to West Point, he says it has been, and must continue to be, the fountain-source of military education in time of peace. In his judgment, the military academy at West Point fulfills its uses, and can safely be intrusted to prepare boys to become the soldiers of the future.

THERE ARE IN THE ARMY

430 companies, necessarily widely scattered over our vast domain, to guard the property and prevent, as far as foresight can, complications and troubles of every variety and kind; at one time protecting settlers against Indians, and again Indians against settlers. When these occur it is always sudden, and reinforcements have to be hurried forward from great distances and always at a heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons, and supplies. This cost in the aggregate will, in my judgment, be more than sufficient to supply an increase of 20 per cent of private soldiers—all that I would ask for at this time—because I believe this increase will add little, if any, to the annual cost of the army, and yet give great relief to our overtaxed soldiers. In the last ten years our frontiers have so extended under the protection of our small army as to add at least $1,000,000,000 to the taxable wealth of the Nation. This has enabled emigrants to settle up remote parts of the country, and is the principal cause of the great prosperity which is felt throughout all parts of the country. When the National Treasury was poor and loaded with debt, the army endeavored gracefully to submit to overwork, but they now appeal for relief; and

I DO MOST EARNESTLY ASK

the honorable Secretary of War to apply to Congress to repeal that clause of the existing law which limits the enlisted force of the army to 25,000 men, and to enact that each and every company in the army may be enlisted to at least fifty privates, making sixty-two enlisted men and three officers to each 430 companies, thus increasing the army proper to 26,660 enlisted men, which number, in practice, will probably never exceed 25,000. This should form the combatant force; and, as experience and universal practice have demonstrated the necessity for another or non-combatant force, I further urge that special provision be made by law for each of the following separate and distinct purposes—viz.:

Engineer battalion	200
Permanent recruiting companies and parties	230
Enlisted men detailed on general service (clerks)	420
Ordnance Department (laborers and mechanics)	400
West Point detachments (military academy)	192
Prison guard at Fort Leavenworth (special)	90
Hospital stewards	195
Ordnance Sergeants	112
Commissary Sergeants	150
Indian scouts	300
Signal detachment	500
Total	3,789

"Which number, added to the 26,660 before explained, will make the total enlisted force of every nature and kind 30,449."

Gen. Sherman submits a statement of the actual number of enlisted men in the regular army Oct. 15:

Cavalry	6,882
Artillery	2,403
Infantry	10,530
Total combatants	19,815
Non-combatants (engineer battalion, ordnance department, recruiting service, signal corps, etc.)	3,781
Total enlisted force of army	23,596

"NEARLY EVERY GENERAL OFFICER

commanding troops on the frontier asks for a larger increase than I have herein indicated, but this may be better accomplished by giving to the President the right to increase, at his discretion, companies most exposed to danger to any number of privates not exceeding 100, limited always in practice by the actual appropriations of money rather than by the fixed number of men."

The General asks for an increase of nine Majors in the Inspectors' corps, and recommends that the whole question of coast defense be submitted to a board of high officers, while a similar board should consider the matter of military posts and stations now obsolete. These recommendations are with a view to the sale and relief of the army from the care of useless forts, posts, and stations. Some old forts, Gen. Sherman admits, are worth retaining, and, in order that these may be properly taken care of, he recommends that 'the President be authorized to transfer out of the class of enlisted men who have served for twenty-five years or more, a number not to exceed 500, including Ordnance Sergeants (now 112), and establish a 'veteran corps' to be stationed at these old forts, with the rank and pay they held at the close of their active career of army service, to be subject to the rules and articles of war, but only to be used for guarding public property. One or two officers of the retired class and half a dozen of these old soldiers would compose a good garrison for an abandoned post or fort. By granting the retired officers thus detailed fuel and quarters, we would provide homes for worthy veterans, which would be most honorable and charitable to them and advantageous to the Government."

GEN. SHERMAN,

in his remarks on West Point, says: "The Board of Visitors substantially recommended that the Superintendent of the Military Academy should be a Colonel of Engineers. I will concede to the engineers all they ask, but when war comes the engineer naturally takes to maneuvering and parapets, whereas the infantry, cavalry, and artillery must 'go in' and do the fighting. It was so in 1812, and 1846, and 1861-'65. West Point is intended to make 'soldiers' and not professional engineers, and the word 'soldier' embraces everything in war. If the engineer be a better soldier than the infantry officer, then let him in war and peace have all the honors and emoluments. But our recent experience does not fulfill this assertion."

Gen. Sherman takes direct issue also with other recommendations of the Board of Visitors.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

RESULTS OF ITS DELIBERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The Naval Advisory Board, which has been engaged for some time past in consultation over the subject of reorganizing the navy, today submitted its report to the Secretary of the Navy. In examining the present condition of our naval vessels the board found that we have only twenty-one ships of war which are either now efficient or worth repairing. In regard to the new ships, the board takes the position that, in order to put the navy of the United States upon a proper footing, it is necessary to build at once forty-one ships of various classes, as follows: two vessels of 5,300 tons' displacement, which shall be able to steam fifteen knots at sea; six vessels of 4,200 tons' displacement, able to steam fourteen knots; thirteen vessels of 3,500 tons, capable of thirteen knots, and twenty gunboats, capable of making ten knots each of 770 tons. The material recommended for the gunboats is wood. For all the rest the board decides upon

STEEL KEEL COVERED WITH WOOD AND SHEATHED WITH COPPER.

The idea is to have a navy of swift iron cruisers, it being thought best to defer for the present the building of ironclads. The construction of this latter class has been so rapidly changing of late that the decision in regard to this class of naval vessels may well be delayed until the navy is provided with ships of a class more needful for ordinary service. All of the ships the construction of which the board recommends are of a little heavier tonnage and are stronger than the corresponding class of vessels in any other navy. Their rate is also a little faster, and they will all carry guns somewhat heavier than those now used on ships of corresponding grade in the best foreign navies. These ships are all to be fitted for

FULL SAILING POWER,

and all are to carry six days' coal for full steaming. It is estimated by the board that the time of constructing this new navy, including the repair and refitting of such as are worth it of those now on hand, will be eight years. The cost is estimated at $31,000,000, and the navy would then consist of sixty-two vessels of all classes. A minority report was submitted in regard to the six fourteen-knot vessels, recommending that they be constructed with one deck, or without a spar-deck. On other matters the board agreed. The report of the board will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARTHUR AND MACVEAGH.

THE REPORTED QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The reported interview between President Arthur and MacVeagh at a Cabinet meeting after their return from Yorktown has, perhaps, created undue interest here. It is evident that the interview in the publication by the Associated Press was distorted, and, in many essential particulars, incorrect. There are evidences of a very growing disposition in many quarters to treat Mr. MacVeagh as the Oscar Wilde of American politics, but that is no reason why injustice should be done him. Mr. Windom today, referring to the publication, authorized the statement to be made that the report was not true, and that no such rebuke was administered to Mr. MacVeagh by the President. Further than that Mr. Windom would not go.

ANOTHER FACT

is that the substance of the reported interview did occur at that Cabinet meeting in the form of a friendly conversation between Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Blaine, and that Mr. Blaine, in the most courteous manner, and without any heat, took the position attributed to the President in the interview—namely: that it was Mr. MacVeagh's duty to appear publicly to prosecute the Guiteau case, and that, whatever professional ethics or the traditions of a department hidebound in red tape might be, the terrible circumstances surrounding the President's assassination required Mr. MacVeagh to pay closer attention to the Guiteau case than it was certain that he had done or was likely that he would do, and as the result proves that he did.

THANKSGIVING.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The following proclamation was issued from the Department of State today:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation: It has long been the pious custom of our people, with the closing of the year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of seasons, and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow; and, although at this period, when the falling leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our Nation still lies in the shadow of its great bereavement, and the mourning which has filled our hearts still finds sorrowful expression toward the God before whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication, yet the countless benefits which have showered upon us during the past twelve months call for our fervent gratitude and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in His infinite mercy has most signally favored our country and our people. Peace without and prosperity within have been vouchsafed to us. No pestilence has visited our shores. The abundant privileges of freedom which our fathers left us in their wisdom are still our increasing heritage, and if in parts of our vast domain some affliction has visited our brethren in their forest homes, yet even this calamity has been tempered and in a manner sanctified by the generous compassion for the sufferers which has been called forth throughout our land.

For all these things it is meet that the voice of the Nation should go up to God in devout homage.

Wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do recommend that all the people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer, by ceasing, so far as may be, from their secular labors, and, meeting in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and in our lives, and offering earnest prayers that His bounties may continue to us and to our children.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

J. ROBINSON M'CREADY.

HIS PROCLAMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Joseph Robinson McCready, Deputy Grand Master of the American Protestant Association, has issued the following circular:

To the Members of the American Protestant Association of the United States—BRETHREN: Considering the present critical position of National affairs, when one vote in the United States Senate is so important that it controls the destinies of the American Nation, and that in the event of any accident or disability to President Arthur the Government would be in the hands of the worst element of the country, it becomes the duty of all loyal citizens irrespective of party, who believe in the perpetuation of the American Union, to stand firm by their principles in the different States where elections occur, especially in New York and Pennsylvania, and sustain President Arthur, who has proven himself to be a firm defender of the principles which were purchased by the blood of our forefathers in 1776, and reasserted and cemented again by their sons, until the sword of Lee was surrendered to

THE SILENT BUT UNCOMPROMISING GRANT

(the Joshua of America), and National union and equal rights secured under the starry banner. We believe that elements are at work in our midst whose object is to sap the foundation of our Government and to overthrow our free institutions, and that these elements are antagonistic to true Republicanism; therefore, should we not awake to our duty and counteract these influences by united action at the polls! Remember that Darius said: "It shall be done. I will punctually fulfill my vows. Having faith in God we may reasonably hope for victory." Fraternally yours in peace, law, and order,

JOSEPH ROBINSON MCCREADY,
National D. D. G. Master for the United States.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 4, 1881.

NOTES.

THE ASSASIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The following certainly does not indicate insanity in Guiteau: One day last week a physician visited Guiteau at the jail, and, in the course of a conversation with him, Guiteau told him that he had not abandoned a malpractice defense, and asked the physician what his views were about it, and said to him: "If you agree with our views about it, we will summon you as a witness, and you can make a reputation."

FRANK EASTMAN,

former Postmaster at Chicago, has received a pardon from the President upon the same grounds as the pardon recently granted to W. T. Golsen, his former partner.

A TELEGRAPHIC STRIKE.

There was a meeting of Western Union telegraph operators here last evening, which, it is believed, is preparatory to a general strike among the operatives throughout the country. It was directed that communication should be had with the head of the National organization of telegraph operatives, which has a membership of 10,000.

BLAINE.

It is denied that Secretary Blaine contemplates a trip to Europe. He will occupy his new house here this winter as soon as it can be finished.

THE ELECTIONS.

There is much less work doing in the Departments this week than usual, owing to the State elections. Many of the clerks have gone home to vote.

MRS. JOHN B. CLARK,

the wife of the Missouri Congressman, intends to file a cross-bill against him for divorce.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER

is reported as intending to endeavor to induce Congress to make an appropriation to pay navy-yard employés for the time made in excess of eight hours a day for the last four and a half years. There are many thousands of these employés.

DEATH OF BUSHROD BIRCH.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Bushrod Birch, for eighteen years Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department, died today in Pittsfield, Mass., after a long illness.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE

investigating the charges of misconduct of members of the Ninth Regiment on the recent visit to Yorktown visited police headquarters today, closely questioned the Lieutenants of police, and thoroughly searched the police records, but did not find a single charge of misconduct against any member of the regiment during its stay in Washington. The committee left this afternoon for home.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

The Internal Revenue Bureau does not favor the proposed reduction of the whisky tax from 90 to 50 cents per gallon. In his forthcoming report Commissioner Raum will neither recommend a reduction, nor will he advise directly against it. He will state the amount of revenue derived from whisky, and that the proposed reduction will cut down the amount without benefiting the producers or consumers. Revenue officials regard this movement for reduction as inaugurated wholly by the middle-men, who, they say, would make all the profit. The whisky trade will also oppose the reduction, as millions of dollars' worth of whisky are held in bond, and to reduce the tax would demoralize the trade badly. The Commissioner may, in his report, point out this effect. There will be a determined effort made to get Congress to reduce this tax, and it is said a big lobby with plenty of money will be here in the interest of the movement. The influence of the Treasury and Revenue Bureau will be against reduction.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton has returned from Iowa, and resumed charge of his office. He will also act as Postmaster-General during Mr. James' absence.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Commissioner of Indians Affairs today gave audience to a delegation of Sacs and Foxes endeavoring to obtain the Great Father's consent to the payment to them of $40,000 accumulated annuities, without being obliged to sign the pay-roll, as required by law. The reason given for the refusal to sign it is: it would be disastrous, or "bad medicine" to use the names of their wives and children for any such purpose. They offer to append their own personal signatures.

CANADA.

Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—It is understood that the swearing in of Sir Patrick McDougall as Administrator during Lord Lorne's absence will take place at Halifax.

Immigrants arriving in Canada during September numbered 8,203, as against 6,907 in the same month last year. The number remaining in Ontario was 1,679: Quebec, 14; Manitoba, 61; while 6,290 went to the States. The nationality of those who remained was as follows: English, 743; Irish, 493; Scotch, 188; German, 130; Scandinavian, 31; American, 180.

A special report on baby farming in Ottawa shows that only thirty-three illegitimate infants received at the House of Bethlehem for the twelve months ending Oct. 31 survived out of a total of 185. Measures are to be taken to have the death-rate decreased if possible.

The revived rumors that his Excellency will not return to Canada receive the most positive official contradiction.

A young man named Eddington committed suicide here a few weeks ago. His mother was in poor health, and to relieve her feelings as much as possible she was led to believe he died of fever. A paper containing the particulars of his death came into her possession, and when she read it her grief was so intense she died within an hour.

Toronto.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from Toronto to Detroit, Lafayette, St. Louis, and other cities in the Western States. The potato yield in some parts of Ontario is below the average, while in other sections it is an average crop. On the whole, the crop will be short. Notwithstanding this there is a prospect of a decrease in price as the cold weather sets in. Even with a short crop there is a considerable surplus over what is necessary for home consumption, and the heavy European crop has only diverted the market to the Western States.

The annual dinner of the students of Trinity Medical School, which is always an important affair, was held at the Rossen House. The Chairman, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, in proposing the toast of "The President of the United States," read a kindly lettir of sympathy from Mr. W. C. Howells, United States Consul, regretting his inability to attend. The Rev. Mr. Parsons, in replying to the toast, spoke in feeling terms of the sterling character of the late President Garfield, and the National unification which resulted from what at first seemed but a National calamity.

The No-Rent Proclamation Denounced by a Priest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—Father Callaghan yesterday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, denounced in very strong terms the "no-rent" proclamation of the Irish Land League. In the evening the local branch of the organization held a meeting, at which speeches were made defending the league and indorsing the policy of its executive.

Restitution by an Absconding Clerk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—A clerk who some years ago absconded from this city, taking $5,000 from his employers, Evans & Riddell, accountants, has made restitution by returning the money in full. The defaulter is living in South America, and his returning the money is purely voluntary.

Thoroughbred Cattle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—The British steamer Texas, now on passage from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, has $150,000 worth of pedigree cattle for Canada.

GRANT'S GIFTS.

Boxes and Cases of Them Going On to New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 7.—Several boxes containing articles taken from Gen. Grant's Galena residence were forwarded to him by American Express this evening. While the process of packing was going on at the office of W. R. Rowley, your correspondent had the pleasure of inspecting the curiosities. They consisted in the main of articles presented to Gen. Grant or purchased by him during his trip around the world. Among the number were two large flower vases from India, the bottoms of which were solid silver inlaid with gold; a curiously-shaped and exquisitly-carved gold, silver, and bronzed bell, a very ancient relic taken from an Indian pagoda; a large album of Brighton (Eng.) views, the lid of which is richly gold-mounted and appropriately inscribed with raised gold letters, the whole a present to Mrs. Grant from the Hon. Jones Aysbury; two Japanese plaques of copper, inlaid both on the back and front with the most delicate designs in gold and silver thread and enamel; curiosities from Mexico, including a plaque ornamented with an oil painting of the famous plant Lamianita in the palace gardens in the City of Mexico, whose petals protrude from the blossom and resemble exactly a human hand; collections of specimens of foreign wood and grasses; valuable maps of Mexico and other countries, views in foreign lands, family photographs, etc.

EXPULSION OF AN ALDERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Local official circles are considerably excited tonight over the expulsion from the City Council of Ald. Smith, from the Third Ward, who was recently charged by the *State Journal* with accepting a bribe in securing the appointment of a policeman. Smith offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an investigating committee. Tonight the committee reported, sustaining the charges, and Smith was expelled by a unanimous vote.

Brown's Iron Bitters permanently restore weak nerves, exhausted vitality, etc.

CASUALTIES.

A Whaling Schooner Capsized and Sunk Off Nantucket Shoals.

Refuge Taken in a Boat, and Five Men Die of Exhaustion.

Terrible Tale of Suffering Related by the More Fortunate Survivors.

Terrible Fate of a Party of Hunters Near Fort Steele, Wyoming.

Arsenic Used Instead of Baking-Powder and Several Men Killed—Other Mishaps.

A Sad Tale of Shipwreck.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The whaling schooner Delia Hodgkins was capsized and sunk off Nantucket Shoals during a heavy storm Friday morning. The gale had been raging all night, and the vessel became unmanageable. The crew endeavored to cut away the rigging, but were unsuccessful, and at the last minute had to take to the long-boat, which was the only one that could be got at. The fifteen men got into it just in time to see the vessel heel over and sink. They pulled all night without any progress. After being in the boat twenty-four hours without food and proper clothing the mate and four men died from exhaustion and fright, and were thrown overboard. Everything was done to save them, but they perished before the eyes of those that were saved. The names of those that were lost were Chief-Mate S. H. Miner, of New London, Conn.; Louis Chapellat, William Lovell, Edward R. Tux, and Daniel Hudwell. They laid by the wreck for a few hours, then started for the land, and, after being in their boat from Friday morning until Saturday evening without water or food, they were picked up by a coaster and landed at East Dennis. The Captain said they suffered everything from the pangs of hunger, and their throats were parched for the want of water. They took their departure this morning for New London, Conn., at which city Capt. Sandford, of the whaler, belonged. The Hodgkins was bound from Davis Straits to New London, Conn., with 188 barrels of oil and 1,800 pounds of bone, and had been out since last May.

The Wrecked Steamer War Eagle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 7.—Commander Davidson arrived last night. Joe Robin, a diver from St. Louis, was with him. The wrecked steamer has been thoroughly examined today, and it is thought that she can be repaired. With this purpose in view she will be raised at once and put on the dry-docks at St. Louis. A force is busily engaged in removing the damaged cargo. No blame is attached to Hiram Beadle, the pilot in charge of the wheel at the time of the accident. He stuck to his post, and, by skillful manipulation, got the boat to shore before she sank, thereby avoiding a terrible calamity. I understand that he has been retained by the company, and will be put in charge of one of the best boats. He is a young man, and one of the most pleasant gentlemen your correspondent has ever met. He has been a pilot six years.

Searching for Facts in the Gilchrist Disaster.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Gilchrist inquiry was resumed today, and is likely to last several days yet. The only feature of interest was that a passenger named Skelton was in the engine-room when the cam-rod broke, and went directly into the cabin, where he told two ladies what had occurred, and, after advising them to go upon the barge, tried to lead them through the door to safety, but could do nothing with them. This was before anybody else had gone upon the barge, and while it was tied fast close to the cabin.

Terrible Fate of a Party of Hunters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Fort Steele, Wyoming, gives a brief account of the poisoning of a party of hunters near that place yesterday. They had with them a can of arsenic, used in preserving hides, and by mistake they used arsenic for cooking purposes, supposing it to be baking powder. Four men have died, and others are sick, with but little hope of recovery. A man named McCauley, brother of Capt. McCauley, is numbered among the dead.

A Chicagoan Killed at Elgin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 8.—A stranger, a young man, carrying a certificate from one Dr. M. C. Gorman, charity hospital, Chicago, that he was a deaf mute, named Charles B. Hartman, was run over by freight No. 16 on the St. Paul Road this evening, at the Bridge street crossing, when trying to board the train. One leg was cut completely off. He was disemboweled. He stated before dying that his name was Johnny Herrington, No. 625 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago.

Destructive Gas Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—An explosion of gas in a millinery and dressmaking establishment on Fourth street, near Chestnut, this afternoon, caused by the candle of a plumber seeking a leak in the pipe, destroyed the whole lower story of the house and set it on fire, causing a loss of some $2,000 and severely injuring several of the ladies and the plumber.

The Government Steamer Gen. Sherman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Neb., Nov. 7.—The Government steamer Gen. Sherman, from Bismarck to St. Louis, arrived at the landing today leaking badly from colliding with a snag near Fort Thompson. She proceeds on her trip tomorrow. It is necessary to work her pumps almost constantly to keep her afloat. At St. Louis a new hull will be built for her.

Three Boys Injured by the Fall of an Elevator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 7.—A serious accident occurred today at the Key City planing-mill by the fall of an elevator. Three boys were badly hurt, one supposed to be fatally.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

An Indiana Delegate to the Recent Mississippi River Convention Opposes the Jetties System, Etc.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 7.—Argus Dean, a delegate from Indiana to the recent Mississippi River Convention at St. Louis, publishes an open letter addressed to Gov. Porter in today's *Evening Courier*. In it he says the convention was little else than an ovation to Capt. Eads, and designed to create a sentiment that will impel Congress to appropriate money for improvement without due consideration. He says: "I have and do oppose the application of the jetty system to the deepening of the channels in the upper portion of the rivers, and I feel aggrieved that the absurd plans made by the River Commission should go before Congress without opposition."

He also states that when he endeavored to obtain an opportunity to lay his objections to the plans adopted before the convention, he was told that no such opportunity could be allowed; that everything of that sort was already fixed up.

SUSPENSION OF A NASHVILLE FIRM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—B. Levison & Bros., dry-goods and notion merchants, failed today. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $14,000.

THE STEUBENS.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The German Steubens today visited the grave and monument of Baron Von Steuben, under escort of the Oneida Historical Society and the Germans of Utica. At the grave speeches were made. The party returned to New York at noon.

FIRE RECORD.

An Engineer's Carelessness.

Carelessness on the part of an engineer in the employ of the Reedy Elevator-Works at No. 83 Illinois street caused a fire in the engine-room yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The blaze, which started in a lot of shavings scattered about the floor, spread rapidly, and half an hour after the first alarm had been sounded from Box 765 a second was sent in. It was with difficulty that the main portion of the place was saved. As it was the damage will foot up about $3,000 or $4,000, the greater part of which is on the building and machinery. The stock and patterns were only slightly damaged. Mr. Reedy's residence, upon the second floor of No. 83, was somewhat damaged, but the loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Reedy had policies to the amount of nearly $15,000 in the following companies: Peoples' of Newark, Farmers', Northern, Newark City, New Orleans, Commonwealth, Mercantile of Cleveland, Lancashire, Hamburg, Glenn Falls, Phœnix of Boston, and New Hampshire.

At Gilman, Ill.; Loss $1,200, Mostly Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Nov. 7.—Another fire occurred here this morning at 12:15, causing a total destruction of two buildings, including Henry Breitenfeld's cigar factory and the library building. The offices of Beyea & Tubbs and George Ruedy were located in the building. The goods, library, etc., were mostly saved. The buildings were a total loss, worth about $1,200. The buildings and goods were mostly covered by insurance. The buildings were supposed to be set on on fire. It was only by the most persistent efforts on the part of the citizens that the fire was prevented from extending to Capt. Mann's office and the *Star* office.

At South Elgin, Ill., Loss $4,000, Insurance $2,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 7.—Charles Klock's extensive cheese-box and butter-tub manufactory, located at this place, was destroyed by fire about 6 o'clock this evening. The fire originated in the engine-room. The loss is about $4,000: insured for $2,500 through D. R. Jenks & Co.'s Elgin agency in the following companies: Milwaukee Mechanics', Buffalo German, German of Freeport, and German of Peoria. The risks are equally divided between the four companies. Quite a number of hands are temporarily thrown out of employment, but Mr. Klock will open up business again soon in buildings belonging to the South Elgin Sugar Company.

Mend the Pan.

A pan of resin boiled over in Gillett's chemical works, at No. 38 Michigan avenue, at a few minutes before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and caused an alarm from Box No. 14. Officer Gavin extinguished the blaze. The same cause has occasioned fires in this place several times of late, and it is expected by the firemen that the proprietor will repair what they say is a defectively-constructed foundation to the resin pan that lies at the bottom of the trouble.

The rekindling of the fire at Fisher's Mill caused an alarm from Box No. 288 at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Loss About $6,000, Insurance $2,200.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 7.—About 1:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Iowa Hotel, in the southern part of the city, and soon the house was unroofed and the rear portion almost completely consumed. There was $2,200 insurance in the German and Springfield Companies on the building, which was owned by William Ashley. The hotel was conducted by Mrs. Jane Grief, a widow lady, who had no insurance. Her loss was fully $800 or $1,000, and loss on building $5,000 or $6,000. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

A Training-Stable Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—The *Courier-Journal's* special from Danville, Ky., says the training-stable of Warren A. Russell was destroyed by fire and a number of valuable horses burned, among them L. B. Field's fine stallion Austra, by imported Australia, dam Coral by Vandal; a fine mare belonging to Dr. J. P. Warren, a good buggy animal owned by J. M. Wallace, a fine Ericcson colt owned by Lewis Durham, and another owned by Wilson Dunn, of Garrard County.

Near Bradford Pa., Loss $6,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 7.—Fire at Four Mile, a thriving oil town today, destroyed one hotel, three stores, and three dwellings. Loss $6,000, partially insured in Eastern companies. The principal losses were the Four Mile Hotel, A. J. Burr's grocery, and George W. Funk's general store.

A Sensation at Hammonton, N. Y.

HAMMONTON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Hammonton House burned yesterday. A guest from Newark is missing. Others barely escaped with their lives. Women and children were lowered from windows by ropes. Loss, $25,000.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory at Langhorn, Pa.

LANGHORN, Pa., Nov. 5.—The cotton factory of the Hulmeville Manufacturing Company, operated by Armstrong & Hawke, was burned tonight. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $12,000.

A Court-House in Flames.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 7.—The court-house here, the finest in the State, valued at $150,000, is in flames, and probably will be totally ruined.

Insurance $20,000, which will cover the loss.

OBITUARY.

Will E. Day, Well Known in Theatrical and Newspaper Circles in Chicago.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., received yesterday by Dr. L. H. Montgomery, announced the death, from typhoid-fever, of Will E. Day, a young gentleman extensively known in theatrical and newspaper circles in this city. Mr. Day was for several years connected with the business department of the *Evening Journal*, and for the past year he has resided in Frankfort, where he had embarked in the wholesale liquor business. Mr. Day was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife to whom he had been married but a year. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Day, reside in Tama City, Ia., and the sad news of their son's death was transmitted to them by Dr. Montgomery, who was a warm personal friend of the deceased.

L. H. Humphrey, at La Crosse, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 7.—Mr. L. H. Humphrey, a well-known traveling salesman for Sibley, Dudley & Co., Chicago, died very suddenly this morning at the Cameron House, this city. Mr. Humphrey has been troubled with rheumatism considerably of late, and the physician in attendance thinks this is the cause of death. He returned to his room last evening feeling quite well, and his death will be a great surprise. He leaves a wife and child, who reside at Minneapolis.

Mrs. V. K. Brown, at Carollton, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Virginia Keach Brown, wife of ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, died this evening at the family residence in this city, after a long and painful illness, in her 49th year.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

GLASGOW, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the State of Nebraska, from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Rhenania, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Ethiopa from Glasgow; the Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

HAMBURG, Nov. 7.—Arrived, the Allemania, from New York.

The Parisian License System.

All persons plying any trade or vocation in the streets of Paris are required to take out a license. In the office of the Prefecture, where these documents are delivered, one may see any day the most motley crowd of blind men, beggar women, organ-grinders, mountebanks, coal and water carriers, shoeblacks, costermongers, hawkers, newspaper vendors, dog and bird fanciers, and flower-girls. Every one of these people must register his or her name and address, and after inquiries have been made he or she will receive a license, for which no charge is made, but which must be renewed every year. The conditions on which the license has been delivered are legibly set forth in it, and must be strictly adhered to. A blind man is authorized to take his stand on a certain bridge, a crippled old woman may beg under the porch of a certain church, an organ-grinder or mountebank has a beat of so many streets assigned to him, a costermonger may cry his wares only in a specified quarter of the town, and so on. Not many weeks since an American who had dined a little too well, accosted a flower girl on one of the boulevards, bought a "button-hole" of her, talked with her for a few minutes, and soon afterward missed a pocketbook which he had carried in the breast pocket of his coat, and which contained forty-nine 1,000-franc notes. He ran in great consternation to the nearest police station, where the Commissaire advised him to apply at the Prefecture. There the American's complaint was taken down, and the clerk on duty shot a slip of paper down a tube. Ten minutes later an Inspector entered, saying: "The flower girl with whom you talked on the Boulevard —— must have been a girl named C. D., who lives in the Rue ——, at Montmartre. But she has a lover named ——, who lives in the Rue ——. We have telegraphed to the Commissaire of the Montmartre quarter to have the pair arrested. Unless the girl has made very great haste we shall probably find her before morning." The American sat down and waited anxiously for about an hour; then the Inspector returned with a telegram: "C. D. and G. both arrested. Money found on them." The American subsequently discovered that the flower-girl, having stolen his money, had jumped into a cab and driven straight to her lodgings to change her dress. She had then gone in quest of her lover, and was about to leave his house with him when the Commissaire arrived. The girl had made as much haste as she could; but the police, thanks to their copious registers and to the telegraph wires, had been too quick for her. It does not follow that because a man has a police license to hawk, grind an organ, or turn somersets, his antecedents are immaculate. The police are very good-natured in allowing penitent thieves a chance of earning an honest livelihood, and if one of these men applies for a license, he will not only get it, but will be secured against competition.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 7.—Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in this city just at present. Several deaths among children have taken place within the past week. It is claimed that it is caused from the impurity of the water. The water used here is procured from wells, and the long-continued rains has filled them up with surface-water, which necessarily is very impure.

Small-Pox at Bellevue, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 7.—Small-pox news from Bellevue today is exciting. There are sixteen cases and one death. J. Potter, Mrs. Byron Potter, and a man named Stickney are not expected to live. Doctors in this city are busy vaccinating school-children, all of whom are excluded from the schools unless they bring with them certificates that they have been vaccinated.

Black Small-Pox Between Elkhart and White Pigeon, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 7.—Black small-pox has made its appearance at Bristol, a small town east of here. Nine cases are reported. A great many have been exposed. The disease is confined to one locality. It will not probably spread.

Typhoid-Fever.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 7.—William E. Day, of Chicago, formerly a correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, died in this city of typhoid-fever yesterday.

SUICIDAL.

Sad Ending of the Life of an Opium-Eater.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Our community received a startling shock yesterday at noon, caused by the death of one of our old and respected citizens by his own hand. Dr. Barnum has been long known here, and for many years held the post of surgeon for this division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, but gave it up some time ago, and of late years has suffered terribly from the opium habit. So strong a hold had it upon him that the effort to break it was severe. For nearly three weeks he was unable to get any good sleep, and for the last forty-eight hours was not able to take any food. During the hour of church service yesterday he repaired alone to the little office a short distance from the house, and when the wife rang the bell connected to the house by a wire she failed to get a response from him. She sent the little boy, who returned saying the Doctor was asleep. The wife immediately went to the office herself and found the Doctor lying dead on the dissecting table. He had placed a loaded pistol close to his heart and fired, killing himself instantly. The clothing and skin was burned by the powder. Nothing has occurred here for years that has startled our community like this.

GARFIELD.

The Flowers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—It having been stated in Chicago papers that Mrs. Lucas, of Chicago, obtained possession of the flowers that other relics of Garfield's funeral, which were taken from the catafalque, by paying $10,000 for them, Mr. J. H. Rhodes, Secretary of the Catafalque Committee, requests and authorizes the denial of the statements. He adds that Mrs. Lucas obtained the flowers with the distinct understanding that they were to be returned to Mrs. Garfield.

O'CONNOR AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Mayor Fielder and Mrs. Parnell made speeches at the reception in the opera-house tonight of the Irish Land-Leaguer, T. P. O'Connor.

Extraordinary Presence of Mind.

California Paper.

How true it is that fame and fortune both often hinge upon some trivial circumstance. The most successful artist at the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in London this year is a young Californian, named Baldwin Sowers, who made such a hit painting carriages and houses some six years ago in Oakland that he was sent for study to Florence, where, as every one knows, paint is much cheaper.

Mr. Sowers' peculiar line is the delineation of still life, and so he painted a cheese, though, as it was a Limburger cheese, it could hardly be called a still-life subject after all. Alleged judges, who saw this masterpiece after completion, say it resembled a mud-pie more than it did a cheese; but this was probably envy, as, after it was hung, some malicious persons slipped into the gallery the night before the exhibition and deliberately cut a round hole in the canvas, completely removing the cheese.

When the Examining Committee were on their rounds, they came to the defaced picture, and angrily sent for the artist to give an explanation. An ordinary painter would have been overcome with despair at the outrage. Not so our fellow-citizen. When the Chairman said, sternly:

"Where, sir, is the cheese?"

He responded calmly:

"Alas! Gentlemen, I perceive I have painted it with too great fidelity. The mice have eaten it."

They awarded him the first prize.

Eclipsing a Circus Cavalcade.

London Globe.

When the "Indian Prince" receives the saddlery which has just been made for him by a provincial firm here he will certainly be able to outshine all rivals. Seven saddles in all have been made, and each is of a different color to the others. The "Prince" himself—we trust he is not a Mahometan—is to ride on pink hog-skin, embroidered in blue silk and with a gold border. This will have a very pretty effect, but the saddles of the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer are scarcely less attractive, the one being white and the other buff. The remaining quartet are quite as striking in brilliancy of hue, and the august Indian will therefore present a most rainbow-like appearance when, accompanied by his suite, he goes out for an amble, more especially as most of them will be sure to bestride white horses with pink noses and flowing tails dyed red halfway up. Moreover, there will be gay parti-colored saddle-cloths and trappings on the gallant steeds. Here in England such a procession would look anything but esthetic; in India, on the contrary, the numerous discordant colors somehow become blended together and harmonise well enough with the surroundings of Eastern life. The Taj, for instance, would lose half its glorious beauty if transported to England, while we make little doubt that the Albert Memorial would greatly gain by being re-erected at Agra or Delhi.

NEW YORK.

Burning of the "Home" of Sixteen Families of Tenants.

About Six of the Unfortunates Lost in the Smoke and Flames.

The People Are Not Going to Go Wild Over Mme. Patti.

The Shameful Subsidy Which the Pacific Railroads Pay to the Panama Company.

President Arthur Receives a Number of Distinguished Visitors.

Closing Up of the Work Preparatory to the Election Today.

Confidence of the Republicans in a Sweeping Victory for Their Ticket.

Hoboken Firemen Wantonly Allow a Fire to Destroy $600,000 Worth of Property.

The French and German Yorktown Delegates Given a State Ball.

ANOTHER HORROR.

BURNING OF A TENEMENT WITH SIXTEEN FAMILIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Fire broke out tonight in the tenement-house at Laight and Varieck streets, at which

SEVERAL LIVES

were supposed to have been lost. The house was occupied by sixteen families, and the flames breaking out in the basement mounted rapidly to the roof through the elevator shaft.

THE BUILDING WAS SOON FILLED WITH SMOKE,

and it was with the utmost difficulty any of the inmates were rescued. The mother of Patrick Cunningham could not be found last night, and

A FAMILY NAMED LABGNETTI,

living on the third floor, are also missing. Two members of a family named Brundenfield on the third floor above, perished in the flames.

MME. PATTI.

THE PEOPLE DO NOT TAKE KINDLY TO THE HIGH PRICES CHARGED TO HEAR HER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Mme. Adelina Patti will be heard Wednesday night in Steinway Hall by a number of persons who have paid $10 for the privilege of hearing her sing four times. The *Times* says it does not appear that the desire to pay so much for amusement amounts to anything like a "craze." The sale of seats for the series of concerts began on Thursday, Nov. 3, according to a scheme adopted some months before, after Mme. Patti had been induced to believe that there were hosts of people here who were dying to enjoy the privilege of paying $10 a ticket to hear her. When the sale opened the tickets were offered at the rates which Mme. Patti and her manager had approved. All the seats on the floor were put at $10.

THE SAME CHARGE

was made for the front row all around the first balcony, and for four other rows in the centre of the first balcony directly facing the stage. The side rows of seats and those in the recess in the first balcony were put at $5, the first row in the second at $4, and other less desirable seats were advertised to be sold at $3 and $2. On the first day of the sale there was no rush for seats. At these prices a considerable number, perhaps one-third, of the best seats were crossed off on the chart and most of the cheaper seats were taken, and it is said that these were disposed off to one speculator, who bought up all the Bernhardt seats at the opening sale.

THE SALES HAVE BEEN SLOW

each day since the opening, many applicants declining to pay what they called exorbitant prices. Today an advertisement appeared announcing a change in prices. About half a dozen rear rows on the floor and all except the first row in the balcony were put at $5. The reduction of prices made three days before the first concert has set concert managers in town gossiping about the prospect for Mme. Patti. It is understood that she expected to sing to not less than $14,000 to $15,000 a night, and that her prices were made out with that amount of total receipts in view. The fact that a block of seats in the most desirable part of the house remained unsold, while seats behind them were marked off as disposed of, was laughed at by knowing ones as

A PALPABLE TRICK

to give the impression that sales were good when they were dull. "The fact is," said a veteran manager, "this business has been badly mismanaged. Mme. Patti would have been sure of a good reception at reasonable prices, but New York is not the city it was twenty years ago. Good singers are heard more frequently, and there is less devotion to prodigies. People who know that they can hear an opera for $3, and have a good seat at that price, will hesitate before paying $10 to hear even Mme. Patti, who is not to be accompanied by an orchestra, and whose brief vocal efforts are to be supplemented by singers and instrumentalists without reputations here."

PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE

in taking concert companies "on the road" about the country say that the tour marked out for Mme. Patti's company indicates bad judgment, and that it will be impossible for her to obtain the New York prices and have full houses in any one of the cities named. She proposes visiting Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, New Haven, Hartford, Baltimore, Washington, Rochester, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany. Opera managers who have tried their fortunes in all of these cities know that they have invariably lost money in several of them, and that there is in most of them but a limited circle of people who will patronize Mme. Patti if she cannot be heard at the lowest figure charged for a seat in Steinway Hall.

THE MONOPOLISTS.

MANNER IN WHICH RATES ARE KEPT UP BY THE OVERLAND RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Five Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company met at the Panama Railroad office today. They were Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific, Russell Sage, and J. B. Houston. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the relations of the steamship company with the overland railroads which recently terminated the contract between the companies. In the discussion it was suggested that the charges of the Panama Railroad for transportation across the isthmus might be reduced largely. To this Mr. Park is said to have replied that no reduction was possible; that the steamship company could cancel the contract with the Panama Road, but could gain no concession in rates. It is understood that the overland railroads seek to reduce

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY

which they are obliged to pay the steamship company for the maintenance of through rates. Under the contract recently annulled, they guaranteed that the steamship company should receive business to the amount of $110,000 a month. After deducting the actual California business of the line, they have been compelled to pay in money about $800,000 during the last year. The payments have ranged from $50,000 to $75,000 a month. These sums are considerably in excess of what they expected to pay when the contract was made. No definit arrangement was concluded at the meeting today. A committee, consisting of J. Houston and Henry Hart, was chosen on the part of the Pacific Mail to confer with the officers of the overland roads. One of the persons present said that it was very doubtful whether a new contract could be made which would be at all times satisfactory to the steamship company. On the other hand, Russell Sage remarked, "If any one thinks that he can wipe out Pacific Mail, he is mistaken. We will all take partners for the dance then."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS CALL ON HIM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—President Arthur remained at his house most of today. Late in the afternoon he arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was called upon by Gov. Cornell, ex-Senator Conkling, Thurlow Weed, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary Evarts, Collector Robertson, Congressman Hiscock, John C. New, John K. Porter, Gen. A. S. Webb, Rear-Admiral Wyman, and others.

TODAY'S ELECTION.

THE PREPARATORY WORK FINISHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The work preparatory to the election in this State was closed tonight. It has not been a very active campaign, yet a great deal of money has been expended by candidates for office. Good informed judges think the vote in this city will be a very close one. As a matter of course both sides are claiming the victory. One of the prominent men of the County Democracy said today: "I think we shall elect our ticket this year and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. It looks now as though we might have a stormy day tomorrow, and this

WILL NATURALLY REDUCE THE REPUBLICAN VOTE

considerably in the country. I have no doubt whatever of the success of the county ticket named by the County Democracy. There will probably be from 145,000 to 150,000 votes cast, and I think our ticket will receive from 65,000 to 70,000 of this number, and that our majority will range from 15,000 to 20,000 votes. I think the Republicans will poll about 50,000 votes and Tammany Hall about 30,000 votes. I feel very certain that the Republicans will not carry one of the Senatorial Districts in this city and not more than two or three of the twenty-three Assembly Districts." One of the leaders of the Tammany Hall organization said: "The members of the County Democracy will find out tomorrow night what a mistake they have made when they calculated on 15,000 to 20,000 majority. You can put this down as a prediction of one of

THE ADHERENTS OF TAMMANY HALL.

The vote in this city will be much closer than the members of the County Democracy would have people believe. There will probably be about 145,000 votes cast, and of this number the combined ticket named by Tammany and Irving Halls will receive about 50,000, the Republicans about the same number, and the County Democracy about 40,000. The principal fight on the county ticket will be between the Tammany men and the Republicans, with the County Democracy a good third. I think it is quite probable that the Republicans will elect one or two of their candidates named by them on their county ticket." A prominent Republican leader says: "I have no doubt whatever of the result of the election in the State. The Republicans will come down to Harlem River with about 65,000 majority, and they will have about 55,000 majority to overcome in this city and Kings County. I think there is

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR THE REPUBLICANS

to carry their county ticket, with the exception of the District-Attorney, and we shall do it, too, if all the Republicans who have registered their names will cast their votes. The Democrats cannot poll more than 90,000 votes, and this vote will be more evenly divided than the managers of the County Democracy think. I think the Republican vote in this city will be about 55,000, and, if it is, then our ticket will be elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 5,000." Among the rumors afloat this morning around the City-Hall was one to the effect that the Republicans and Tammany-Hall had agreed upon a plan for

DEFEATING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

in close districts. According to this report in all districts where a close vote is expected an extra ballot-box is to be provided, and just before the polls close this box will be "stuffed" with tickets for the candidate whom it is desired to elect and substituted for the regular box. The publication of the official list of registered voters has already resulted in much good. The campaign managers have procured a number of copies of these records, and in each Assembly district men have been detailed to visit every house and ascertain if the men whose names are registered have a legal residence at the address given.

THE INTEREST MANIFESTED

this evening at Kelly & Bliss' Stock Exchange, backed by the betting, seemed to concentrate on the offices of Surrogate and Congress. Money was freely hazarded in the ratio of $1,000 to $600 that the Democrats will carry the State. Even money was bet that Calvin would beat Walker for Surrogate. Rollins, however, was the favorit for first place, risks of $1,000 against $750 being taken. On the result of the contest for Congress between the rival candidates—Astor and Flower—money was put out at the rate of $500 to $450 in favor of Mr. Flower.

THE FEELING AMONG REPUBLICANS TONIGHT

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a good many leaders were gathered, was of the most hopeful character. As stated by one of those present, the lack of enthusiasm in the State during the canvass is similar to the feeling displayed in Ohio in the recent campaign there. The Democrats of Ohio were confident of success, and boasted of majorities of 20,000 and more. The Republicans made no boast, but when their ballots were counted they had a plurality of over 24,000. "That," said this gentleman, "will, in my opinion, be about the course of events in this State tomorrow."

REBELLIOUS FIREMEN.

THE BEAUTIES (?) OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—There has been a quarrel for some time between the Mayor and the volunteer firemen of Hoboken, which resulted tonight in the latter wantonly allowing a fire to make headway until over half a million dollars' damage was done. A sudden glare of light was seen from one of the windows at the head of Eagle Pier, in Hoboken, a little after 5 p. m. today, and a moment later a watchman came flying out of the gate with his coat in a blaze. The alarm was sounded at an engine-house near by, and the engineer putting on steam ran the fire-engine into the street.

THE MEN DID NOT RESPOND TO THE CALL,

and there the engine stood. Meanwhile the fire, which could have been put out by prompt action, was gaining headway. The wind was blowing southeast. One of the hook and ladder trucks arrived on the scene in a few minutes, but without water the men could do nothing. After still further delay the Chairman of the Fire and Water Commission and a score of boys reached the pier with the fire engine, but by this time the flames crackling among the bales of hemp and cotton and casks of lard and tallow were leaping half way down the pier. To think of arresting their course was useless, and attention was

DIRECTED TO SAVING THE VESSELS

and barges moored in proximity to the pier and neighboring buildings. At the north side lay the steamer Rialto, of the Wilson Line, loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, but mainly cotton, ready to start on her voyage today, and on the south side were two ice barges, a hay barge, and a cotton-lighter, and further out was the excursion steamer Plymouth Rock. Mayor Benson viewed the scene with dismay, and telegraphed to Jersey City and this city for assistance. Scores of rebellious firemen, with their metal badges glistening on their breasts, flocked around the burning pier (their engines were in the engine-houses, with their tongues turned, by a recent order of the Chief) and amused themselves by looking at the rage of the flames and

ABUSING THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL.

Of the entire force of Hoboken—seven companies in all—Engine No. 1, Engine No. 3, Truck No. 2, and Hose No. 2 were thus left at home. Engine Company No. 2 at last came to the assistance of the engine and truck already on the ground. Twenty minutes after the first alarm, the Jersey City companies, three or four in number, arrived at the spot and began playing on vessels in danger and the bonded warehouse a few feet from the pier-head, and on the houses of the Hoboken ferry. Despite these efforts, the rigging of the Rialto took fire, and cinders falling upon her deck threatened her destruction. Just then a pair of tugboats came puffing up, made fast their lines, and towed the vessel into midstream, and at the same time

THREW STREAMS OF WATER

on her burning spars. Tugboats also went to the rescue of the Plymouth Rock, and soon had her down the river, with no hurt but blistered sides. To save the barges was impossible, as they lay near the bulkhead on the windward side, with the smoke and wind curling overthem. The heat was so intense that the firemen had to fight their way down a long skeleton pier, foot after foot, then the fire began licking the barges, and was only prevented from swallowing up the ferry-houses by a space of water, and the plentiful shower of water thrown by the fire-engines and the hose of four ferry-boats, which had suspended passenger traffic. The fire was finally extinguished, with a total loss of $600,000. The firemen boasted that they had allowed the fire to burn. There is great indignation.

A MURDER

BY BILLY TRACY, THE BURGLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Billy Tracy, who keeps a "sporting" resort at No. 33 West Twenty-ninth street, and who has been noted as a bank burglar by the police, was, at a late hour tonight, in William Deering's saloon, No. 1233 Broadway. A dispute arose between him and Charles P. Miller, of No. 636 Lexington avenue, and it terminated in Tracy drawing a revolver and shooting Miller in the stomach. Tracy fled, and a general alarm calling for his arrest was sent out by Inspector Thorne. Miller was taken to the New York Hospital, and his wound is considered fatal. Tracy is well known in Chicago.

THE NATION'S GUESTS.

THE STATE BALL IN THEIR HONOR A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The ball given by the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, to the German and French delegates to the Yorktown centennial celebration was held tonight at the Metropolitan Casino. The élite of New York attended. The delegates were in full uniform, as were also the members of the militia invited. A reception was tendered the delegates on the stage, and shortly after 12 the ball opened. Among those present beside the delegates were Gov. Cornell, and wife, the French Consul-General and German Consul-General, Von Moltke, the Vice-Consul, James M. Brown, William M. Evarts, Togall Farragut, and Hamilton Fish. The ball-room was festooned with foreign and National flags, and the festivities were prolonged until an early hour.

ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF RUNAWAY BRITISH SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Four stowaways (soldiers) arrived here today from Kinsale, Ireland. They were discovered when four days out. The Captain of the vessel wanted to put back and land them, but the soldiers, with the aid of some sailors shipped in Kinsale, refused to let him do so, and he was obliged to keep on his course.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

On complaint of John H. Green, a commercial note-broker, Sproule Magee, an agent of the Blackwater Paper-Mills, was arrested on a charge of passing forged notes bearing the signature of A. H. Forestal & Co., Philadelphia. Forestal is said to be the father-in-law of the prisoner, who expects him to meet the notes.

GONE TO EUROPE.

N. L. Scherck, an importer, is reported by his creditors to have left for Europe, leaving unpaid debts amounting to $8,000, and no assets. He is said to have sailed Oct. 26 on a German steamer.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

William Tracy fatally shot Charles P. Miller, of No. 636 Lexington avenue, during quarrel in a saloon at No. 1223 Broadway.

ANOTHER TENEMENT-HOUSE HORROR.

It is reported that a tenement-house burned tonight and that several of the occupants perished in the flames.

POLITICAL.

The Night Before the Battle in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7.—Heavy rains for several days past have made country roads almost impassable and still further delayed the already backward work of farmers. This, with the promise of a continuance of the bad weather, assures a very light vote tomorrow. There has been no pretense of a campaign on either side, and the interest in the election is languid. Gen. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who has been going through rain and mud all over the State with a lantern looking for an auditor to his bottled-up eloquence, had meetings appointed at Minneapolis Saturday night, and here tonight, but there was no audience at either place, and the speaking was dispensed with. A good deal of scratching on the Republican side was expected, but the State Central Committee claim to have advices from all parts of the State claiming that the disaffection has disappeared, and, except in a few localities, a straight ticket will be voted. The probability is there will be a very light vote, but that Gen. Hubbard will have the usual Republican majority, with his associates on the ticket ranging near him.

Close of the Campaign in Kansas—Col. Anthony Assaulted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 7.—Two meetings by the opposing political parties closed the campaign in this county. Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the *Times*, spoke at the Republican meeting, and at the conclusion of his speech, went over to look in upon the Democratic meeting. At the head of the stairs he was met by Col. Thomas Moonlight, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, who said to him, "You have insulted my family," and struck him a blow in the face. The crowd at once stepped between them, and prevented further trouble.

PLAYFULLY RAISED HIS GUN.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 7.—Saturday Israel Benton and Webster Tilton, two youths, went hunting. As they were returning home Tilton playfully raised his gun, pointing it at Benton, and told him unless he got him an apple he would shoot him. Neither thought the gun loaded. A scuffle ensued during which the gun was discharged, the ball taking effect in Benton's neck, seriously wounding him. He is now lying in a critical condition.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TUCSON, Nov. 7.—A special from Camp Thomas says: "Company F, Twelfth Infantry, mounted, Capt. King, is ordered from San Carlos to report at Whipple Barracks, and is expected here today or tomorrow to turn in their horses. Maj. Chaffee, new commandant at San Carlos, has sent an urgent request to the Department Commander that the troops be removed from the Agency and the sub-Agency, as the only hope to get in the renegade scouts."

Old John Brown's fort at Harper's Ferry is not so celebrated as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Baldwin Out of Jail on One Hundred Thousand Dollars Bail.

He Will Appear Next Monday for Examination—Marchbank Also Out.

Lewis L. Cluxton, of Vandalia, Arrested for Securing Bogus Requisitions.

A Recent Shooting Affray in Atlanta Compromised by the Interested Parties.

A Plucky Lady in Iowa Brutally Assaulted by a Villainous Tramp.

Detectives Trying to Unravel the Mystery Surrounding Col. Smith's Assassination at Omaha.

An Atlanta Shooting-Scrape Compromised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—The cases of assault with intent to murder against A. L. Hunt, a commercial traveler representing a house in Philadelphia and New York, and Edward Callaway, Kimball House clerk, which grew out of a shooting-scrape which occurred in July last in the saloon of that hotel, was settled today in open court by a verdict of not guilty, in both cases a compromise being effected. The parties were, however, fined $100 each for carrying concealed weapons. The evidence brought out the facts that, in July last, Hunt, who was a guest of the Kimball, entered the dining-room at a late hour and was served with a cold dinner. Seeing the proprietor eating a piece of watermelon, Hunt says he asked for some and was told that there was none for him. He says this made him mad, and he complained to Callaway about the unsatisfactory dinner that he had received, calling the Kimball a second-class hotel. This brought about hot words, which were afterwards continued in the saloon. Hunt struck Callaway in the face, and pistols were drawn, each firing simultaneously. Callaway was shot in the face, the ball fracturing the lower jaw. The evidence showed beyond a doubt that after the first quarrel Hunt and Callaway had gone off and armed themselves for the purpose of getting satisfaction, and the Judge, in announcing the fine, stated that both parties were equally guilty. The general impression seems to be that, if the cases of assault with intent to murder had been tried, both men would have been convicted and sent to the penitentiary. In July Callaway had Hunt indicted, and when the latter reached Atlanta several days ago he attempted to get the case dismissed. Callaway refused, whereupon Hunt had Callaway indicted for the same offense. The result of these cases was looked for anxiously by friends of both parties all over the country.

The Game Which Mr. Cluxton Played on Gov. Cullom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—The reported arrest of Lewis L. Cluxton, of Vandalia, is fully explained at the State office here. It appears that for a year or more Cluxton has been in the habit of applying to the Governor for requisitions for the recovery of fugitives from justice. The applications were made regularly, with the proper official certificates and seals, and the returns were made accompanied by the Sheriff's receipt for the prisoner. In making the applications he always suggested himself as messenger, and consequently drew money from the State for mileage and expense. There never was any suspicion at the State offices as to the genuineness of these papers until a few days ago, when an application came up from Clark County asking a requisition on the Governor of Colorado. The amount of money involved in the case being very small, the Governor thought it scarcely necessary to incur the expense of sending to Colorado, and accordingly had a letter written to the Prosecuting-Attorney of Clark County for further light on the matter. This brought the information that no such indictment had been found in that county as the one upon which the application purported to be based. Inquiry then revealed the fact that Cluxton has been making a regular business of "working" these requisitions, forging the signatures of the officers of the courts, chiefly in Fayette County, and by some means getting access to their seals, so that all his papers have come to the Governor's office in regular form. His safe at Vandalia will be seized tomorrow, when it is probable light may be thrown on other crooked transactions. All these spurious applications have been made in the name of Cluxton himself, with the exception of two or three, made in the names of Henry & Jenkins, and Cluxton was always the messenger. It is not known yet how much money he has got out of the State by these transactions.

Another Failure in Consequence of the Collapse of the Mechanics' Bank—Cashier Baldwin's Bail Increased.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Another failure occurred today, resulting from the bank failure. Hanson & Nanwinkle, wholesale dealers in chemicals, having an office at 92 Libby street, New York, notify their creditors that they are unable to meet their obligations and will soon offer terms of compromise.

The United States Court, besides ordering a rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed for Nugent's factory, has this morning also appointed E. N. Miller Provisional Receiver, to take charge of the affairs of the factory.

Cashier Baldwin, just released on $100,000 bail, will appear Monday for examination. The bondsmen are his brothers H. P., William H., and Theodore F. Baldwin, and seven other persons. The defaulting clerk Marchbank was bailed for $10,000 by Cornelius Van Houten, of Belleville, to appear the 15th.

The Bank Examiners estimate that depositors of the Mechanics' National Bank will lose 50 per cent. Whatever is saved from Nugent & Co. and other accounts will increase the percentage of creditors.

The firm of C. Nugent & Co. decided last week to dismiss their employés as fast as they finished up such work as they were engaged upon, and Saturday about 150 of them were discharged. More will finish up this week and share the same fate. All were paid up Saturday as usual, but the firm is so situated now that it cannot purchase new stock, and a continuance of the business establishment is impossible.

Trying to Solve the Mystery of Col. Smith's Assassination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—Local detectives are at work endeavoring to unravel the mystery surrounding the assasination of Col. Watson B. Smith, and they claim to have obtained some slight clews, but nothing is made public. One or two names of saloon-keepers and the name of a man not a saloon-keeper have been quietly mentioned by some parties who have their suspicions. If the murder was committed by more than one man then they have hopes of soon detecting them. It is likely that shrewd Chicago detectives will be engaged on the case, as citizens are ready to foot all bills to $20,000 or more. The funeral of Col. Smith took place this afternoon. It was a sad and affecting scene, and was largely attended, both by citizens of Omaha and Lincoln.

The Cowboys Sentenced.

WELLINGTON, Kas., Nov. 7.—Chastain and Carter, two of the cowboys who were engaged in the round-up at the time Sadie Colder was killed, at Hunnewell, were today sentenced—Chastain, the principal, convicted of murder in the second degree, to ten years, and Carter, as accessory, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, to two years at hard labor in the State's prison. Mills, the third party, was admitted to bail, owing to extenuating circumstances, it being fixed at $500. Word reaches here this evening that a party of fifty cow boys were intending to raid the town tonight, and release Chastain and Carter. The Sheriff has a large force on guard, and will give them a warm reception if they put in an appearance.

A Policeman Killed by a Notorious Criminal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Police Officers John Fesle and Patrick Doran met John Shea, a notorious character, on the corner of Eighth and Olive streets, tonight. They attempted to arrest him, for they knew he had escaped while being taken to the court today in answer to the charge of burglary and larceny. Shea resisted arrest, breaking away from the officers and taking to flight. At the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue Shea pulled his pistol and fired a shot, the bullet hitting Doran in the head and killing him instantly. Shea is a notorious character. Officer Doran was one of the oldest on the force.

No Result Reached in the Sarah Stokes Case at Arkadelphia, Ark.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Nov. 7.—The jury in the Sarah Stokes case, on trial here since last Monday, charged with murder in the first degree in killing Miss Malinda Stevens, after having been out forty hours, returned into court this morning unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The jury stood four for guilty of manslaughter, with sentence of two years in the Penitentiary, and eight for acquittal. The case stands for trial the second day of the next January term.

A Lady Assaulted by a Villainous Tramp.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 7.—Information received this afternoon from Ferris tells of the attempted outrage near that town of a farmer's wife named Kenkel. The assault was made by a tramp while Mrs. Kenkel was alone at her home. The wretch threw a blanket over her head and attempted to force her to the floor. The woman was plucky and resisted, biting him badly in the scuffle, and the rascal, finding that he could accomplish nothing, took to the corn-field and fled. He is being pursued, and if caught will be roughly dealt with.

A Nebraska Farmer Shot by a Neighbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 7.—At Newcastle, Neb., thirty miles west of this city, a shooting affray occurred on Saturday. A farmer named Bishop went to a neighbor named Moody to release some cattle shut up by Moody. He was in the act of knocking off the boards of the cattle-yard with an ax when Moody lodged eighty-two duckshot in his thigh. Bishop's recovery is doubtful. Moody has been arrested. There had been trouble between the men previously about trespassing stock.

Application Before Judge Lynch

TIFFIN, O., Nov. 7.—At 1:30 this morning a mob, comprising several hundred, appeared at the jail where Madder, who killed Phœbe Bernard, is confined, and a demand was made for the keys. The Sheriff refused, and, having previously gathered a posse of armed men to protect the jail, a lively riot ensued. Officers Brisk and Lampertson received severe injuries, but the mob was repelled, and warrants are being issued for the leaders. Another attack is expected tonight. Capt. Lepper's militia is ordered out.

A Woman Killed by Another Woman.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—About 11 o'clock tonight an unfortunate woman named Maggie Golden was brought to police headquarters with a crushed skull, she having been beaten by one Bridget McCarthy with a hammer. The McCarthy woman was living with M. D. Fesler, who was formerly the Gordon woman's husband, and tonight, when the last named applied for work of Fesler, she was set upon and beaten as above. Besides the cut on the head several ribs are broken, and she will die.

An Escaping Burglar Killed by a Guard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—John Crawford, while escaping from the Indiana State Prison, South, at Jeffersonville, shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, was instantly killed by a bullet from the rifle of Jordan McRhea, guard in the employ of the prison. Crawford was 24 years of age, and was sent from Vanderburg County to serve a four-years' sentence for burglary. He had several aliases, and had served in other prisons.

On Trial for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Circuit Court has reached the murder cases, the first one—the trial of John Redick for killing James Peterson on the Sny bottom in Levee Township last spring—coming up today. It took all the afternoon to impanel the jury, a large number being rejected as opposed to capital punishment. The trial will be finished tomorrow.

A Big Grist to Grind.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 7.—The United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas convened today. The session promises to be quite protracted. The docket shows present 147 criminal and ninety civil cases. Over 300 witnesses reported today. A number of Deputy Marshals are out, and are daily expected to report with a number of new cases and more witnesses.

The Law's Delay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 7.—In the Kane County Circuit Court today the case of The People vs. Thomas Oleson, who murdered Otto Freez, of Aurora, last month, was continued for the term. That of Floyd Given, of Malta, De Kalb County, for the murder of his friend and cousin, Charles Given, whom he accused of seducing his sister, was nolle prossed.

Railway Employes Indicted.

DANVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Indictments for murder have been found against William Tate, engineer, and L. T. McNama, conductor, for the killing of five men at McKinney by recklessly causing a collision. The men have skipped out and have not been heard of since the day of the killing. A reward will be offered by Gov. Blackburn, which may bring them to time.

Stein's Victims.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 7.—The body of Mrs. Stein who was murdered by her husband in Iowa City, was brought here for burial tonight. The train was delayed, and the funeral will take place tomorrow. It is doubtful whether her mother, who was also badly stabbed by the villain, will live or not.

Clubbed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—On Friday night two men of Ballard County, near Barlow City, named Carroll and Susbert, renewed an old difficulty, when Carroll struck Susbert on the head with a club, fracturing his skull and killing him almost instantly. Carroll is in jail.

A Desperado Killed.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 7.—W. F. Bryan shot and killed a desperate negro near Garrettson Landing this morning, named Alfred Nicholson. The killing was in self-defense. Nicholson was a terror to the neighborhood.

Fined for Cutting Timber on Government Land.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Charles Bellante was fined $675 and costs in the United States Court this afternoon for cutting timber on Government land in the northern part of this State.

Trouble in de Church.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 7.—Daniel A. Cameron, white, in a row with Ike and Richard Hill, at a colored church festival in Oakland Saturday night, was fatally shot. The Hills were arrested.

Charged with Theft—Forgery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN CASTLE, Ind., Nov. 7.—C. E. Patrick, of Carmi, Ill., was arrested today for stealing $108 from the safe at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday morning. James Lee, of Cloverdale, Ind., was also arrested for forging orders on his employer. He attempted his game on half the merchants in this city.

Fatally Stabbed.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Nov. 7.—John Axtell, son of the Superintendent of the Lewistown Reservoir, was fatally stabbed Saturday night by an old hunter named Seaman. The affray took place in a saloon, and was provoked by repeated insults by Axtell.

MILK.

Its Price and Value.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 5.—In your issue of the 30th ult., under the head of "Rural Monopoly," is a severe criticism of the dairy-farmers and the price they have established for milk.

The writer of that article thinks that $1.45 per can for what he terms a "mixture of chalk, water, and milk" is too high. The dairy-farmers are entirely in accord with him on that point. They think that the producers of all such compounds have chalked the price for it higher than the market will stand.

Of course, the writer of that article does not believe that milk-dealers in Chicago trade in any such article. He knows that they are too well versed in the quality of the commodity they deal in to have any such imposition practiced on them.

Skipping all hard terms, the dairy-farmers are willing to submit their claims to the judgment of an intelligent public.

It will be conceded by all that milk is the product of feed; and that, without food for our dairy-cows, it is impossible to produce milk. Now, every one knows that there has been a scarcity of food in all parts of the country during the past dairy season. That being true, is it possible that there should be any large accumulation of dairy-products? How it is possible for the dairy-farmers to have accomplished such results as to have overstocked all markets with their products, and that during a season of unprecedented drouth, baffles all comprehension. If this be true, then surely our dairy-farmers are a magical set of men.

It is possible that the public have economized in the use of dairy-products. They would be likely to do this provided the price of such products were out of proportion to other articles of food. That such is not the case will be readily ascertained by reference to your daily market-reports.

Notice the price of potatoes, of flour, wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, and other farm-products and you will see there is an "advance along the whole line" greater than, and out of proportion to, the advance in the price of milk. And yet there is no tirade against the producers of those articles on account of the advance in the prices. Why should the milk-producers be singled out and charged as being extortionate on account of the advance in the price of milk?

The objector says the advance in the price was sudden and unexpected. So far from any such sudden movement, let me say that the price was established on the 29th of September, and the dealers were advised of it nearly six weeks before it took effect. In the meantime, they were at liberty to provide themselves with milk from other sources, had they deemed it for their interest to do so.

The dairy-farmers are fully aware of the fact that it is possible for dairy-products to be so depressed as to make the business unprofitable. As soon as it becomes an established fact that the products of the farm—hay, corn, and oats—are worth less when converted into milk and sold by the gallon than when sold by the bushel or ton in open market, that moment the business of dairying in the West will become a thing of the past.

The dairy-farmers are fully in accord with the suggestion of Mr. —— as to the importance of some uniformity in the price of milk; but, unless they can divine as to the weather and crops, they do not see how it is possible for them to establish a price for milk "six months in advance." How is it with the price of milk in other markets? Is the price of milk uniform in those markets? The *American Dairyman* of Oct. 6 reports an advance in the price of milk to $4 per can of ten gallons; and the following week milk advanced to $5 and fell off to $2 per can; and yet there was no tirade against farmers who charged dealers in New York 50 cents per gallon for milk. To us milk producers in the West, it would seem that the milk business in New York must be in the hands of Wall street operators. Surely no one desires to see any such sudden and severe fluctuations in the price of milk in Chicago.

The dairy farmers who ship milk to Chicago claim that milk at the established price is the cheapest article of food in the market. Every gallon of standard milk contains as much nutrition as two and three-quarter pounds of boneless beef. Can any one buy a better or cheaper article of food?

The dairy-farmers say that the price of milk simply covers the market-value of the hay, oats, corn, and bran required to produce it. And here I would say that the dairymen of the West have brought up the standard of their dairy-products so that they take the first rank in all of the markets of this country by the judicious and liberal use of the best class of food for their dairy stock.

I give two estimates of the market-value of a daily ration as fed in our best dairies: My first estimate is for hay, corn-meal, and bran. The meal and bran are fed mixed, two parts bran to one part of corn-meal. Hay is estimated at $10, bran at $14, and corn-meal at $25 per ton; and they are fed as follows: Twelve quarts of corn-meal and bran and twenty pounds of hay to each cow giving milk. The market-value of such a mixture of meal and bran would be 45 cents per bushel:

	Cents.
12 quarts corn-meal and bran at 45 cents	17
20 pounds hay at $10 per ton	10
Total market-value of a daily ration of a cow in milk	27

But this does not represent the value of the daily rations of a dairy—for a portion of the cows are dry, and their feed, as also that of the horses required, must enter into the computation. In a dairy of forty cows, eight being dry, and four horses being kept, we find the value of the daily ration as follows:

32 milch cows, 27 cents each	$ 8.64
8 dry cows, fed 25 pounds hay each, 200 pounds	1.00
4 horses, at 20 cents each	80
Total market-value of daily feed	$10.44

Such a dairy should produce sixty-four gallons of milk daily; and the market-value of the feed used is equal to the amount that could be obtained for the milk if valued at 16¼ cents per gallon.

Our next estimate is for hay, oats, and corn, which are the products of the farm. Valuing hay at $10, oat and corn meal mixed—two parts oats and one part corn—at $26.50 per ton; and feed twelve quarts of oat and corn meal to each cow giving milk, the result is:

	Cents.
12 quarts of oat and corn meal	19
20 pounds of hay	10
Market-value of the feed of each cow giving milk	29

The value of feed used in the dairy of forty cows would be as follows:

32 milch cows, at 29 cents each	$ 9.28
8 dry cows, 200 pounds hay	1.00
4 horses, 20 cents each	.80
Total market-value of daily food	$11.08

The milk-product would be sixty-four gallons, and the market-value of the feed would be equal to that of the milk at 17¼ cents per gallon; to which should be added two cents per gallon for freight to Chicago.

If to this should be added the extra cost of labor in conducting a dairy over that of a grain-farm, it is clear that it is the part of wisdom to sell the products of the farm by the bushel and ton, rather than by the gallon when converted into milk.

G. P. LORD.

A LUCKY FIRM.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The firm of Harding & Morton, reported in a Kansas City dispatch as having lost heavily by the crookedness of J. N. Dubois, state that their shortage is only $2,900, and that this is entirely covered by freight rebates.

ANTICIPATED THEM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The managers of the *Press* dismissed the corps of compositors on that paper to-day and put on a new set, learning that the former intended to strike Tuesday night if the managers did not sign a contract for a year with the present force.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—In the Washington Territory Legislature the Council killed the Woman-Suffrage bill—yeas, 5; nays, 7.

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The Governor has convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session Dec. 5.

What George Francis Train Did for Omaha.

An Omaha correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* writes as follows:

"Messrs. Chapman and Iler, two well-known citizens of Omaha, are refitting and thoroughly repairing the old Cozzens Hotel, a structure which was famous in its early days. It was erected in 1866 by George Francis Train, a man whose career of adventure, coupled with financial success, has never been paralleled. In 1865 Train organized his celebrated Credit Foncier, one year after having given the world a Credit Mobilier, and in the same purchased 5,000 lots in Omaha, 1,000 in Council Bluffs, and 7,000 in Columbus, O. He predicted a marvelous future for Omaha, and to show his faith he erected ten houses on his recently purchased lots, nearly all of which are still occupied, and the Cozzens Hotel. The hotel, which has at least 100 rooms, is a frame structure three stories high, and cost $35,000. It was built in sixty days and opened to the public with much éclat, citizens of the city being far more enthusiastic over the frame edifice than they are today over the erection of two splendid brick hostelries. For a few years the Cozzens House did a very profitable business, and it was as famous throughout the country as its owner and the Union Pacific Railway. But the wooden building was supplanted by the four-story brick Herndon House a few years later, and stepped down into the ranks of second-class hotels. Business began to spread to other streets, and finally the historic structure, like its owner's fortune, began to be dilapidated, and for nearly ten years it has been chiefly noted because of the squalor and poverty of its occupants. Frequently fires have threatened its destruction, but they have as frequently been extinguished, and the wretched relic of better days has long been an eyesore to all citizens. At last paint, and plaster, and carpenter, and bricklayer are rehabilitating the old concern, and it will shortly present an improved appearance. To George Francis Train, with all his eccentricity, or lunacy if you please, Omaha owes much of her present prosperity. He spared neither time nor money in advancing her interests, and probably advertised her advantages and prospective growth more than any man or set of men who ever resided within her limits. There is much that is good in the erratic man's career, which closed eight or nine years ago, which is likely to be forgotten, while his ridiculous behavior on certain occasions only will be recalled. The Train estate has dwindled from millions to almost nothing, and Train is a hopeless lunatic, but the Union Pacific Railway, the railway system of Australia, and the street railways of English cities remain as monuments to a genius and enterprise he once possessed. Mr. George P. Bemis, a leading real-estate operator here, was Mr. Train's private secretary throughout his eventful career, and followed him twice around the world, several times across the Atlantic, into prisons in Ireland, England, and France, and was managing editor of Train's paper, the London *American*, published in the world's metropolis in 1861. He can regale a listener for hours with anecdotes of their joint career almost the world over. Mr. Bemis, acting for the Train estate, sold the hotel building to the new firm."

FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Two Sailors in Bridgeport Get into a Row, and One Has His Head Smashed with an Ax.

A 4 o'clock this morning the Deering street police furnished the particulars of what will undoubtedly add another to the already long list of murders. Thomas Flood and Charles McAllister, both well known to the police, are bargemen, occupying the same house on Thirty-eighth street, near Halsted, Flood living in front and McAllister using the two rear rooms. Flood returned from a trip at 9 o'clock last night, and from that hour until midnight sat drinking beer and chatting in a friendly manner with McAllister. As both gradually felt the effect of the liquor, they became quarrelsome, and finally, while disputing some point in relation to barge-work, Flood arose and left the room as if departing for the night. Shortly afterward McAllister opened his door and looked out into the darkness, and, as he did so, Flood, who stood concealed near by, struck him a terrific blow with the flat side of a large ax. McAllister dropped as if dead, and Flood started on a run across the prairie west of Halsted street. News of the affair reached the Deering-Street Station about two hours after it occurred, and Lieut. Byrne and a squad of men started out to find the would-be murderer. Both men are passed middle-age, are married, and have families. Dr. Berry attended McAllister, and says that he cannot live, the blow having fractured the temporal bone on the right side of the head. Flood is 40 years of age, five feet eight inches tall, has a sandy mustache, blue eyes, and is a hard-looking customer. At a late hour he was still at large.

A Minister's Messenger and What He Saw.

Paris Letter to Philadelphia Press.

Two hundred years and one week ago, almost at the very moment when his soldiers were entering Strasbourg, the *Roi Soleil* started out from Fontainebleau to take possession in person of his new conquest. The day before—that is to say, on the 29th of September, 1681, Louis XIV. had announced to his court in the presence of the German Ambassador that he had made up his mind to go to Strasbourg, in order to receive the oath of fealty which the treaty of Nimègue gave him the right to exact from the city. It was a coup de theatre, and no mistake. But how happened it that the King was so well informed as to the settled condition of affairs at so distant a point? Well, the story runs as follows:

One evening the Minister Louvois sent for a young man who had been recommended to his good graces, and said: "Sir, you will get into a post-carriage which you will find at my door. My servants have exact instructions what to do. You will proceed to Bale without stopping, and you will reach there about 2 o'clock tomorrow. You will proceed immediately to the bridge which crosses the Rhine. You will remain there until 4 o'clock. You will carefully notice all that you may see there. You will then again get into the carriage, and without losing a minute will return and report to me what you may have seen." The young man bowed and started at once. The day after the next day at 2 o'clock he reached Bale, and at once hastened to take up his station on the bridge. Nothing extraordinary attracted his attention. It was market-day, and some peasants were passing and repassing, bringing vegetables and taking back their empty carts. A squad of militia passed. Townsfolk crossed the bridge, talking of the news of the day, and a little man, wearing a yellow coat, leaned over the railing and amused himself by dropping stones into the water, as if to create circling eddies, which he watched with a satisfied look. Four o'clock struck, and the Minister's messenger started on his return to Paris. Very late in the evening the young man, greatly disappointed at the result of his mission, arrived at the house of Louvois. The Minister was still awake and rushed to meet his protégé.

"What did you see?" he asked.

"I saw peasants going and coming; a squad of militia passed over the bridge; citizens who walked along discussing the day's news, and a little man wearing a yellow coat, who was amusing himself by dropping stones into the water."

The Minister had heard enough, and he hurried to the King. The little man in yellow was a secret agent, and the stones dropped into the water was a signal that all difficulties had been overcome, and that Strasbourg belonged to France.

An English Brewer Created a Lord.

German and American Brewers' Journal.

The trade will learn with pleasure that one of their number, Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, the London brewer, has been created a Lord. He is not the first brewer, however, to reach the Peerage, since Sir Arthur Guinness was last year made Lord Ardilawn. Very many English brewers, notably the Basses, have been Knighted, created Baronets, etc., but Sir Dudley is the first to rise to the House of Lords over the vats.

The father of this new Peer was a Scotch lad, who came to London many years ago with a letter of introduction to Banker Coutts, setting forth the merits of the bearer, and urging that he be appointed to a place in one of the East Indian branches of the bank. The old millionaire took a fancy to the boy, and asked him one day, "What would you say to entering my counting-room here instead of being exiled away off in India?" The boy's eyes glistened with pleasure as he heard these words. He staied in London, rose to be senior partner of the bank, and left a fortune of over £600,000. For his son, Dudley Coutts—named, we need hardly say, for the benefactor of his youth—he bought a third interest in Meux's brewery in London, an interest which has been worth for many years quite $200,000 per annum. The new Peer's eldest son married the Duke of Marlborough's daughter, while his eldest daughter is the wife of the blue-blooded John Campbell Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.

Down on Mustaches.

Reading Eagle.

The will of the late Gerhart Bechtel, of Washington Township, was filed this morning and letters testamentary granted to his son, Levi Bechtel. The following sentence occurs in the will: "And I further disinherit and prohibit from participation in the distribution of my estate such of my male descendants as persist in wearing mustaches."

The sale of preferred treasury stock of the North Horn Silver Mining Company, an advertisement of which appears in another column, will commend itself to the attention of investors. The property of the company is situated on the famous Horn Silver Ledge, which is now considered by the best authorities the richest silver-bearing vein in the world. Experts who have examined the North Horn Silver property express the belief that with development it will rival its neighbor in the production of the precious metal. This development will be carried forward rapidly, with the most approved appliances, as soon as sufficient funds for the purpose have been secured from the sale of stock. An advantage which this treasury stock possesses over every other mining stock now on the American market is the assurance of interest to holders during the time the mines are being developed, and of an extra profit long after they shall have arrived at the dividend bearing stage. The Mutual Trust Company of New York guarantees the payment of 15 cents per share yearly, for six years, to the holders of this treasury stock, or more than 7 per cent on the price at which the stock is now offered.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	3.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. "'49."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Comley-Barton Opera Co. "Madame Favart."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The World."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Hyde & Behman's Specialty Company. Variety entertainment.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of the Kiralfy Bros. Combination. "Michael Strogoff."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday Evening, Nov. 11, at 7:30 p. m., for work on R. A. Degree. Visiting Companions cordially welcomed. By order of
JOHN MURPHY, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

IF Commissioner Wood is defeated for reëlection today it will be because he is too honest a man for the average morality of the district he has served, and that they prefer some one who will play into the hands of the taxeaters and help create another ring of corruptionists and tax-devourers.

THE English landlords are alarmed at the heavy reductions made in Irish rentals by the Land Court, and in order to prevent the great and dangerous agitation on the part of their tenant-farmers for a land bill like the Irish one they are voluntarily reducing their rents 25 to 33 per cent. The Gladstone bill is thus doing good on both sides of the channel.

THE Democrats played the "still-hunt" game in Ohio at the October election. But the Republicans played a stiller hunt, and scooped them by about 30,000 majority. The Democrats of Cook County are playing the same kind of game here. If each Republican who reads this item today will spare five or ten minutes to visit the polls and vote he will have the pleasure of reading in his paper tomorrow morning that his political opponents have got left. If he doesn't vote he will know the reason that the Republican ticket is whipped.

GEN. SHERMAN in his annual report calls attention to the fact that the present regular army is overworked, that they gracefully submitted when the National Treasury was poor and loaded with debt, but now he thinks their appeal for relief should be attended to. He "most earnestly" asks the Secretary of War to recommend to Congress the repeal of the clause of the existing law which limits the army to 25,000 men, and to enact that each company may have at least fifty privates, making sixty-two enlisted men and three officers to each of 430 companies, thus increasing the strength of the army to 26,660 enlisted men. He also urges that special provisions be made for an engineers' battalion of 200; permanent recruiting companies and parties, 1,250 men; enlisted men detailed as clerks, 420; Ordnance Department (laborers and mechanics), 400; West Point detachments, 192; prison guard at Fort Leavenworth, 90; Ordnance Sergeants, Indian scouts, etc. In all 3,789 men.

THE Rev. Mr. Jubb, of London, Secretary of the Irish Evangelical Society, in his address on Irish affairs Sunday evening said, among other things:

> The speaker believed that religion had a great deal to do with Ireland's discontent. Macaulay had said that the religion of Ireland had more to do with her miseries than British misgovernment. Charles Dickens owned sorrowfully that he held similar views, and neither of these could be called fanatics. It was true that there were many noble and grand men in the Catholic Church, but the speaker held that the influence of that church upon the people was bad. Next to wise laws, what was wanted in Ireland was the Gospel. Thousands of dollars were sent from this country to Ireland for revolutionary purposes, and the speaker thought that some should be contributed for the spread of Protestantism there. Ireland might become loyal and prosperous under such a dispensation.

As long as the British army is employed to wrench by the bayonet 80 million dollars of rent out of the hungry, miserable farmers, Ireland will be neither loyal nor prosperous. The religion of the Irish will not be improved by a system of rack-renting and eviction and confiscation of tenants' improvements. If the d—l is loose in Hibernia, there is good reason for it. Protestant*ism*, Catholic*ism*, agnostic*ism*, or any other ism will avail nothing until the farmers are allowed by the landlords and Government to retain enough of their own earnings to feed, clothe, and shelter their families. Empty bellies, and naked backs, and fireless mud-cabins are not favorable conditions for the evangelization of any people. The "bad influence of the Church" we suppose means a failure on its part to reconcile the church membership to eternal squalor and pinching poverty in order that five or six thousand feudal families can have a good time spending the earnings of 600,000 tillers of the soil. Converting the Irish peasantry into Protestants would not have the effect of rendering them more docile and submissive to landlord oppression and British misrule; on the contrary, it would make them more determined to break their yoke and abolish the curse of feudalism which has ground them down for centuries. There is no kind of religion so impatient of tyranny as the Protestant religion, as demonstrated in this country. Gladstone's Reduction-of-Rent bill will do more to improve the morals of the Irish than all the dogmatisms that have been inculcated in the island since the day Cromwell visited it. What the Irish need most is more to eat.

THE POPULARITY OF SILVER DOLLARS.

In THE TRIBUNE yesterday was published another and fuller statement of the action of the Government in respect to the coinage of the silver dollar authorized by the act of March, 1878. The malignant hostility of the Treasury Department toward the silver dollar has been unrelenting, and though Secretary Sherman has been out of the Treasury since last March this spirit of opposition is still shown on all occasions and by all the officers. Treasurer Gilfillan is the latest to exhibit his dislike of the silver dollar.

The law of March, 1878, directed the coinage of silver dollars at a rate not exceeding $4,000,000 nor less than $2,000,000 per month. This was met by very pronounced statements that the public would never take, use, or handle the money, and, lest the public might take such money, the policy of the Treasury has been never to pay any silver dollars out of the Treasury unless the public creditor insisted upon having them in preference to gold or greenbacks. As the money was coined it was piled away in the public vaults, and the Treasury officers made a special point of referring to the fact that the silver dollars were utterly useless and that the public could not be induced to touch them. Though the United States Treasury expended for salaries and other purposes $25,000,000 a month, the Treasury Department declared that it was unable to distribute the coin, which was accumulating in such quantity that a new building would soon be required to hold the money. The New York banks induced the Treasury to unite with them in an arrangement by which both banks and Treasury were to exclude silver dollars from their financial transactions. Following the coinage of the silver dollars, there were no less than six months during which the Treasury never paid out one silver dollar, but hoarded them away in the Treasury vaults, at the same time demanding the repeal of the silver act because the people did not want the money!

Up to the last day of September, 1881, the whole number of silver dollars coined was 98,242,655. These are all now the property of the public. The handling of silver dollars is different in one respect from that of gold coin. Gold coin is the property of the persons depositing the bullion at the mints; there is free coinage of gold—that is, any person can have it coined for him to any amount for which he will deposit the bullion. Gold is coined always on private account. But no citizen can deposit silver and have it coined. The Government has a monopoly of silver coinage. It buys the bullion, and the coin as it is minted is exclusively the property of the Government. Instead of paying out this silver and placing it in the hands of the people, the Treasury Department has persistently discouraged its use, and has held it in the Treasury vaults.

But this policy has at last been broken down. All the silver dollars coined are now in use as money; the Treasury has only a small balance of silver now belonging to the Government. Of the 98,000,000 of silver dollars coined, there are 32,000,000 in actual circulation among the people, and there are 66,000,000 outstanding in the form of silver certificates, so at this time there are no silver dollars in the Treasury belonging to the Government; the ownership has been transferred to the general public. The silver certificates are redeemable on demand in silver dollars, and these $66,000,000 are added to the general currency of the country.

But the Treasury officers, true to their hostility to the silver dollars, always speak of the silver in the Treasury as so much coin refused by the people as currency, and carefully ignore the fact that an equivalent in Treasury certificates for every one of these silver dollars is outstanding. So that all the silver dollars coined since 1878 are now practically circulating among the people. The demand for these silver dollars is increasing, and such is the demand for silver certificates that the Treasury has recently been forced to refuse to issue silver certificates in exchange for gold, because of the want of silver dollars to represent them.

PAVING STATE AND OTHER STREETS.

Chicago is without a Commissioner of Public Works. Mayor Harrison has assumed the functions of that official, but he lacks either the time, the industry, or the ability properly to discharge the duties of the position. In any case, matters for which the Commissioner of Public Works should properly be held responsible are neglected, to the injury of public interests and with special injustice to the taxpayers. A large amount of public work is now in process of construction, and the contractors should be watched strictly and compelled to do their work honestly and thoroughly. The proof that the inspection is faulty and careless, if nothing worse, may be found on almost any street where improvements or repairs are going on.

Take State street for an example. The property-owners on that street paid an unusually high assessment for the paving last April—more than six months ago. The work ought to have been done during the summer. It might have been done at that time without interfering with the work on the cable railway south of Twenty-second street. Indeed, if it had been done then, the street-railway company would have been assisted in its work, because it would have had a good road for transporting its material, and one track with switches would have enabled the running of cars pending the completion of the other track. At that time, too, there was a tolerably solid foundation for laying the wooden pavement. The work was postponed for some unexplained reason till now. In the meantime the street-railway company has laid two or three different temporary tracks and taken up the old ones, in doing which it has been necessary to throw the dirt from one side to the other and back again. The frequent and heavy rains, along with the constant disturbance of the dirt and the cutting of wagon-wheels, have converted State street, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first, into a vast mudhole a mile long and of an average depth of about a foot. The contractors are now laying the wooden pavement on this slushy foundation. A thin coating of sand is sprinkled over the mud, pine boards are laid on the top of that, and then green, unseasoned cedar blocks are immediately put down, and the spaces hurriedly filled with gravel. The pavement laid in this fashion will last but a short time, notwithstanding the property-owners have paid dearly enough to secure a first-class, substantial job. No steps are taken to squeeze the water out of the substratum of mud—a process that will go on after the pavement is completed, and must necessarily bring about irregular depressions all along the street, and the rapid displacement of blocks or small sections of blocks here and there along the entire length. There is apparently no one to object to this, nor to the use of green and wet blocks that will decay rapidly. A thorough and proper system of official inspection would not tolerate this sort of work.

Evidences of indifference or carelessness on the part of the Public-Works Department are to be found in abundance on other streets, though not so serious perhaps as on State street. Any one who has noticed the repairing of the street-railway tracks or the renewal of the pavement between the tracks on Madison street or Wabash avenue cannot have failed to observe the most flagrant neglect in the readjustment of the blocks lying along the outside of the tracks. Where the street is paved with round cedar blocks the railroad companies frequently substitute old oblong pine blocks, which are worthless, along the outside of their tracks. In all cases the blocks are loosely thrown back when they have been ripped up for the convenience of the street-railway companies, the regular grade of the street is disturbed, and the way is prepared for the rapid breaking-up of the entire pavement. The same is true, as a rule, of every displacement of blocks for the purpose of laying pipes or telegraph cables. These things would not happen under a thorough system of inspection.

The taxpayers of Chicago are a patient and long-suffering people. The frequent renewal of street pavements is a heavy charge upon those who own the abutting property. They are compelled to rely upon the Municipal Government to require the proper laying of the pavements and the keeping up of repairs, and they are at least entitled to protection against fraud, neglect, and carelessness. They receive no such protection under Mr. Harrison's dual Administration as Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works. There is a peculiar hardship in the case of the extension of the block pavement on State street, where the property-owners have paid a higher price than usual for the improvement, and where business has suffered several months by reason of the disturbance of the entire street. Instead of obtaining some indemnification for the large outlay and the delay of the improvement in a good, substantial piece of work, they will have a loosely-laid pavement of unseasoned blocks on a soft foundation, which will begin to give way in places before its completion. This is an outrage on the public and on the men who have sustained the cost of the improvement, and Commissioner Harrison should himself do something while there is yet time to assure a better class of work, or else appoint some competent person to protect the interests of the city and the tax payers.

WALL STREET AND THE TREASURY.

New York City has the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. New York local influences will outweigh the influences of all the rest of the Nation in the guidance and control of the Government finances. This will be the case whether Judge Folger shall remain as Secretary of the Treasury or give way next winter to Mr. Conkling. The pressure brought to bear upon the President for the appointment of a New York man to the Treasury Department, which he was too sectional and local to resist, was directly in the interest of Wall street. It is only prudent, therefore, to forecast what the result of the Wall street influence is likely to be.

There is already a tight money market in New York, which is gradually extending to other cities throughout the country, and which will probably grow tighter under the conditions likely to prevail during the next year or eighteen months. Speculation in watered and wildcat stocks ran so high that they became topheavy. The New York banks have some $200,000,000, more or less, advanced to speculators in securities of the wildcat kind at the very highest point. The sagging down in prices has caused the banks to call for more margins, and the speculators are already looking around for money at a rate of interest greatly in excess of the average rate of the past two or three years.

But it is evident that watered stocks have not yet touched bottom. The great railroad trunk line struggle is likely to continue. At all events the grain crop of the country, except on the Pacific coast, is notoriously short. There will be much less stuff for the railroads to carry, and competition will force them to carry it at low rates. The speculative price of grain in the West must abate before exportation of breadstuffs can be resumed in any quantity, as England and France are being supplied from Russia, India, Australia, and California, and this abatement will create a demand for money in the West to hold the stuff and maintain prices. As the railroads earn less they will "slow up" in their extensions and improvements. There will be less activity, less building of stores and dwellings, more sluggish circulation of money, fewer enterprises, and a general contraction in the volume of business. All these conditions must react unfavorably upon Wall street inflated stock interests. Meanwhile the reduction of exports and the maintenance of imports to satisfy the demand for luxuries which has revived under the influence of good times will check the flow of gold from Europe. It will not be surprising if the so-called balance of trade shall be reversed within the next twelve or eighteen months, in which case American gold and securities will again find their way to Europe. Then money will be considerably scarcer than it is now, and the Wall street speculators will be in more desperate straits than at any time since the panic of 1873.

If this shall prove to be the course of events, Wall street speculators will turn to the New York President and the New York Secretary of the Treasury with the cry of "Help, or we perish!"

Will these two New York gentlemen be able to resist such an appeal coming from their own home? The very fact that President Arthur has not been strong enough to hold out against the appointment of a New-Yorker to the Treasury Department indicates that neither he nor the New York Secretary, whether he be Folger or Conkling, can successfully combat the Wall street influences. What, then, will Wall street demand when the pressure begins to be severely felt? It will point to the $160,000,000 or $180,000,000 of gold held in the Treasury as a reserve for the maintenance of specie payments, and ask that the coin be released for the benefit of the speculators. "Buy our 3½ per cent bonds at par in gold which we cannot sell on those terms in open market," the Wall street operators and brokers will say to the President and Secretary. The Government may do this, and the chances are that the New York President and New York Secretary will consent to do it. The Treasury reserve of specie cut down to 50 or 60 millions of coin, a syndicate or clique of moneyed men like Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and a dozen associates will have it in their power to come down on the Treasury with a huge block of Government notes (greenbacks) for instant redemption. The Government will then be presented with the embarrassing alternative of suspending specie payments or selling new bonds for gold at a high rate of interest, to be determined by the squeeze. To pay out gold for 3½ per cent bonds to relieve Wall street speculators temporarily, and to subsequently buy it back with new bonds at 5 or 6 per cent in order to maintain specie payments, will involve a loss of millions upon millions of dollars to the Government without reversing the natural consequences of overstrained speculation. It cannot reasonably be denied that a Secretary of the Treasury appointed at the instance of Wall street will be much more disposed to yield to such a scheme than one who was naturally removed from New York influences: and it is equally clear that a President who has submitted to local dictation in the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury will be but poorly prepared to resist the deliberate purpose which prompted such dictation, and to resist the demands of the whole "street."

A CHANCE FOR THE FEMALE DOCTORS.

That much persecuted class of the community, the female doctors, at last have an opportunity where they can successfully operate without any danger from interference of male physicians. The London *Times'* Calcutta correspondent writes to that paper that the Maharajah of Punnah, the Capital of a native State in India, recently applied for the assistance of a lady medical missionary at Lucknow for his wife, the Maharanee, who was afflicted with an internal complaint. It appears that it is the highest dishonor for a Hindoo lady of high caste to see any man other than her husband, father, or brother, and rather than see a male physician they prefer death. The female physician sent for attended the case, and cured the Maharanee and several of her attendants. Before departing from the place the Maharanee asked the lady to "tell our Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the men and women of England what the women in the zenanas [harems] of India suffer when they are sick," and urged her to use her influence to have female doctors sent to India to attend the five million women who are confined in these zenanas. The President of the Bengal Medical Service says that these doctors would have the monopoly of practice among the high-caste ladies. The correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the general opportunities for practice, says:

> In Bengal a man-doctor is only allowed to see the patient's tongue, or feel her pulse, through a hole in a curtain. The female population of the Bengal Presidency, according to the census of the present year, is no less than 34,600,000. Of this immense number perhaps only a small proportion are subject to the scruples which prevent them from obtaining relief from male doctors. But even 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of women whose families are mostly well able to pay for medical attendance present a lamentable picture of suffering which might be alleviated, and at the same time offer a goodly field for the employment of educated European women. Obstetrics as practiced among Hindoos are of the rudest kind. Midwifery is confined to an hereditary guild of low-caste, ignorant women, whose skill may, perhaps, be gaged by their fee—a few annas, about three pence. They do their work better than might be expected, but they are, of course, helpless in the more critical cases. Ordinary female sick nurses have a still worse reputation. They know nothing of doctoring, but they try to conceal their ignorance by recourse to the coarsest superstitions. Incantations to drive out the evil spirit are their sovereign remedy whenever they are at fault; and altogether they are as thorough impostors as the African medicine-man.

Here is a chance for our smart and wide-awake lady physicians, who have to combat prejudices at home, to migrate to a country where they would have a splendid field for practice, and where no "blasted nonsense" would stand in their way. They would have no masculine prejudices to fight against, and no masculine doctors interfering with them, for they would occupy a field the latter cannot enter, and attend patients who would rather die than have a man see them. If any shall contemplate going, they will be glad to learn that they need not have a thorough medical training, but only a general knowledge of anatomy and physiology, of minor surgery, of the oculist's practice, and especially of obstetrics. We have lots of lady physicians who are well up in all these departments of their profession, and, as the Maharanees are wealthy, there is no reason why their practice should not be lucrative as well as successful.

A TORY LANDLORD HOWL.

The last Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE contained a long cable dispatch from London from Mr. L. J. Jennings upon the workings of the Irish Land law. Mr. Jennings, who is a bitter Conservative, represents the Tory view of the law, and writes from the Irish landlord side of the question, and it is somewhat curious, if not refreshing, after listening for years to the wrongs of the tenant, to hear this gentleman eloquently and even fiercely discussing the wrongs of feudal Irish landlords, and to learn from him that "the English landlords contemplate the havoc wrought in Ireland by Gladstone's bill with feelings akin to those of the California stage passenger who knows that it is his turn to be robbed next." If this were actually so, we do not conceive that the landlords would be subjects for commiseration, since they would only be experiencing in very slight degree the "havoc" which they have been visiting upon the tenants by wholesale, even to the verge of ruin, eviction, and absolute starvation.

But this is not to the point, since the land law is only bringing tenant and landlord upon a common platform, where Justice sits administering something like equal rights. The arguments of Mr. Jennings hardly need answer, since the operations of the law itself as it is administered in the Land Court in the matter of adjusting rents to the satisfaction of the tenant, and in many cases of the landlord, furnish the best reply that can be made to his jeremiad over landlords' imaginary wrongs. Still there are some points that may be made to show the absurdity of the complaint.

Mr. Jennings says: "The annual rental of Ireland is in round numbers 80 million dollars, so that the Land Court's decisions will probably involve the loss of 27 millions a year to the landlords, or, reckoning the total value of Irish land property at 1,600 millions of dollars, the landlords are to be 'despoiled' of over 500 millions." What does this latter sum represent of which the Irish landlords, according to Mr. Jennings, are to be "despoiled"? It is the sum which the tenants have heretofore expended in improvements, and which the landlords have confiscated from them. The law simply makes restitution of the stolen property to the rightful owners. It consists of buildings, barns, fences, drainage, and the materials which the tenants have accumulated for the working of their farms, and which have hitherto been seized by the landlords as means for increasing rents, and when these rents could not be paid they have been confiscated by the landlords and the tenants thrown on the streets. The present law blocks the land monopolists in their high-handed usurpation. It prevents them from increasing rents upon the grounds of improvements made by the tenants or their predecessors unless they have already got the value of them from the landlords, and no rent can be made payable in any proceedings under the act in respect of improvements made by the tenants or their predecessors unless they have been paid or otherwise compensated by the landlords for such improvements; and when the tenants sell their buildings they are entitled to compensation for their improvements.

Instead of "despoiling" the landlords of $500,000,000, the law prevents them from retaining $500,000,000 worth of stolen property earned by the tenants. It is tantamount to the restoration to the tenants of that amount of purloined property of which they have heretofore been deprived.

Mr. Jennings says the annual rental of the lands of Ireland is in round numbers $80,000,000, and complains that this large exaction, considering the rent-paying power of Ireland, is to be reduced from 25 to 30 per cent, probably on the average not much over one-fourth. This immense sum has been taken yearly from a country of about the size of the State of Indiana, and which by reason of its morasses and mountains has a much smaller percentage of fertile acreage than that State, and less debt-paying power. We can easily imagine the condition of Ireland by reflecting what would be the condition of Indiana if its farmers were rack-rented out of $80,000,000 annually to be expended abroad. How loyal would the Hoosiers be to a Government which should enforce such a merciless system upon them?

The wrongs of the Irish landlords of which Mr. Jennings so piteously complains (and if they be wrongs how is it that the English landlords are voluntarily making reductions equal to those by the Irish Land-Court?) are, first, that every tenant is entitled to have a fair rent fixed for his holding, exclusive of his own improvements thereon; second, that when a fair rent is fixed it cannot be raised or altered for fifteen years; third, that at the close of this term the tenant may renew for another fifteen years; fourth, that the tenant shall not have his rent raised on him by reason of his own improvements; fifth, that he owns his improvements; sixth, that he may sell his holding at the best price he can get, the landlord having the first right to purchase at a price agreed upon between them or fixed by the court; and seventh, that he may purchase his holding and become absolute owner. This is the substance of the manner in which the Irish landlord is "despoiled" by the tenant under Gladstone's bill. If a fair rent, a fixed tenure, and a chance for the tenant to own the ground he cultivates is robbery of the landlords, then let the robbery go on with promptness, dispatch, and thoroughness, Mr. Jennings' and his aristocratic friends' whines to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE true inwardness of the agreement recently signed between the proprietors of the rolling-mills and the employés is beginning to leak out, and it is feared that what at one time was thought to be an amicable adjustment of troubles of a disastrous character which had existed for five months is nothing more than the smothering of the fires. It will be remembered that the agreement, and to which committees of arbitration on both sides attached their names, distinctly said that the men should go to work at the old Cincinnati scale, and that they should continue at it until June 1, when the Pittsburg scale for wages paid should go into effect. Now, it should be understood that the scale on which the men are now working here is 5 per cent above that paid at Pittsburg. It should also be understood that the strike here was at first for an advance of 20 per cent over Pittsburg rates, or 15 per cent more than was then being paid here. Some three or four weeks after the strike culminated, the employés agreed to resume work at an advance of 10 per cent over prices which had been paid here, or 5 per cent over the scale in vogue at Pittsburg. Negotiations and conferences were had, but they all failed of definite result until a week ago, as stated above. The men went to work and everything looked serene until yesterday, when slight grumbling was heard. It was all about this: The agreement was that the old Cincinnati scale should be adhered to until June next, and then that Pittsburg prices should be paid. It was thought by the mill-owners here that the term Pittsburg prices applied to the prices paid at the Smoky City when the agreement was entered into. Such, however, was not, it is said, the intention of the workmen. Their agreement, as stated by one or two of their number last night to a *Commercial* reporter, was that after June 1 they would accept the Pittsburg scale, but they proposed to make that scale to suit themselves, and proposed to hold the bosses to it. It was not the scale of today that they were looking to, but the scale which would be operative on June 1, 1882. "But how," asked the reporter, "are you going to reach this end?" "Simply by transferring the strike from Cincinnati to Pittsburg. The mill-owners fought us here, and fought us so hardly and bitterly that we had to give up beaten. In Pittsburg there will be a big difference. The mill-owners there cannot make the stand that they did here, and if they should be called upon to pay an advance of even 20 per cent they would be obliged to do it. This," continued the speaker, "will all be done prior to June, and whatever the price is the Cincinnati men will be bound to pay. I tell you, we've got you." With this the speaker walked off laughing. What truth or justice there is in the claim remains to be seen.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 6.*

But suppose the demand for iron and steel falls off between now and next June. In that case there will be a lockout to reduce wages rather than a strike for 20 per cent higher pay. All the present signs point to a decline in the price of iron. The short crops will cut down railroad freights and throw thousands of men out of work. The farmers can buy less goods and implements for the next twelve months. The balance of trade will probably be against us in 1882, and gold will be exported. There will be a decline in rents and a falling off in building, which will cause a reduction of demand for hardware. There will be less railroad building. Put all these things together, and then reflect upon the small prospect of success of a strike in the iron trades in Pittsburg for 20 per cent higher wages next summer. The change of wages will in all likelihood be the other way—downward.

NO LESS than twelve States will hold elections today. Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Minnesota will vote for members of the Legislature and for State officers. The first named State will also decide whether ex-soldiers shall be allowed to vote without paying a poll-tax or kept on a par with the paupers, who are denied the right of suffrage. Minnesota has special questions regarding taxation and the pay of legislators to decide. Connecticut will elect half her Senate. New York is to elect a Legislature, some State officials, and four Congressmen. New Jersey is to elect a House of Representatives and half a Senate. Maryland will do the same, and also choose a Controller. Pennsylvania has to elect a Treasurer and county officers. Virginia and Wisconsin will vote for State officers, half a Senate, and a complete House. Wisconsin is likewise to decide whether it will have biennial elections and legislative sessions. Colorado is to change Judges and county officers, and locate its Capital. Nebraska will choose three Supreme Court Judges and Regents of the State University, and also vote upon the extension of suffrage to women. In one or two of these last-mentioned States the teetotal and other local questions may affect the Republican majorities, but will hardly overcome them.

A WASHINGTON newspaper has discovered that in the forthcoming report of Surgeon-General Wales of the navy there will be some interesting facts presented regarding the quality and class of food served out to the gallant and tarry persons who sail the blue in defense of our flag. The Surgeon-General reports that the most common diseases from which sailors in the United States navy suffer are dyspepsia and indigestion, and the ground is taken that this is caused by the present system of preparing the food used. It seems that the men before the mast have their cooking done by "berth-deck cooks," and that, as a rule, these individuals know nothing whatever of the duties appertaining to their position, the common method among them of preparing food being to throw everything into a pot and boil it for an hour. The Surgeon-General proposes that the pay of "berth-deck cooks" be increased, so that men competent for the position can be secured and the demon of dyspepsia driven from the stomachs of our country's defenders. This is right. No man suffering from dyspepsia, and perhaps gout, can be expected to fight well.

ALTHOUGH the Canadian papers have been ready enough to criticise with considerable severity the rather curious relations existing between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the recent brutal attack on the Princess in London *Truth* finds no favor in the Dominion. The Montreal *Witness* says of it:

> Had the writer taken a rawhide and gone and whipped the lady about the face and shoulders he could not have hurt her as in this unmanly assault, and there would have been more courage in it, for, as it is, the writer has occasion to dread neither law nor, so far as appears, public opinion.

The fact that there is a serious breach between the Princess and her husband is no longer to be doubted, and that their differences will ever be adjusted is hardly probable. Young men not of royal blood who marry Princesses are either foolish or in bad luck, and sometimes both.

AN important discovery has been made by one of the delegates to the Sunday-school Institute held recently in Washington. This lady remarked, in the course of some statements regarding children, that "being converted should not keep a child from playing, but a converted child should play like a Christian." This good lady, however, unfortunately neglected to state the difference between orthodox leap-frog, peg-top, and other recreations of childhood, and the same games as played in a heathenish manner. Children are always susceptible to kindly influences, and if the matter is properly explained to them no doubt the stealing of second-base by the average juvenile will hereafter be done in a decorous and deacon-like manner, while kite-flying and "crack-the-whip" will be so conducted as not to offend the most fastidious.

MR. CONKLING does not get much rest from the Eastern papers which oppose him, and with one accord they refuse to accept the declaration of New York's ex-Senator that he is out of politics. At the commencement of the present campaign in New York it was announced that Mr. Conkling was troubled with malarial fever, but his newspaper opponents refuse even to believe that statement, and one of them now alleges that not only is the tall gentleman from Utica not out of politics, but that he was never even threatened with malarial fever. It also asserts with great positiveness that Mr. Conkling is a bold, bad man, who ought to be suppressed. It must be some comfort to the ex-Senator to know that nobody gives him credit for sincerity.

ACCORDING to foreign papers, the favorit pastime of English noblemen this season is deer-stalking, and, as pretty much all the game of this character is to be found in the Scotch Highlands, the owners of ground there suitable for hunting and fishing find themselves in a very agreeable position indeed. There are in Scotland about 1,700 pieces of property reserved exclusively for shooting and fishing, and three-fourths of them are let, the income to Scotch land proprietors from this source being about $2,000,000 per annum. Among the lessees of this kind of property is an American, who is said by a London journal to pay $50,000 for the privilege of a two months' hunt every year.

THERE is trouble among the politicians of Nashville, Tenn., and before it is over some one is liable to be hurt. It seems that certain enemies of State-Senator Barrett attempted to secure his indictment by the grand jury on a charge of bribery, and the Knoxville *Chronicle*, which is the first paper to give the matter publicity, alleges that, upon a portion of the jury refusing to sign a bill of indictment, the District-Attorney induced those who did vote for it to petition the court to discharge those of their colleagues who differed with them. The Judge, who seems to have taken the correct view of the matter, settled the difficulty by discharging the entire crowd.

MR. LOCKE ("Nasby"), who has recently returned from a tour of Ireland, and who is in Chicago, declares that the squalor, misery, and helplessness of the poor people of Ireland exceed the power of words to describe. Their condition is infinitly worse than was that of the blacks of our Southern States during slavery. According to his representations the farmers of America have more regard for the comfort and care of their horses and cattle than the landlords of Ireland have for the comfort and welfare of their tenants.

LOUISE will not come to Lorne, so Lorne is going to Louise. He will sail for England in about ten days.—*Cleveland Leader.*

This is uncalled for. The Princess Louise suffered a terrible accident last winter from the upsetting of a sleigh, had one of her ears nearly torn from her head, and was greatly disturbed by the shock. Her physicians sent her home to England, and have not consented to her return. The Marquis is, therefore, going over to see her, and it is expected she will come back with him.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE professional contractors and other greedy hangers-on to the coat-tails of the County Board are very anxious to defeat Commissioner William H. Wood, of the Fourth District, for reëlection as a County Commissioner tomorrow. They can't use him for their purposes, and therefore don't like him. This is the very reason why the taxpayers of that district should vote for him.

SIX feet tall, broad shoulders, a broad, straight back without the slightest inclination to stoop and tapering toward the waist, a high forehead, blue eyes, prominent brows and cheek bones, a nose like an eagle's beak—such are the physical characteristics of Jesse James, the notorious train robber, outlaw, and general devil.

THE Rev. John R. Yealts, a Baptist minister who is at present located in Arkansas, announces that he has discovered a spring on Greasy Creek which is the color of cider and tastes like apple brandy. It looks as though the Rev. John had some real estate on Greasy Creek which he was not unwilling to dispose of.

MR. ENOCH EMERY, the veteran journalist of Peoria, Ill., died Sunday from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He was for many years the proprietor and editor of the Peoria *Transcript*, was a man of strong convictions, and a writer of more than ordinary ability.

THE Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung* solemnly announces that "the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mr. Raid, has married Miss Millis, with a dowry of $125,000,000." The soulful Whitelaw will suppress a convulsive sob when he learns this.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Tickets to the Patti concerts are $10, and Adelina is suspected of being an Arkansas train robber on a new racket.

Gen. Lieb says that if the Citizens' Association will investigate his office he will take a vacation. Let the work begin at once.

Alexander H. Stephens has promised to deliver a lecture before the Savannah Irish Land League. Those who attend should not forget their opera glasses.

Many a girl is careless as to how much money a young man spends for her. Three and five dollars for a horse and carriage he can poorly afford, perhaps; yet she will go with him, week after week, with no particular interest in him, unmindful, apparently, whether he earns the money or takes it from his employer's drawer. He makes her expensive presents. He takes her to a concert, in going to which, usually, save for her pride and his gallantry, a horse-car ride for 10 cents would be far wiser than a carriage ride for several dollars. A young man respects a young woman all the more who is careful of the way in which he spends his money, and will not permit too much to be used for herself. A thoughtful and well-bred girl will be thoughtful about these matters.—*Carl Schurz.*

Now, where's the baby gone?
All gone away
Underneath the handkerchief—
Sweet little May;
Baby's eyes are big and blue—
Almost I can see them through—
While we're playing "Peek-a-boo,"
May and I.

Something stirs the corner white!
Out creep the ringlets bright!
Baby's lips of rosebud hue
Bubble o'er with laughter, too,
While we're playing "Peek-a-boo,"
May and I!

—*Charles Francis Adams.*

"No; I refuse."

"Reflect a moment, Myrtle, I beseech you! You hold my life and happiness in your hands"—and the voice of Adelbert Tompkins trembled as he spoke these words with an earnestness that forbade, even for an instant, any doubt as to their being the outpourings of his heart.

Myrtle Mahaffy was a beautiful girl, just budding into sweet womanhood, and Adelbert loved her dearly. They had wandered together this summer afternoon from the matinée to the street-car, and he had asked her to be his wife. It was in answer to this question—the earnest appeal of a man whose whole nature was wrapped up in a passion he could neither control nor cast aside—that Myrtle had spoken the words with which our story opens. She had uttered them lightly, even carelessly, and at the instant they were falling upon Adelbert's ears with the horrible distinctness that marks the ringing of a prison-bell as it tolls the knell of the murderer within the walls of the dungeon beneath, had smiled witchingly upon Reginold Caryll, who was passing, and said, "How do?" in a cheery voice to a girl friend who accompanied him, but at heart Myrtle knew that she was taking a step that might alter the whole course of her life. She was a girl of strong perceptive faculties, a keen judge of human nature, and knew that he who had spoken to her those words that breathed only devotion and love was a man of many good qualities, and that he would cherish and protect her with his life's blood if necessary. But still she could not bring herself to marry him. She had watched him closely during an acquaintance of nearly two years, and noticed with pain how he sedulously avoided candy stores and ice-cream saloons. "I can never marry a man," she had said to her mother one day, "who shies at the sight of a candy-store like a country horse at a fire-engine." And when the expected avowal came she had kept her word.

Adelbert turned around in a dazed sort of way after Myrtle had rejected him, and walked swiftly towards the dry-goods store which has been so fortunate as to secure his services. Suddenly the merry tinkle of a street-car bell aroused him from the reverie into which he had fallen. "Great heavens!" he said, "I forgot to pay her car fare. No matter if the proud beauty scorned my proffered love, I should not have done this. She will think it is not the Tompkins blood that runs in my veins, but that of some base-born, cringing, menial whose mind is tinged with sordid thoughts"—and he chewed so nervously at a toothpick that a fellow-clerk who met him imagined that perchance he had been invited to dinner.

All the afternoon Adelbert stood moodily behind the ribbon counter thinking of how he should revenge himself on the naughty girl who had wrecked his happiness. At precisely 4:30 o'clock a fierce joy lighted up his countenance, and putting on his hat he left the store.

. . . .

As the bells of St. Agnes' Church were striking 9 a young man sprang lightly up the steps of a magnificent residence, and was soon seated in the sumptuously-furnished parlor. The proprietor of the house, a benevolent-looking old gentleman, entered the room. "Do you wish to see me?" he said to Adelbert Tompkins—for it was he who had sprang lightly up the steps.

"Yes," replied the young man, "you are the person I seek."

"What would you?" said the old gentleman.

"You are the Cashier in the —— Bank, I believe?" said the young man.

"I am."

"You have been stealing the concern's money. Do not seek to deceive me. You are a Cashier; 'tis enough. Give me $20,000 or I will expose you and ruin your life. Having heard me twitter you can choose your own course"—and calmly cutting a chew of tobacco from a plug which he fished from his coat-tail pocket Adelbert waited for a reply to his cruel words.

For an instant the Cashier did not move, and then going to an elegant *escritoire* which stood in a corner of the room he wrote a check for $50,000, certified it and handed the piece of paper—now a fortune—to the young man.

"I have but one favor to ask," he said, "and that is, that you will marry my daughter. I wouldn't like to let as sure a thing as you are go out of the family. She has $100,000 in her own right, and when I am dead and the bank Directors are in jail on account of my bookkeeping it will suffice to keep you in comfort."

"I accept your terms," was all that Adelbert said as he left the house.

Two months later Myrtle Mahaffy, the Cashier's only child, became Adelbert's bonny bride. One child, a blue-eyed boy with golden hair, has blessed the union, and as he sits on his grandfather's knee in front of the fire, and asks in his innocent, childish way if "papa isn't a smart man," the old gentleman kisses him fondly, and says in soft, low tones:

"You're singing on the right key now, sonny."—*From "In Sunshine and Shadow," by M. Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

William Arrow, a Welshman, eloped from Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day, with his brother's whole family, consisting of a wife and two children.

Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, expresses the opinion that the scandal of a divorce trial will be avoided by a compromise.

The Vicksburg *Herald* thinks it wouldn't be a bad idea if President Arthur would select a beautiful wife in the Sunny South for mistress in the White House.

"The only two men of the present century who knew what they desired and willed it strongly," says an English critic, "have been Bismarck and Cavour. The one created Italy, the other Germany."

Ivan Tourguenief, who is now on a visit to England, has made great progress with his forthcoming novel. Its aim is to show how strongly marked is the line, how deep is the gulf, which divides the Socialism of Russia from that of the West of Europe.

In answer to a question the venerable Susan B. Anthony told President Arthur that she thought him "greener" than the rest of the Presidents, "or, at least, just green enough to take women under your wing." The truth of Susan's diagnosis remains to be seen.

A number of Governors were weighed the other day at Atlanta, Ga. Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, weighed 243 pounds; Gov. Bigelow, of Connecticut, 180½; Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, 176; Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, 223½; and Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, 263.

Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, the London brewer, has just been created a Lord. He is not the first brewer, however, to reach the peerage, since Sir Arthur Guinness was last year made Lord Ardilawn. Very many English brewers, notably the Basses, have been knighted, created Baronets, etc., but Sir Dudley is the first to rise to the House of Lords over the vats.

SMOKE-CONSUMERS.

Opposition to Their Introduction in Cincinnati—A Meeting to Discuss the Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7.—Strong opposition has been suddenly encountered to the ordinance making the use of smoke-consumers compulsory. The ordinance has been long urged, and passed the Council and the Board of Aldermen by large majorities. It now only awaits the Mayor's approval to become a law. The city has suffered greatly from the smoke nuisance. Business has been injured, and the people subjected to great annoyance. Public sentiment has become very strong in favor of the compulsory introduction of smoke-consumers. A committee of ladies urged that steps be taken in that direction at once, and petitions with an almost interminable list of names attached were presented to the Council asking for the immediate passage of a smoke-consuming ordinance. As at first drawn the ordinance provided for the punishment of those failing to comply with its provisions by imprisonment or a fine, or both. To this feature some of the manufacturers objected, and the improvement clause was accordingly stricken out and the fine reduced from $100 to $50. Today a called meeting of the Board of Trade was held, and the time given exclusively to a discussion of the smoke-consuming ordinance. There was a large number of manufacturers present, who manifested the most decided opposition to the proposed law. It was asserted that its tendency would be to put out the fires in the large shops and thus kill some of the the principal industries of the city. The greatest possible good that can result from such a law, it was claimed, would compensate in but a small measure for the injury that is sure to follow its enforcement. This was followed by an argument to the effect that none of the so-called smoke-consuming devices have been perfected, and that the compulsory ordinance would enrich the owners of these worthless patents to the great disadvantage and injury of all manufacturing interests. Friends of the ordinance were present, but they were few in number. They spoke of the great annoyance which the smoke nuisance has become both in the homes of the people and to all branches of business, and urged that its abatement had been clearly shown to be possible by the reports of those who had visited London and the cities of Europe for the express purpose of gathering information on that point. Before an adjournment was had the discussion became bitter and personalities were indulged. The board appointed a commission to receive complaints from all who consider the ordinance oppressive in its provisions, and to urge the Mayor to withhold his consent to its becoming a law.

PAUL BOYTON.

A Committee of Prominent Citizens (Not Lynchers) Wait on the Incorrigible Swimmer—He Goes to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 7.—Paul Boyton was to have left this city this morning, but a committee of prominent citizens called upon him at his rooms in the Pacific and solicited him to speak tonight, and he finally promised to do so, and tonight the Opera-House was crowded by an audience of our best people to hear him talk of his trips. He put in the day driving about the city, and in the afternoon he visited the State Lunatic Asylum. He leaves tomorrow morning, and hopes to end his journey by Thursday, as he will arrive in St. Louis by that time if he meets with no unfortunate drawbacks.

A NEWSPAPER SUED FOR LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—C. K. Martin, a well-known attorney of this city, today brought suit against the proprietors of the *Evening Wisconsin* for libel, claiming $20,000 damages, for stating that he had conspired to send a man to State's prison for a fee of $15.

MERCURY IN THE MUZZLE OF THE GUN.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 7.—The transit of Mercury was successfully observed at Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, by Capt. Floyd, Prof. Holden, and Mr. Burnham. The day was extremely fine.

FOREIGN.

Dignified and Eloquent Address of the Home-Rule League.

The Wrongs of Ireland Set Forth Without Rant or Fustian.

The London "Times" on the Subject of American Grain.

Views of English Economists Likely to Undergo Some Change.

Burial of Alexander McDonald, M. P., a Celebrated Scotch Workingman.

Death, Yesterday, of John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland.

Bitter Opposition in the French Chamber to the Administration in Tunis.

Practical Annexation of Austria's Share in the Turkish Dismemberment.

The People of Venice Sick of So Much Ditch-Water—The Sorry Gondoliers.

Unveiling of a Statue of Byron at Missolonghi, Greece, Where the Poet Died.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH MANIFESTO.
Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—The *Herald's* special says: The following manifesto, addressed to the Irish people by the Home-Rule League, is to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow (Tuesday):

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: On the eve of the centenary of the accomplishment of Irish freedom, brought about by the glorious war of Dungannon, we would be base and spiritless should we acknowledge that the iron of slavery has eaten into our vitals, and were we not stirred at such a time to admiration by the deeds of 1782. If the Irish people have not utterly lost the spirit which animated their fathers, they will not fail to make 1882 memorable in their annals for their determined and successful efforts to reconstitute the fabric raised 100 years ago by the public virtue of Henry Grattan and his volunteers, and destroyed in 1800 by the bribes and bayonets of Pitt and Castlereagh. The state of things which prevails in this country would be an eternal disgrace even to the worst and most uncivilized Government on the face of the globe.

IN NO COUNTRY OF THE WORLD

except perhaps Russia is there so little public liberty left or so much despotism exercised by the ruling executive as in Ireland in 1881. Thirty-five thousand soldiers and 15,000 military police garrison the country. They allow no day to pass without making the people feel that now, as in the days of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William, the sword is, after all, the argument with which England seeks to answer all that the Irish Nation demands. Cannon are planted in public places in our cities. Public meetings are prohibited and dispersed. The police invade even private dwellings to disperse assemblages. Every man's liberty is at the mercy of the Chief Secretary, acting on secret denunciations of paid spies and informers. Every day numbers of persons of the highest probity and respectability, many occupying representative positions, are arrested and flung into the common jails without trial. Among those so deprived of liberty are

FOUR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

one of whom is acknowledged to be the leader of the Irish people, and would, under free institutions, be the Prime Minister of the country. The possession of arms, the birthright of every member of every free commonwealth not civilly incapacitated, is a crime punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment. Now two questions arise: First, can it be for one moment pretended that a system of government under which occurrences such as have been just named habitually take place has any moral right to exist? Second, would a people who did not endeavor, at the earliest available moment, by every legal constitutional means, to put an end forever to such occurrences deserve anything better than the scourge of the slave-driver? Our manufactures, since 1800, have been nearly extinguished. We have had, since the union, four or five famines. Our country has been depleted since 1840. While England is relatively to taxable ability the most lightly-taxed country in Europe, Ireland is the most taxed. Since 1800 there have been

FIFTY-NINE SAVAGE COERCION ACTS

in force here. We were promised at the time of the union equal privileges with the people of Great Britain, but today, fourteen years after the establishment of household suffrage and of the compulsory registration of voters in England and Scotland, we are still denied both those important rights, with the result that while the proportion of voters to the male population in England is one to four, the proportion in Ireland is one to twenty-four. The municipal franchise, also, as compared with that of England and Scotland, is a complete mockery. It is needless to go through

THE LIST OF OUR GRIEVANCES,

suffice it to add that, in scarcely a single matter of public concern of Ireland has the will of the Irish people had its way; that every department of our business, no matter how little it concerns others than ourselves, is managed by irresponsible and autocratic boards, appointed by Englishmen, and composed to a large extent of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Despite of this, however, we are told that we must be governed by another people, and that, too, for our own sake.

ANARCHY, IT IS SAID,

would overtake us if the beneficent, restraining hand of England were taken from off us. A more impudent pretense was never advanced. Our troubles spring from the government of Ireland by England, and from that alone. But is it for the interest of England that the policy of coercion should be continued? Is the present state of siege fruitful in anything but hatred, ill-will, loss of treasure, and life? What we ask for is only what is enjoyed by every other British dependency inhabited by a white race. It is only what the States of the American Union possess—namely: the power to manage those matters which concern ourselves alone, those affairs which concern the Empire at large being left to the care of an Imperial Senate, in which we would be represented.

INAUGURAL SERMON OF THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.
To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Rev. George Granville Bradley, the new Dean, in his inaugural sermon at Westminster Abbey yesterday, laid great stress on the common inheritance in the abbey which the citizens of the great republic across the seas might claim, could they forget divided counsels and unhappy memories. America had twice this year, he said, been drawn to the mother country by common griefs.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The British Board of Trade returns for October show an increase of exports of £2,539,021, and an increase of imports of £3,871,258 compared with the same month last year.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

The *Times*, replying to the arguments of the fair traders, drawn from the progress of trade in America, prints a long comparative statement tending to show that the trade of Great Britain increased even more wonderfully, that the increase of American exports is principally in articles such as grain, for which America has natural advantages, and to which she gives no protection. The *Times* estimates the money and trade loss to America through the decline of her shipping at £16,000,000 yearly, and considers an increase of the severity of American competition with European agriculture certain. The question whether it is wise to permit this dependence on a single foreign country is, it says, one which may force itself on the attention of public men.

THE REMAINS OF ALEXANDER MACDONALD,

Member of Parliament for Stafford, were buried today at New Monkland, near Glasgow. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people. Nearly all the miners of Lanarkshire abstained from work in token of respect to the memory of the deceased, who was Secretary of the Miners' Association for Scotland, and President of the Miners' National Association.

SELBORNE.

It is reported in legal circles that if Lord Selborne is not soon able to resume the performance of his duties as Lord High Chancellor the great seal will be placed in commission.

THE FAMOUS PARADE.

The Stock Exchange closes Wednesday (Lord Mayor's Day), owing to the certainty that the procession will interrupt business.

FAILURE.

Samuel Faulkner, cotton agent at Crumsall, has failed. Liabilities, £00,000.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS,"

in its review of the British grain trade of the past week says: "Wheat sowing has been prosecuted vigorously. The bulk of native wheats is only now dry enough to thrash. From present indications it seems probable the worst record of the crop of 1881 remains to be written. The week's deliveries were reduced on account of unfavorable thrashing weather. Values were practically unchanged. In foreign, spot trade was lifeless throughout the country during the week. The London and Liverpool markets were steady. Towards the close there was a little disposition in London to force sales. The week's supply was unusually large, about three-eighths of it being American. Quotations were unchanged. Ten cargoes arrived off coast, three of which were sold. Red winter advanced six pence to one shilling. Native produce was unchanged. Of foreign barley good samples were in very small supply. There was a good demand at unchanged prices. Grinding samples were dull and weak. Oats quiet but firmly held. There was a smaller supply. Maize advanced an occasional three pence for mixed American. Sales of English wheat during the week were 50,544 quarters at 46 shillings, 9 pence per quarter, against 42,325 quarters at 43 shillings 4 pence per quarter the corresponding week of last year.

5,000 TENANTS ON ONE ESTATE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—A large meeting of tenants upon the estate of Sir John Ennis at Athlone unanimously resolved to demand an abatement of their rents. In the event of refusal they will apply to the Land Court. There are upwards of 5,000 tenants on the estate.

THE LANDOWNERS

view the great reduction in rents that have been made with alarm, and apprehend that if the same principle is carried out their property will be confiscated to a large extent and numbers of them ruined. They believe the principle of the commission adopted at Belfast in fixing rent will hold out a premium to the indolent and incompetent farmer and visit the indulgent landlord with a penalty.

PARNELL ON THE REDUCTION OF RENTS.

Parnell was interviewed by two prominent members of the Home-Rule League on Saturday. He said the recent judgments at Belfast agreed with his estimate, that the rents in Ulster should be reduced to Griffith's valuation. He believed the reductions in the south of Ireland would not be as large, and consequently would not satisfy the tenants. Any general reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation would, because of the extent to which the land is mortgaged, deprive the landlords of the means of living and compel the Government to buy out or compensate. Parnell admitted the possibility of many tenants settling directly with their landlords.

ANDREW MARSHALL PORTER,

the Queen's counsel, will succeed William M. Johnson as Solicitor-General for Ireland.

THE POLICE

took down the names of all who entered the new rooms of the Ladies' Land League Monday, with a view to their prosecution.

THE LAND COURT.

In view of the great expense involved, there will be only three more Sub-Commissioners under the Land act for the present. Nine additional Commissioners were appointed. The new Sub-Commissioners were appointed for one year only, the Government believing by the expiration of that time the undue pressure of work will be removed.

DESPITE THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LAND LEAGUE,

several local branches continue to meet secretly.

A CIRCULAR

has been issued to the police instructing them to immediately report any meetings proposed to be held for league purposes, though held ostensibly for another object, with a view to arrest the perpetrators. The Executive is considering what to do in regard to the Ladies' League.

PARNELL WRITES

that the report printed in the *Freeman's Journal*, of an interview between him and two prominent members of the Home-Rule League Saturday, is almost wholly inaccurate and misleading.

PEACE, TUAM!

John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, is dead.

John McHale was born at Tubbernavine, Mayo, in 1791. He received his academical education at Castlebar, and entered as a student at Maynooth, where he became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology, a position which he retained for eleven years, when he was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Killala. While at Maynooth he published over the signature of "Hierophilus" a series of controversial letters on Bible Societies, the Protestestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation, and in 1827 he published a work on the evidences and doctrines of the Catholic Church, which has been translated into all the European languages. He published over his own signature in the various periodicals of the day a series of letters on Catholic Emancipation, which attracted world-wide attention on account of their vigor and force. On the death of Archbishop Kelly he was made Archbishop of Tuam. During the Melbourne Administration he issued a series of letters on Christian education, which were published in book form in 1847. He took a very active part in reviving the study of the Irish language, and translated portions of the Scriptures, Moore's melodies, Homer's Iliad, and some of the "Songs of the Nation" into Irish. He took a very prominent part in Irish politics, and when the West British portion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, led by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, tried to destroy the influence of O'Connell, who had emancipated them ("God forgive me!" he once exclaimed; "I emancipated these creatures") and would grant to the English monarch a veto on the appointment of Bishops, Archbishop McHale and Bishop Doyle protested. He remained true to O'Connell during the tithe agitation and the repeal agitation, and O'Connell bestowed on him the title of the "Lion of the fold of Judah." He took a prominent part in the agitation for land reform, and was author of the phrase, "Fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale." If he did not sympathize with the Young Ireland and the Fenian movements he at least said nothing against them, and was greatly liked by the Irish people therefor. He opposed the adoption of the Infallibility dogma in the Ecumenical Council, which did not render him a favorit in Rome, where his Irish national proclivities were disliked. His last years were embittered by having forced on him, notwithstanding his public protest, as Coadjutor Archbishop, Dr. McEvilly, of Galway. This was the last triumph of the late Cardinal Cullen over him. The Irish people long expected that their beloved Archbishop would be raised to a Cardinalate, but the influence of Britain in Rome was too strong, and Dr. McHale's Irish nationalism was too pronounced.

FRANCE.

TUNISIAN AFFAIRS.
Special Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tunisian affairs was continued this afternoon, but, as anticipated, proved comparatively uninteresting. There was such a lack of earnestness and vigor in both the attack and the defense that one was warranted in supposing that it was not seriously intended to humiliate the Ministry by a harsh vote of censure. The speakers expressed the noblest sentiments in the most elevated language, but with scarcely an exception shirked the real question at issue. M. Naguel blamed the Ministry for want of frankness and decision, and taunted it with having conducted the Tunisian expedition with a view to electoral considerations.

M. Amedee le Faure, who has just returned from Tunis and is believed to have had

CRUSHING ARGUMENTS

at command for some time, drifted into small side issues. Toward the close, however, he grappled more closely with the question, and plainly accused the Minister of War of having disorganized the army and having willfully falsified the official sanitary statistics. In concluding a long and clever speech he made a profound sensation by declaring that the effective strength of many regiments was so directed that in some cases they now mustered only a couple of hundred men, while several companies have

DWINDLED AWAY

to the ridiculous effective of a few officers and from two to seven or eight men of the rank and file. Even to form a guard of honor of thirty or forty men for the President of the Chamber it was now necessary to recruit them from two different regiments.

Gen. Farre, Minister of War, replied with more than his usual feebleness, and was continually interrupted by the irreverent laughter of the House. He, of course, declared that all that had been done in Tunis was admirable, and that the sanitary and commissariat departments were models.

A RUMOR.
To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A well-informed correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the new French Ministry, of which M. Gambetta is to be the ruling spirit, will probably be thus composed: Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, M. Gambetta; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Jules Ferry; Minister of the Interior, L'Challamel Lacœur; Minister of War, Gen. L'Eval; Minister of Fine Arts, M. Antonio Protest; Minister of Finance, M. Jean Baptiste Leon Say. The portfolios of Justice, Commerce and Agriculture, Public Works, Marine, and Posts and Telegraphs are not yet assigned. It is thought the six Ministers whose names are given will work well together and that they will command the confidence of the Assembly. Rumors say that M. St. Vallier, the present French Minister at Berlin, is to be recalled, but his successor is not yet named.

DENIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Gambettist organ, *Le Paris*, says the current rumors relative to the composition of the Cabinet are premature.

ON THE RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE

on Tunisian affairs today in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Naquet reproached the Government for concealing the truth regarding the expedition, and disorganizing the army rather than incur unpopularity by resorting to partial mobilization on the eve of the elections. He declared that, in accordance with parliamentary tradition, no member of the present Cabinet could take office under the new Ministry.

M. Le Foure (Republican) severely criticised the military administration of Gen. Farré, Minister of War, particularly his neglect of sanitary measures.

THE UNION GENERALE.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Générale, M. Borttou emphatically denied the reports that the union was a Catholic organization which used the funds of convents and religious congregations for the purpose of bourse speculations. Referring to the enormous rise in the shares of the company, he stated that it had not participated in the course of the maneuvres that led to that result. The intention of the union, he said, was to promote trade in Servia, second the efforts making to retrieve the credit of Austria, and develop the hitherto unworked resources of Brazil. Resolutions passed to raise the capital of the union from 100,000,000 francs to 150,000,000, by creating 100,000 new shares, to be issued fully paid up at 350 francs premium—namely: 850 francs; and sanctioning the paying up in full of 200,000 existing shares upon which only 125 per share have been paid, by making available for that purpose 50,000,000 francs out of the profits to the 30th of September, and 25,000,000 francs out of 35,000,000 which the premium of 350 francs on the new shares is to produce. After these operations the union will have a fully paid-up capital of 150,000,000 francs, and a reserve fund of 18,000,000.

DISAPPEARANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The sudden disappearance of a well-known American theatrical agent, in treaty with a number of lyric artists for a season in Havana, has caused considerable anxiety among his friends and the parties interested. There being nothing to explain his disappearance, murder or suicide is feared. The police, having been placed in possession of the facts, are making active researches.

THE ARCTIC.

DIRECT NEWS FROM THE RODGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The steam whaler Belvidere has arrived, also the whalers Northern Light, Dawn, and Rainbow. It appears the Dawn did not speak the Arctic relief steamer Rodgers, as reported Saturday, but did speak the whaler Pacific, which had communicated with the Rodgers. Today we have direct news from the Rodgers. The Belvidere spoke her Sept. 27, near Herald Island, steaming south for winter quarters, which she will make probably at St. Lawrence Bay. The Belvidere brought the mails of the Rodgers, from which, and from conversation between Capt. Owen of the Belvidere, and Lieut. Berry of the Rodgers, the following facts are learned: Lieut. Berry found Wrangell Land to be an island. He sent a party from the Rodgers out in small boats to explore the land. They returned to the Rodgers, having gone completely around it. The party also surveyed the different parts of

WRANGELL ISLAND.

The Rodgers did not go round, lying up while the party in the boats were out. The Rodgers, after having established Wrangell Land to be an island, steamed one hundred and twenty odd miles north and northwest in search of further land, but failed to find any. Lieut. Berry ascended a mountain on Wrangell Island and from the top saw the sea all around it. The season had been most favorable for exploration on account of its openness. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, Capt. Owen said that, from his observations, he would not be at all surprised to hear of the Jeannette coming home by way of Greenland. The Rodgers intends to send out a sledge party from winter quarters to explore the coast of Siberia. She expects to leave winter quarters next June, and go as far north as possible.

OVER 200 WHALES.

Following is a later list of the catch for the season, which is believed to include the total: Belvidere, 20 whales; Abram Barker, 9; Atlantic, 6; Coral, 15; Eliza, 3; Fleetwing, 13: Helen Mar, 17; Sea Breeze, 15; Hunter, 10; John Howland, 14; Northern Light, 11; Pacific, 11; Progress, 18; Rainbow, 17; Sappho, 5; Thomas Pope, 1; Palmer, 4; Dawn, 11½; Hidalgo, 4.

AUSTRIA.

FOREIGN POLICY.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Hungarian Delegation the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation, stated that up to the present time the question of an interview between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar of Russia had not been raised, but it was not beyond the range of possibility that a meeting between them might take place.

IN SUNDAY'S SITTING

the Minister also explained that King Humbert's journey to Vienna might be inferred to mean that Italy recognized the advantages of a *rapprochement* with Austria, who, on her side, had nothing to ask or fear from Italy. Count Andrassy expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. He said, particularly since the relation of Austria to Germany was so firmly established, he had no fear of Irredenta agitation, which, at most, could only injure Italy.

OF COURSE.

The *Gazette* publishes the statement that the reports of declarations on the foreign policy in the Hungarian Delegation contain important verbal errors affecting the sense of the Government's statements. No reporters were admitted.

THE LIBERAL ORGANS

condemn the introduction of the military law in Bosnia and Herzegovina without consulting Parliament. They consider it equivalent to the final annexation of the provinces and the extinction of the last remnants of the Sultan's authority.

ITALY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The anniversary of the battle of Mentona was celebrated at Milan and Mentona. Two speakers at Milan and one at Mentona were silenced by the police.

THE DITCHES AT VENICE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A correspondent deprecates impending changes at Venice. He says he is assured the Syndic and Prefect, having control of municipal affairs, have determined to fill up the smaller canals and convert them into streets. The gondolas are threatened with absolute extinction, owing to the recent concession to the steamer company on the Grand Canal. Through competition the gondoliers have been reduced to a state of great poverty. It is openly stated that their masters received 30,000 francs as the price of their acquiescence in the changes.

DEAD.

ROME, Nov. 7.—Cardinal Giannelli, Archbishop of Sardis, is dead.

GERMANY.

SOCIALISTS' VICTORIES.

BRESLAU, Nov. 7.—In the second ballot here for members of the Reichstag Hasenclever and Kraecker, Socialists, defeated the Progressist candidates.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: "The meeting of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert was made the subject of diplomatic communications. Representatives of Italy and Austria were empowered to give the respective governments to which they are accredited identical and most satisfactory assurances in regard to the interview."

THE WAIFS.

TWENTY-SEVEN OF THEM PICKED UP.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Another boat containing twenty-seven persons from the Dutch steamer Konig der Nederlanden, foundered on the voyage from Batavia to Amsterdam, has been picked up, and the survivors landed on Dondra Head. Four boats, with 129 persons, are still missing. They have now been a month on the Indian Ocean, and their provisions must be exhausted.

GERMANY.

SUED FOR SLANDERING BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Bismarck has brought action for slander against Von Bunsen, a secessionist, arising from a speech of Von Bunsen to his constituents.

BREMEN, Nov. 7.—Dr. Braun, a member of the Chapter of Fulda, is designated for appointment to the see of Fulda. This is another step in the direction of peace between Church and State.

SPAIN.

FINANCIAL.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—In Congress today the Minister of Finance stated that the Treasury would have at its disposal by the beginning of 1882 means for paying 176,000,000 pesetos required for the issue of new rentes.

GREECE.

STATUE UNVEILED.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—A statue of Lord Byron has been unveiled at Missolonghi, where he died. The ceremony was attended by great popular enthusiasm.

INDIA.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.

DARGELING, India, Nov. 7.—The deaths from epidemic choleric fever amount to 9,000, or ten times the normal rate of mortality of the past few years.

NEW ZEALAND.

INSURRECTION.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 7.—The native King has disavowed Te Whiti, the Maori Chief. It is not likely that the trouble will extend.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, Nov. 7.—The insurgents number about 50,000 fighting men, and a march is necessary in an almost unknown country before the French can come up with them.

THE EAST.

A GOOD, HONEST PILGRIM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The Sherif of Mecca has refused to permit Midhat Pasha to make a pilgrimage to that place.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

During the next fifteen days call on your druggist or fancy dealer and he will let you have Dr. Scott's beautiful electric hair-brush on *trial*. Follow directions, and if it fails to cure headaches and neuralgia (*in a few minutes*), or even *falling hair* and *baldness*, return it to him in good condition and he will refund the price. On the same terms try Dr. Scott's electric flesh-brush for rheumatism, malarial pains, bad circulation, etc. It imparts a beautiful clear skin.

The American "Plungers."

London Truth, Oct. 29.

The doings of Mr. Walton, an American hotel-keeper, engrossed a large share of the attention of "society" last week at Newmarket, in the absence of more interesting topics, for decidedly it was a tame week, there being quite a social eclipse. Mr. Walton backed Foxhall to win £20,000 at long prices, and not only did he refuse to hedge, but he invested £3,000 more on the horse shortly before the race; indeed, but for his support, the animal would not have started either first or second favorit. On Thursday the "plunger's" losses amounted to £10,000, £5,000 going on Iroquois alone, while on the Queen's Plate he got regularly demoralized, and first backed one favorit for £500, and then the other for a similar amount, so that he could win nothing, and, if there had been a "turn-up," he would have lost a £1,000. On Friday Mr. Walton "went for" Nellie for the Challenge Stakes, winning £10,000, and subsequently presenting £400 to the filly's jockey. This sort of thing, however, never lasts, and Mr. Walton has only to bet long enough, and, in spite of the ardent aid of the vermin of the turf, he will find—as a host of racing gamblers of this pernicious species have done before him—that the money will go back whence it came—and with heavy interest—as surely as the rivers flow to the sea.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

"Michael Strogoff," an adaptation from a very readable story of the same title by Jules Verne, and supplemented by numerous spectacular effects, some of them exhibiting a great deal of artistic skill, was presented last evening for the first time in this city at Haverly's. The audience was about all that the theatre could comfortably accommodate, was good-natured, and at times enthusiastic, and in addition looked leniently upon the errors and waits inseparable from the first night of a "big show." The story contains no plot, except that of a Russian traitor to betray the Russians in Further Asia into the hands of Khan Bokkara; but the development of the adventures of *Michael Strogoff* in his mission from Moscow to Irkoutsk, as the Czar's courier, is not without interest, and at times the situations are quite effective. The rôle of *Michael* is in the hands of Mr. William Rignold. He has a fine stage presence, is a good reader, is well up in the business of the part, and plays it for all it is worth, which from a purely dramatic standpoint, is very little. In the romantic melodrama such as the "Two Orphans" and other plays of like construction, he would undoubtedly find material more to his liking, certainly so far as opportunities for clear-cut development of character are concerned. *Ivan Ogareff*, the traitor, was personated by Charles Chapelle, who brought to it all the brutality of the Russian officer, who, from childhood up, is taught to look upon soldiers, peasants, and even merchants, as beings very little above the grade of cattle; but he failed when the occasion demanded it to exhibit the craftiness, courtly manner, and education which a Russian officer is supposed to possess. His intense hatred for the *Grand Duke*, who was besieged in Irkoutsk, and whose death he longed to accomplish, was from the lips only. There was neither passion nor feeling in it; it was an ordinary mechanical effort. Miss Ellie Wilton played the rôle of *Nadia*, the daughter of an exile in the beleaguered city, who was on her way thither to join her father. The part contains several effective "bits," and these Miss Wilton played gracefully and with good judgment. The Gypsy girl, *Sangara*, the accomplice and coworker of *Ogareff*, was intrusted to Miss Ada Neilson, a young lady with a marked English accent. She does not in any way recall the *Azucena* of "Trovatore." She walked through the part with a coldness and apathy that was certainly a libel on the warm-blooded tent-dwellers of Southern Europe, whose affections are of the strongest and whose hatreds are of the most implacable character. The only other strong part in the piece is that of *Marfa*, the mother of *Michael*, and it was very satisfactorily rendered by Miss Carhart, particularly in the scenes in which she first recognizes her son, and subsequently, to save his life, denies all knowledge of him. She played the part with feeling and intelligence. The farcical part of the show rested on the adventures of two war correspondents. *Ezekiel Sharp*, played by Mr. G. R. Edeson, in make-up and general appearance resembling John Oberly, of the Bloomington *Bulletin*, and ex-Railroad Commissioner, and *Harry Blunt*, personated by Mr. Allen Thomas. The former represented American, the latter English journalistic enterprise. While their efforts provoked frequent smiles, it is safe to assert that such newspaper men could not get employment to edit a hand-bill. The rest of the cast amounted to nothing whatever, and the parts were in the hands of persons incapable of doing them any damage.

The spectacular portion of the performance was a bewildering mixture of men, women, soldiers, horses, Russians, Tartars, and calcium lights, interspersed with some very realistic effects by the scene painter and stage carpenter. One of the most notable was the field after the bombardment and attack on Tomsk, in which the horrors of war were depicted with all the intensity of the battle pictures of Horace Vernet. The panorama of the Angara River, with the burning hamlets on its left bank, was not without effect; a little retouching of the canvas here and there would not be inappropriate as a means of rendering it more stereoscopic. The idea, however, is not a new one. Several years ago a panorama of the Mississippi was exhibited in connection with the "Octoroon" at a West Side theatre. The most elaborate portion of the spectacle was the balloon ascension, and its course from Tomsk to Irkoutsk, over hill, vale, and village, among and above the clouds, encountering a terrific storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, and finally completing its journey at the dawn of a glorious sunrise. The arranging of this succession of scenes necessitated a long wait, but the audience loudly applauded the result.

Of the ballet little can be said. The coryphees, figurantes, and other feminines in scantiness of apparel were neither more nor less shapely than usual, though many of them exhibited an exceedingly brief acquaintance with the stage. Mlle. Bazzano is not a première. With all the purely technical movements of the dance she is doubtless familiar, but she lacks the genius to embody them in that "poetry of motion" without which it is impossible for any danseuse to make an impression.

It would be advisable for the management to give all the supernumeraries the benefit of half a dozen severe rehearsals. A more stupid and stolid-looking mob never were seen on the stage, not even in the representation of Bosworth Field by a pedestrian company of "barn stormers."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

A large audience extended a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin and their company on the occasion of their first appearance in this city this season. For their first week's performances they selected their new play entitled "'49," as to the authorship of which there has been considerable dispute and wordy war, culminating in a libel suit, an arrest of two, and finally a reference of the whole matter to the courts for settlement. To the public at large it is a matter of very little importance whether "'49" was written by Mr. Rankin or by Mr. Miller. If the play affords an evening's entertainment and gives a resonable return for the money invested to witness its performance, then it will prove a popular success. If it does not satisfy these requirements then the name of no dramatist or author, however illustrious, could save it from failure. So far the play appears to have succeeded in giving satisfaction, and has won the reputation of being a "hit." This is not so remarkable considering the marked success attained by the "Danites," to which in some respects it is superior. As a literary production "'49" has not much to commend it. It consists of a series of stage-pictures, led up to by rather commonplace dialog, and illustrating a plot, or story, which is destitute in its general features of any claim to originality. But there are at different times during the progress of the four acts of which the play is composed many telling and effective situations, some bright scenes, and lively, humorous passages which are well brought out by the principals in the cast, and by their associates.

The play was first produced at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, on the evening of Oct. 1, 1881. Its story grows out of an actual event of American history, the Mountain Meadow massacre of Sept. 10, 1857, one incident of which is represented on the stage as a prolog to the play. It portrays the murder of a mother, and the delivery by the Mormons of two children to some friendly Indians. When the play begins—in November, 1871—one of these children is being sought for by a lawyer of St. Louis, a relative having died and left her heiress to a large fortune. The search is carried on by a scoundrel who hoped to find the girl and marry her before she is apprised of the fact of her wealth, and by a young man who finds her and wins her love without knowing that he has discovered the right girl. The principal factor in the attainment of a happy ending is an old miner who goes by the name of "'49," one of the earliest settlers in the California mines. As will be seen from this brief outline, this play bears considerable resemblance in incident, character, construction, and locality to the "Danites." Mr. McKee Rankin takes the part of the old miner "'49," and his wife plays the rôle of *Carrots*, a new line of character for her and much more versatile than that of *Billy Piper*.

As seen last evening the play labored under the disadvantages incident to a first representation. The waits between the acts were unnecessarily prolonged and tedious, dragging the play to such an extent that the effect of such life as it possesses was lost and it seemed wearisome. Again, the prolog is an entirely unnecessary and repulsive adjunct of the play proper. The whole of the first act is occupied in reiterating what the prolog has already told, and told in the most unpleasant and sickening manner possible. This difficulty of constant repetition is noticeable all through. The characters, instead of carrying on the story and developing it by their acting, are continually making long speeches to explain what they are about to do, why they are where they are, and, in fact, why they exist at all. The plot is simple and transparent enough not to require such persistent effort to make it appear unusually complicated. There is a telling situation at the end of the second act, and another at the end of the third, but neither of them is what would be called "thrilling," although cleverly enough worked out. Mr. Rankin as "Old '49" has a part to which he has well adapted himself and in which he is seen to advantage. But it may be doubted whether the author has made as much of this character as he intended—whether the old hero and martyr of the gold-fever days is equal, as he is sketched on the stage, to the conception the designer had in mind. Mr. Rankin makes it a consistent part, and interprets it intelligently and effectively. Mrs. Rankin as the waif, *Carrots*, acts with spirit and true humor. Occasionally the negro dialect and the mining-camp mode of expression are somewhat mixed, but on the whole the performance is a good one and satisfactory. Mr. Lamb is a clever actor, and it is probably the fault of the author rather than of the actor that the latter has so little chance for originality and should be restricted to a most palpable imitation of the character of the "Judge" in "Kit." Mr. Barnes as *Arthur Dennison* has an exceedingly disagreeable seesaw intonation of voice which becomes very monotonous and mars the effect of his otherwise commendable performance of his part. The rest of the company filled their rôles satisfactorily. The piece was well mounted and set upon the stage. That it will supersede the "Danites" in popular favor we do not believe. It will be given the rest of the week, and give place to the "Danites" on Monday next. Two large and handsome baskets of flowers were presented to Mrs. Rankin on her appearance on the stage in the second act last night.

M'KEE RANKIN WILL GO IT ALONE.

McKee Rankin, who opened last evening at Hooley's Theatre in his new play, "'49," has severed his connection with his managers, Brooks & Dickson, and intends managing his own business during the remainder of the season. The firm of Brooks & Dickson control a number of theatrical stars and combinations, and before leaving New York on his tour Mr. Rankin placed his business in their hands. The cause of the rupture was, as Mr. Rankin says, a breach of contract in refusing to pay him money due him. He was in the city Saturday, and held a consultation with Mr. Egbert Jamieson, Mr. Hooley's attorney, and this consultation gave rise to the rumor that he feared an injunction on his play from Joaquin Miller, who claims the authorship of it, but in reality the matter under discussion was his proposed break with Messrs. Brooks & Dickson.

A reporter saw Mr. Rankin last evening and asked him what action had been taken in the matter, and what he proposed to do.

"I will tell you the whole story," said he. "I opened my season in New York at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre with one of my new plays—'William and Susan.' The play proved a failure, and I became a little pressed for ready money. I have considerable property, but of course I didn't care to sell or mortgage that, so I borrowed a certain sum from Messrs. Brooks & Dickson, and placed my business in their hands. The play ''49' proved a success, and we made money on that, playing it two weeks to a large business. Just as we were leaving New York an injunction from Mr. Miller was served on us, but no attention was paid to it, as we did not play in the State."

"When did your trouble with Brooks & Dickson occur?"

"Last week. I think it was Wednesday. Mr. Clapham, our manager for Brooks & Dickson, received a telegram from his principals telling him not to pay me any share of the profits, as they wanted to get back the money they had loaned me. Mr. Clapham, who has acted in a very gentlemanly manner all through this affair, told me of his instructions. Of course, I made remonstrance, and he informed his principals of it. Very shortly he received another telegram with instructions to pay me my share, but I had already resolved to resent this breach of contract. The money owed was something entirely out of the contract, and if the firm knew me they would know that I would pay it."

"When did you inform the manager of your intention of breaking with the New York firm?"

"After the performance last Saturday night. I informed Mr. Clapham that I should assume the management, and cut loose from Brooks & Dickson for the rest of the season. I had spoken with Mr. Jamieson, of your city, about the matter, and he had assured me I was perfectly justified in taking the step. I came to Chicago with the firm resolve that our partnership should be dissolved, and I have carried out my intention. Just before the performance this evening Mr. Hooley was served with an injunction from Mr. Brooks, who is now in the city, forbidding him from turning over the receipts to me."

"Did Mr. Hooley observe the injunction?"

"Of course he will answer it at the proper time, but I made my engagement with him in my own name when I was here last season, and he was under no contract with Brooks & Dickson, so, of course, he was not bound to observe the injunction. They tried to put a man at the door to watch the tickets, but we wouldn't have it. I only wish they would make a fight with me here, as I should like nothing better, but I hardly think they will be foolish enough to do so."

"Did they hire the company that is supporting you?"

"Oh, no. The company was engaged before they took the management of my business. If the company had been theirs they would have had me in a box, and I would have been compelled to do as they said. They have treated myself and wife as mere dependants since we have been with them, and I have not been consulted at all about anything. These theatrical middlemen are something new in the theatrical business, and from the brief experience I have had with them I cannot say that they are an astonishing success. They are arrogant and unscrupulous, and treat those who are filling their pockets with money as mere menials. That is all I have to say at present on the subject, and I will bid you good evening."

JOE BROOKS,

of Brooks & Dickson, the New York managers who started Rankin out on his present engagement, was found at the Sherman House and expressed himself as willing and anxious to make a statement of the managerial side of the rumpus.

Mr. Brooks was invited to talk, and he proceeded to say that the firm of theatrical headlight dealers, Brooks & Dickson, had entered into a contract with Rankin whereby they were to pay him a stipulated sum for the season, beginning Oct. 1 and ending May 1. The managers assumed all traveling, billing, and advertising expenses, and were to pay Rankin $500 per week. The engagement had been disastrous, and since leaving New York they had lost money at every stopping-place. There had been no profit in showing in such towns as South Bend, Ottawa, Joliet, and Janesville, and Rankin was well satisfied with the terms of the engagement until he reached Chicago; when, seeing a chance of fair profits, he seized upon a quibble and went back on his contract. He claimed to have entered into contracts with Mr. Hooley, among the number, before signing with Brooks & Dickson and asserted that he was legally bound to recognize and fulfill such former contract.

Mr. Brooks in bringing his statement to a close said he considered Rankin's action a clean steal; for the expenses of the company had up to the present date amounted to $5,000, of which sum Rankin had personally received $2,000. The manager had secured an injunction restraining Mr. Hooley from paying over any money to Rankin, and if there was any law in favor of defrauded managers they intended to compel the leader of the "Danites" to carry out his agreement to take $500 a week for two month and be satisfied.

"MME. FAVART."

The Comley-Barton company commenced the second week of their engagement at the Grand Opera-House last evening with Offenbach's opera, "Mme. Favart." This is one of the later productions of the Franco-German composer, and was given here in French, by the Aimée troupe, a few years ago. The work is inferior, musically, to several other of Offenbach's productions—such as "La Grande Duchesse," "Orphée aux Enfer," "Genevieve de Brabant," and "La Perichole." And, it does not equal in humor the plots of "La Belle Helene," "Barbe Bleue," "Les Brigands," or "La Jolie Parfumeuse." Still, it is by no means a bad job of bouffe carpentry. It contains some taking bits of melody—notably "I am so artless thing" (a substitution for the decidedly too suggestive song of the original, "Travaille, ma fille, vendange, grapille!"), and the Tyrolean yodel. And the action is very lively—the complications being about as numerous and labyrinthian as could well be crowded into the compass of three long acts. But the chief merit of "Madame Favart" lies in its capability of spectacular display. And this capability has been largely utilized by the Comley-Barton management. The stage is filled, especially in the last act, with choristers and figurantes, clad with much display of color and sparkle, and, so far as the feminine portion of the crowd is concerned, with considerable economy in the use of toilet-material.

Miss Lewis was very piquant as *Madame Favart*. Her acting approaches in its vivacity nearer to the French bouffe type than that of any other essayer of similar rôles. And yet, while full of archness, it does not overstep the limits of reasonable decorum. Mr. Howson gave a thoroughly good personation of the amorous old *Marquis*—though, of course, as the English version has had to be toned down greatly from the original, he does not have such opportunity for broadness of characterization as was afforded to Mezières, who filled the part when "Madame Favart" had its Gallic presentation in Chicago. The *Charles Favart* of Mr. Fred Leslie confirmed the high opinion of that gentleman created by his *Duke* in "Olivette." He has a good voice, free and graceful gesticulation and motion, and much power of facial expression—in short, he is a capital actor. Miss Jansen, as usual, looked prettily and sang nicely. Mr. Armand's *Hector* was melodious; Mr. Frear's *Biscotin* was grotesque; and the other parts were fairly taken.

The march in the last act, which was composed by Mr. Alfred Cellier, the musical director of the troupe, is a spirited composition, and was given with much power—the orchestra proper being aided by a brass band upon the stage.

"Madame Favart" will be continued till further notice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Hyde & Behman "Star Specialty company" began a week's engagement at the Olympic Theatre last night to a very full house. There are some very clever people in this combination, which is one of the best of the many really good variety companies that have appeared at this theatre this season. To begin with, Messrs. Watson and Ellis are again united, and give some exceedingly amusing sketches. Mr. Watson will be remembered as the conductor in the "Pullman Car" company on its appearance here last season, and he is by far the best eccentric German comedian on the variety stage. Then the "Till family" with the "Royal Marionets" give a really enjoyable and curious entertainment well worth seeing. It is marvelous to see the little wooden puppets so faithfully imitating human beings, and they are managed with skill and ingenuity. The Martells are good acrobats and daring bicycle riders considering the narrow limits in which they ride. The other members of the troupe are seen to advantage, and the evening's performance afforded plenty of harmless fun to those present.

CHARITY CONCERT.

The annual concert for the benefit of poor children, under the auspices of Jochannah Lodge, No. 9, will take place this evening at Brand's Hall. The Misses Butler, Eitel, Burge, Burgy, and Muhlbach and Messrs. Knorr and Priegnitz will take part. For the convenience of the participants in the entertainment, 'buses will be run all night from the hall to every direction of the city.

"FRA DIAVOLO" AT DENVER.

Denver City (Colo.) Correspondence Kansas City Times.

Information has been received here that Miss Emma Abbott, the well-known prima donna, will institute proceedings against the grand jury of this county for the scandalous use of her name in the indictments found against O. H. Rothacker and Eugene Field, editors of the Denver *Tribune*. Mr. Eugene T. Wetherell, who is Miss Abbott's husband, sent for copies of the indictment last week, and they have been forwarded to him. Interesting developments may be expected within a few days. The first indictment reads as follows:

"That one John Evans of the County of Arapahoe aforesaid, before and at the time of publishing the false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel hereinafter mentioned, was a married man, and a man of family, and of the age, to wit, of 60 years; and the said John Evans was then and there, and long before and from thence, hitherto hath been and still is a professor of the Christian religion and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Denver, in the said County of Arapahoe, in good standing; and the said John Evans during all that time had demeaned and conducted himself as a man of good morals and virtuous deportment, and in a manner becoming a professing Christian and church member. That before and at the time of publishing the false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel hereinafter mentioned, notice and advertisement had been given and made at the said City of Denver that on, to wit, the night of the 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, aforesaid, a certain opera called 'Fra Diavolo' would be sung, acted, and presented by a certain company of singers; that in one part of said opera a female singer is wont to represent and act the part of a young woman, in her chamber, disrobing and preparing to go bed.

"And the grand jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that Otto H. Rothacker and Eugene Field, late of the said County of Arapahoe, unlawfully, wickedly, feloniously, and maliciously contriving and intending to injure and prejudice the said John Evans, and deprive him of his good name, and impeach his virtue and reputation, and thereby to expose him, the said John Evans, to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule, on, to-wit, the 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully, wickedly, feloniously, and maliciously did compose, write, and publish, and cause and procure to be composed, written, and published, in a certain newspaper called the Denver *Tribune*, then and for a long time before that, at the City of Denver aforesaid, printed, published, and circulated a certain false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel, expressed by printing, of and concerning the said John Evans, which said malicious defamation is in the words following, that is to say:

"'Deacon John Evans (meaning thereby the said John Evans) will be at the opera tonight, front row parquet, with a double-barrel marine glass. He (meaning thereby the said John Evans) wouldn't miss the bed chamber scene in "Fra Diavolo" for the profit of a dozen libel suits, the sly red rooster.'

"Meaning and intending thereby that the said John Evans would attend the said opera in order to see that part aforesaid of the said opera in which the said female singer disrobes and enacts the part of a young woman retiring to bed as aforesaid, meaning and intending thereby that the said John Evans was a person of base morals and low and libidinous propensities; they, the said Otto H. Rothacker and Eugene Field, then and there well knowing the said defamation libel to be false, to the great damage, scandal, and disgrace of the said John Evans, and to the evil example of all others, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Colorado."

Messrs. Rothacker and Field were required to give bonds in the sum of $2,000 each, the bondsmen being United States Senators Hill and Teller, ex-Gov. Routt and ex-Gov. Tabor.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Col. John L. Burleigh, the "Michigan Magician," is in the city.

Harry Miner's comedy company will be at the Olympic next week.

Sprague's specialty company have returned to town. Bad business is the cause assigned.

Campanini's terms with Mapleson are said to be $5,000 a month, singing three times a week.

Horace McVicker Jr. was married in New York on Saturday, the 5th inst., to Miss Effie Weaver.

"The World" started on its second week to a good house for Monday night, at McVicker's Theatre.

Miss Henrietta Vaders has been engaged as leading lady at the Eighth Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. M. H. Rosenfeld has written a farcical sketch in four acts for Mr. Sol Smith Russell, entitled "Ways and Means."

C. A. Forbes, manager for Henrietta Vaders, was in town yesterday. He has forfeited his contract with "Yankee" Robinson.

J. H. Haverly is expected in town the latter part of next week. He will probably visit San Francisco before his return to New York.

The new piece in four acts which M. Sardou has written for the Théatre Vaudeville, Paris, is entitled "Odette." The character of the heroine, after whom the piece is named, was suggested to M. Sardou by the conduct of a lady of society whose doings were recently the subject of much comment in Paris.

Of "A Fool's Errand," which was acted in Philadelphia for the first time last week, it is said that "as a whole the popular verdict was undoubtedly one of warm approval, and, with some changes which Mr. Mackaye will have to make, the play will become a very popular one."

Miss Hattie Starr, late of the Alice Oates company and Edouin's "Sparks," are making arrangements to go on a starring tour under the management of a Cincinnati gentleman. Miss Starr is a Chicago lady and known in private life as Mrs. Pither. She expects to open in Chicago about Christmas in a new light opera.

The annual election of officers by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, held on Sunday, resulted in the choice of the following officers: Exalted Ruler, W. D. Eaton; Esteemed Leading Knight, John D. Walpole; Esteemed Loyal Knight, B. R. Hall; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, E. D. White; Secretary, Leo Wilson; Treasurer, J. McRoberts; Tyler, L. Barnett; Trustees, Simon Quinlin, Charles Clayton, and Joseph Suits. The first social session of the season occurs Sunday evening next.

Horace McVicker, who is at present associated with Henry Abbey in the management of the Park Theatre, New York, wired Manager Sharpe, of McVicker's last evening: "Got married yesterday." The name of the lady is not given, but it is understood the lady is Miss Effie Weaver, who was at one time leading lady of McVicker's stock company, and has since then appeared here with various combinations. Mr. McVicker was last here as manager for John T. Raymond.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years standing. It gives relief in five minutes after using. WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, soothes pain, allays the intense itching, especially after getting warm in bed, acting as a poultice. It is prepared for Piles, itching of the parts, and nothing else. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—$1, by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Dyspepsia is the costly price we pay for luxuries. Its most potent remedy, however, is found in that efficient and genial tonic and alterative, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. Sold by all druggists.

Macalister's Cough Mixture is fast superseding all other remedies in Chicago for the diseases incidental to our severe winter season. John P. Lee, corner Halsted and Harrison streets, and all druggists.

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

THE RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Gives Another Turn to the Screw on East-Bound Freights.

His Scheme to Force Freights Lakeward and Thence by the New York Central.

The Erie Still Has a Bone to Pick with the Western Trunk Lines.

Its Vigorous Protest Against "Handing Over" for That Emigrant Business.

The Vanderbilt Roads Make Another Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates.

The Vanderbilt roads—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central—surprised the shippers yesterday morning by making another advance in freight rates to the East. The new rates are as follows from Chicago: To New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, grain 25 cents per 100 pounds, and provisions 30 cents; to Boston, grain 30 cents and provisions 35 cents; to Buffalo, grain 15 cents and provisions 17½ cents; to Albany, grain 20 cents and provisions 25 cents. This is an advance of 5 cents to seaboard points.

The announcement of this advance was entirely unexpected, as heretofore Vanderbilt has simply followed the example of the other roads, and none of the latter have expressed any desire to further advance the rates. On the contrary, a reduction in east-bound freight-rates has been talked of during the last few days, as, owing to the recent advance, but little new freight has lately been shipped, and this helped in removing the blockades from which most of the roads had been suffering. In fact, it is generally admitted that nearly all the roads again have more cars than business. The Vanderbilt roads, however, again assign as the cause for making this last advance the alleged scarcity of cars on their roads.

None of the anti-Vanderbilt roads have thus far met the rates made yesterday by the Vanderbilt lines. Although the latter have all along been more anxious than Vanderbilt to make as high freight rates as circumstances will warrant, yet in this instance they are afraid to follow Vanderbilt's example, for the reason that they cannot see why Vanderbilt should thus try to force an advance when heretofore he has rather reluctantly followed the other lines. It is the general opinion that there is a colored individual in the wood-pile, and that Mr. Vanderbilt is trying to play a trick upon his competitors. It is believed that his principal object in making an advance in freight rates, when no business is going forward at the old rates, is to force all the business he can on the lakes while navigation is still open. The lake rates are now as low as they were at any time this season, and charters are being made as low as one to two cents per bushel, Chicago to Buffalo. Vanderbilt evidently calculated that his competitors, having all along been in favor of advancing rates, would readily follow suit. If they took such action most business from this point during the next month would, of course, be forced on the lake lines, which would take it to Buffalo, where his New York Central would get nearly all of it at the advanced rate, 15 cents, Buffalo to New York. Thus, while the all-rail rate to New York would be 25 cents, the lake-and-rail rate from Chicago to New York, including elevator charges at Buffalo, would only be from 18 to 19 cents per 100 pounds. Vanderbilt can well afford to let the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central suffer from such a state of affairs, as his New York Central, by getting the business at Buffalo at a 15-cent rate, would gain ten times as much as his two Chicago roads will lose. The anxiety of Vanderbilt to increase the earnings of the New York Central is well explained by the special annual statement of its business for the year ending Oct. 1, sent to the State authorities of New York. The returns show between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 falling-off in gross earnings as compared with last year, while the expenses have been considerably heavier, leaving barely 7 per cent earned upon the stock. At present it is claimed that the company is barely earning 5 per cent.

If Mr. Vanderbilt succeeds in his present scheme to bring about a general advance in freight rates he expects to be able to make up during the next month some of the losses which the New York Central suffered during the prevalence of the low rates this summer.

There Is Likely to Be More Trouble Between the Eastern and Western Trunk Lines Regarding the Emigrant Business.

Although all the Eastern trunk lines have agreed to pay the arrearages claimed to be due on emigrant business by the roads in the Western Trunk Lines Association, yet the troubles between the factions regarding this business are far from being settled. Most of the Eastern trunk lines feel very bitter toward the Western roads, and claim that they will yet be able to get even. A TRIBUNE representative has talked lately with some of the Erie officials regarding this matter, and they say they have not made, nor shall they make, an unconditional surrender to the Western lines. If the payments of these amounts, which they say have been unjustly and arbitrarily charged against them by the Western lines, are insisted upon, it will be done under protest only, and that in any event, this company does not propose to charge such amounts to "profit and loss account," but will enter them in "suspense account" against the Western lines. They expect the time will come, sooner or later, when the Erie can recover its money. Mr. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie, wishes to have it particularly understood that the surrender on the part of his company was not made unconditional, and for this reason sends for publication the full text of his dispatch of Oct. 27 to the Western Trunk-Lines Association, and which was as follows:

"As wired you Oct. 18, we will make a supplementary report for September, in which we will account to Western roads for what we may discover, on examination, to be the errors properly claimed by you on current business of all class in reports from Jan. 1, 1881. As to emigrant business we cannot concede that the emigrant figures we have reported to you were erroneous, but if the payment of the increased sums you have arbitrarily and unjustly charged against us on this class of business is the only alternative to the further acceptance of our tickets by your lines, and to your further issuance of tickets over this line, we must accept the alternative under earnest protest, and will honor under like protest the drafts of such lines as conclude to thus enforce such a demand. We trust a conference may yet be had between the Eastern and Western lines to review this entire subject and arrive at mutually satisfactory conclusions."

This dispatch is a direct threat that "such lines as conclude to enforce such a demand" will have to suffer for it, sooner or later.

Not only the Erie takes this position, but the Grand Trunk and the Baltimore & Ohio are equally belligerent, and only wait for an opportunity to get even with the Western trunk lines for compelling them to submit to the demands and the rules of the Association without an opportunity of pleading their case in a joint meeting.

The Eastern trunk lines are already inflicting considerable damage upon some of the roads in the Western Association, especially the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads, by sending all the emigrant business they can over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which road is the only Chicago line not represented in the Western Trunk Line Association. The latter road has lately established a through line via Albert Lea to St. Paul and Minneapolis, evidently for the principal purpose of taking the emigrant business, the bulk of which goes to the Northwest. The diversion of emigrant business by the Eastern trunk lines over the Rock Island causes great annoyance to the Western Trunk-Line Association, and it is now threatening that, if this thing is continued much longer, the Western roads will after all order the tickets of such roads as practice this discrimination off sale.

A Deed of Trust for Thirty Millions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—A deed of trust was recently issued by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for $30,000,000, and filed in the Recorder's office here Saturday evening. The deed was given to the United States Trust Company of New York. It is on the entire line of the road and its property, and not only covers all the present indebtedness of the road, but all future extensions and branches. The present debt of the road is $15,000,000, for which new bonds will be issued at once, and the remaining $15,000,000 will be issued as required for the construction of the main line and branches. A copy of the mortgage will be filed in each county of Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas through which the road runs.

Hannibal & St. Joseph.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company was held here today. Ninety-five thousand six hundred shares of stock were voted. The Directors elected are William Dowd, H. H. Cook, Myron P. Bush, Elihu Root, William J. Hutchinson, Horace Porter, John Bloodgood, A. G. Gorham, and John R. Duff. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Enoch Pratt, and Julius Halgarten are the retiring Directors, and they retire by their own request. There was no contest whatever.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Affairs in the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 7.—General-Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, was interviewed by your reporter at this city today. He said that, on account of recent wet weather, track-laying on the company's new line between Marion and Council Bluffs cannot be finished this season. Of the 266 miles of this line west, 200 have been ironed. The grading and bridging on the balance is mostly done.

The First Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—The first train for Denver over the new Union Pacific Short-Line, via the Julesburg Branch, left Omaha last evening, and the first train from Denver arrived this morning, both trains connecting with Chicago trains. The coaches and sleepers on the new Omaha & Denver line are elegant. The cars were built at the Pullman works, and make up a beautiful train.

Eastern Time for the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—It has transpired that the time-schedule for the fast trains on the Lake Shore Road recently issued was gotten up by General Manager Newell, who used New York time in making up arrivals at the different stations of the whole route, and therefore the confusion.

The New Fast Train.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The new fast train between Chicago and New York arrived on time. The run from New York was ten hours forty-nine minutes, including stops for passengers at Albany and Rochester.

The Choctaw Nation.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 7.—Information has just been received that the Choctaw Council has granted the right of way through the Choctaw Nation from this point to the Texas State line to the Frisco Railway.

Miscellaneous Items.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the fourth week in October were $196,645, against $188,636, an increase of $8,008.

The offices of the General Freight and Ticket Agent and of the Auditor of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, have been removed to Elkhart, Ind.

Mr. F. S. Buell, having resigned the position of General Passenger Agent of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, Mr. W. S. Baldwin has been appointed to his place.

Reports from the Mississippi region are to the effect that all railroad blockades caused by the late heavy rain-storms are raised. The Keokuk & St. Louis Road no longer transfers by boat at Buena Vista, but runs its trains clear through to the former city.

Mr. H. J. Rifenberick has been appointed Ticket Agent for the Rock Island Road at its Main street depot, Council Bluffs, vice Mr. John F. Cook, resigned. Mr. P. J. White succeeds Mr. H. B. Lain at Neola, and Mr. Samuel Longacie succeeds Mr. W. H. Parker at Guthrie Centre, all on the Rock Island Road.

The railroad officials in this city are in receipt of invitations from Messrs. Mann & Johnson, General Railroad Ticket Agents at Atlanta, Ga., requesting that, during their visit to the International Cotton Exposition, they make their headquarters at the office of Messrs. Mann & Johnson; also at their branch office in the main building of the Exposition and the Exposition Hotel.

Mr. C. L. Rising, General Freight Agent of the Wabash in this city, notifies shippers and connections that his company is now prepared to receive and promptly forward freight of all kinds, in car-loads or less quantities, consigned to East St. Louis and to points between St. Louis and the Missouri River; also freight for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and Missouri Pacific Railroads and Texas points.

The train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago which used to leave here for the East at 7:40 a. m. will hereafter leave at 9 a. m. This change has been made because it was found that 7:40 in the morning was not a convenient hour for passengers, and it is believed that the change that has been made in the hour of departure will give better satisfaction to the patrons of the road.

The General Passenger Agents of the Cincinnati, Louisville & Texas Pacific and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads announce that they believe that the basis for tourist rates for Florida points for the coming season should be made as low as any company can be justified in making them. The rates had been made as low as possible, and they therefore felt it their duty to notify their connections that no cuts or reductions will be made from established rates, and they expect to receive from Ohio River points their full proportion of card rates.

Several changes have just taken effect in the suburban time-table of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Hereafter the Lombard passenger will leave Chicago at 6:05 p. m., Sundays excepted. The Maywood passenger will leave at 8 p. m., Sundays excepted, and on Sundays the St. Charles passenger leaves on the same time—8 p. m.—making all the stops between here and St. Charles. The Denver passenger, leaving Chicago at 9:30 p. m., will hereafter make no stops between here and Turner Junction. The theatre train will leave here every night at 11:30, Sundays excepted, going as far as Lombard every night, and to the Junction Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. W. C. Van Horn, who was lately appointed General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, was in the city yesterday. He expects to take charge of his new office about Dec. 1. Mr. Van Horn, who has lately made a trip over the Canada Pacific line, speaks in glowing terms of the resources of the country through which it runs. He says the land is better adapted for agricultural purposes than any of the Pacific lines, and the climate is not as rigorous in the winter as is generally supposed, being about the same as at St. Paul. He also states that 1,100 miles of the road are completed in sections, and that the line will be pushed to completion to the Pacific as quickly as possible.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has just issued the following circular: "To protect this company against claims for losses by fire of cord-wood, timber, lumber, etc., station agents and section foremen will not permit parties to pile materials of an inflammable character upon the right of way of larger quantities than car-load lots without leaving a free space of at least ten feet between each car-load lot. At stations where there is an agent he will also obtain from all owners piling inflammable materials a written release, promising that, under no circumstances whatsoever, shall the company be held pecuniarily liable for loss or damage by fire."

The Rock Island Road has just completed three neat little depots on its new cut-off between Muscatine and Davenport. The distance of this cut-off is twenty-eight miles, and it is thought that before long one or two additional stations will be created. However, for the present these three suffice. Each of the new depots is a frame structure costing about $2,000. A new telegraph line has been laid, and each depot is provided with a telegraph office, which will be the double charge of the depot agent. The Rock Island Company has appointed the following gentlemen to the depot agencies, their commissions beginning yesterday: Mr. Charles Hall at Buffalo, Mr. E. A. Folsom at Fairpoint, and Mr. R. H. Brown at Montpelier.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just sent the following circular letter to the various roads in the association: "The arrangement effected at the meeting held this week excludes from the Southwestern pool business to and from the State of Colorado. The agreement then made was to take effect Nov. 1, hence from that date Colorado business should not be included in the regular statement of pool-business to the Commissioner. For the purpose, however, of better retaining control of the rate on that business, please cause report of all Colorado business, in the same form as heretofore, to be made to me, to be compiled in this office. I will undertake that no improper use shall be made of the information. While making such report to me you may suspend sending to the agent of the association at Kansas City statements of business from Colorado."

WEST PARK BOARD.

A Stone Case—The St. Paul's Viaduct—Wilson's Resignation Accepted—McCrea's Mystery.

The West Park Board met yesterday at 4 p. m at their rooms corner of Halsted and Washington streets. There were present President McCrea and Commissioners Woodard, Rahlfs, and Wilken.

Gen. George W. Smith, attorney for the board, submitted a report on the case of Giles vs. The Commissioners, an action for stone delivered in 1872 and 1873. It was decided adversely to the board in the Superior Court, the case turning upon the evidence of Mr. Stanford, former President of the board, who testified not only to the contract with Giles, but also as to the quantity of stone delivered and unpaid for. A rehearing had, however, been granted. Gen. Smith requested the appointment of a committee to coöperate with him in the condemnation case concerning the South boulevard, which comes up for trial in December. In another communication, Gen. Smith submitted what he said was the best offer he could obtain from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad regarding the proposed erection of a viaduct over the tracks crossing the boulevard which connects Garfield and Humboldt Parks. The company would agree to build the viaduct in accordance with the plan heretofore submitted, certain necessary details being added, with the exception of the wings and fillings. If desired, the company would construct the wings, and look to the Commissioners for the payment of the cost of them. The company made this offer upon the basis of more accurate plans and specifications which are to be made, and they demand a contract between themselves and the Commissioners. They agree to complete the work as soon as the stone can be obtained and the labor can be prosecuted, which will not probably be before early spring. These reports were discussed but not acted upon.

THE BOULEVARD.

The report of George W. Wilson, engineer and superintendent of the Washington street improvement, was submitted, but, on account of incompleteness, was not accepted. The resignation of Mr. Wilson, in the hands of the Secretary, was accepted. At this juncture Mr. Wilson came in with a full report, which the board did not wait to examine, and he volunteered to make any explanations and furnish any information in his possession whenever the board had occasion to ask for it.

The Finance Committee submitted their reports of the Washington street improvement for the months of September and October. Balance on hand Sept. 1, $73,153; receipts, $3,448; disbursements, $11,342; balance on hand Oct. 1, $63,619; October receipts, $4,933; disbursements, $10,919; balance on hand Nov. 1, $59,653. The same committee reported $16,329 expenses for the past month, which leaves a balance in the board treasury of $10,993.

J. J. Wade's bill for plumbing extras was not approved, and will not be paid.

The President at this juncture said he was in receipt of a letter containing serious reflections from a member of the board, but he was not going to disclose the nature of its contents for the present. He wished first to converse with the writer.

Commissioner Wilken asked if the reflections were upon the board, but received an equivocal answer, and the matter was dropped.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance the board adjourned.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

ENGLEWOOD.

St. Ann's Catholic Church, on the corner of Garfield boulevard and Wentworth avenue, was burglarized Sunday night or Monday morning. The thieves entered the church through a window next to the parsonage, and broke into the tabernacle and took the chalice and silver service. The Rev. P. M. Flannagan has offered $100 reward for the capture of the thieves and return of the articles stolen.

LAKE VIEW.

Mr. Andrew Nicol, a citizen of Lake View, while going home Saturday night, was assaulted by two higowaymen, named John McKinna and Otto Frankenberg. They threw him down, kicked, and beat him in a severe manner, and endeavored to rob him of his money. They were scared off on the approach of some people and a police officer. Mr. Nicol had nearly $150 in his pockets, and it is supposed that the thugs knew it. Both were arrested shortly afterwards at their boarding-house in Ravenswood by Capt. Sullivan and Officer Feninger of the Lake View police force, and brought before the Police Magistrate, and each fined $100. In default of payment they were taken to the county jail.

The proprietors of the grocery store which was destroyed by fire Sunday night at the corner of Sheffield avenue and Division street were fast asleep in the house and narrowly escaped with their lives. A neighbor who discovered the fire had hard work in waking them up. The City Fire Department deserves a great deal of credit for the promptness with which it responded to the call.

The barn of Mr. Otto Ernst, on the corner of Diversy and Clark streets, was discovered on fire Sunday evening, but it was put out before any damage to speak of was done. Mr. Ernst's saloon was partially destroyed by fire only a few days ago. It is not known how the fire originated in the barn, and it is feared that incendiaries are about.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last night, with a full attendance. A petition was received from the citizens of South Chicago asking that a bridge be built across the Calumet River at One Hundredth street. The matter was postponed until the next meeting. The Commissioners appointed to estimate the cost of paving Fifty-first street from Drexel boulevard to Lake Michigan reported the probable cost at $19,750.

The committee to whom was referred the question of granting a right of way to the South Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central made a report, but without setting forth any recommendations. The matter was laid on the table, to be taken up at some future time.

The matter of opening Woodlawn avenue, from Sixty-seventh to Sixty-first street was taken up, and, after hearing many arguments for and against the opening of said street, the board appointed a special committee to consider the matter. Further than this no business of importance was transacted.

The Controller made a report, showing the receipts of the Water Department from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1881, to have been $15,373, and the expenses for the same period $9,695, leaving a balance of $5,672 in the Water-Works expense fund. The receipts were $2,088 larger than for the same period last year, while the expenses were $2,377 more. The Controller also submitted his report for October. The total receipts for the month were $1,200, from the following sources: Permits, licenses, and applications for the same, $499; water rents, $216; police court fines, $380; sewer connections, $66; oil inspection fees, $353; miscellaneous, $2.

Walter Brown, the Yardmaster of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Sixty-third street, was arrested yesterday for allowing a train to block a crossing for a longer time than the law allows. A great deal of annoyance has been caused by the disregard of the public convenience which the railroad company has manifested for some time past, and the action of the authorities in taking this initiatory step cannot be too highly commended.

SOUTH PARK.

A foot-race between John O'Brien of Pullman and William Hart of the Stock-Yards took place at South Park yesterday afternoon. The race was a walk-away for Hart. The distance run was a quarter of a mile. One hundred dollars was wagered by each contestant.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

An unknown man, while attempting to board an in-going Pittsburg & Fort Wayne dummy, at about 4:30 yesterday afternoon, fell under the wheels and was killed. He had $19.50 in money and a watch and chain. He was horribly mangled, but lived about half an hour after the accident.

SPRINGFIELD MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Articles of incorporation were filed today in the Secretary of State's office by the Central Illinois Mutual Association of Astoria, Ill., an organization for the benefit of the widows, orphans, and heirs of its deceased members.

A license was issued to the United States Benefit Association of Chicago, an organization to promote marriage; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Joseph Lewis, Jerome P. Bowes, and G. S. Rice.

A certificate of dissolution was filed by the Detroit Mutual Benefit Association.

Real strength given the nerves, brain, and muscles by Brown's Iron Bitters.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Campaign Has Closed, and Its Results Will Appear Today.

Cheerful Prospects of Republican Success—The Last Day at Headquarters.

The Palmer House "Touching Committee"—Ticket Talk—General Notes.

The voters of Cook County are called upon today to exercise their choice in the matter of electing a Clerk of the Criminal Court and five County Commissioners, for, strictly speaking, there is no choice as to the Superior Court Judgeship, for which Judge Gary was very properly the unanimous nominee of the two political parties. The merits and demerits of the candidates for the other offices named have been sufficiently set forth during the brief campaign which was yesterday brought to its close, and the general superiority of the Republican nominees established beyond a doubt. With a record for economical management in county affairs under Republican rule, and with candidates whose aim, if elected, will be to perpetuate the present honest and capable administration of the county's business, the Republican party in Cook County calls upon its adherents to turn out today at the polls and do their full duty. The result is in their hands: the responsibility rests with them. Let there be no shirking, no fair-weather patriots, and no "off-year" foolishness of any sort, but an honest performance of the universal duty of going so the polls and voting for the men who have been chosen to represent the Republican cause before the people of Cook County. If that be done success is assured.

CHEERFUL REPORTS.

The Republican headquarters were thronged yesterday with candidates and ward workers, and it was evident from the new-born interest displayed in the campaign that the Sunday work in the wards had had a very good effect. The faces of the leaders were wreathed in smiles, and on all sides a confidence in the election of the entire ticket today was expressed. Col. Reed, the acknowledged leader of the colored brethern in the Second Ward, said his "boys" would all vote the straight Republican ticket. A few of Carter Harrison's colored men, headed by "Nigger" Dawson, would of course vote the Democratic ticket, as usual. Representatives from the Fourth Ward reported a change of feeling among the doubtful Republicans in favor of Mr. Gilbert, and the friends of that gentleman expressed a confidence in his success. If Mr. Coburn is defeated it will not be his fault or the fault of his friends. An immense amount of work has been done for him, and he has been on the go himself night and day for a month. Mattocks has been losing strength since the Iroquois Club-rooms were opened and his connection with the club made known, and Sommer will undoubtedly lose in the best wards what he gains among the "toughs," so that the election of the two Republican Commissioners in the city district is looked upon as a pretty sure thing. The reports from the country districts yesterday were very favorable, and Commissioner Wood's chances for reëlection have improved wonderfully within the past few days, showing that the work of his friends is telling. Kiehm, in the Evanston District, will undoubtedly defeat Iglehart. The three-cornered fight in the Sixth District will be a hard one, with a strong probability of Weber's election. Notwithstanding the efforts of Crean's Hibernian friends, Jack Stephens has almost a sure thing on the Clerkship, and is certain to run way ahead of his ticket.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

held no meeting yesterday, but the room was crowded all day, and the work of today was mapped out and precinct leaders assigned. In the morning the rest of the notaries were sworn in and received their credentials. Everything is in readiness for the battle, and it looks very much as though the result would be a surprise to the "still-hunters" at the Palmer House. The Executive Committee devoted the day to the payment of campaign bills.

THE DEMOCRATIC "TOUCHING COMMITTEE."

The usual meeting of the Democratic Campaign Committee was held at the Palmer House yesterday, and the notaries duly and solemnly sworn in. It is reported on good authority that the "Touching Committee" has succeeded in raising $2,800 from the candidates and their friends, and, further, that no money will be spent on ticket-peddlers, as it is deemed advisable to reserve the money collected for next fall's campaign. An action of this kind would be a betrayal of the contributors to the fund. The regular run of unwashed strikers were in and out of the headquarters during the day, and the Palmer House guests will doubtless be glad when the election is over with.

WHERE TO VOTE.

With very few exceptions the polling-places towards which the members of the two parties will wend their way today are the old, familiar spots of former years. The changes are very few indeed, and these, such as they are, can very easily be ascertained by inquiring voters in the several wards—that is, if there are any who, after the publication of the list in the newspapers, are still ignorant of their location. So far as the matter of polling-places is concerned, therefore, there is nothing to hinder anybody and everybody from turning out and voting, and nothing to excuse a failure so to do.

LOOK AT YOUR TICKETS.

The tickets which will be placed in the hands of the voters today are about the smallest bits of paper ever put into a ballot-box in Cook County—a necessary result, of course, of the small number of officers to be voted for. The Democratic ticket, so far as is known, is a very plain affair, utterly barren of anything in the shape of a chromo or other device. While everybody should look at the ticket he votes, and carefully scan every name on it, in order not to be taken in by any false device, it will be a starting-point for the Republican voters to know that the Republican ticket will have an emblematical device at the top, the character of which it is neither necessary nor proper just at present to state, but which will undoubtedly commend itself to every voter.

IT DIDN'T WORK.

Some of the Democratic "bosses" attempted yesterday to get hold of the Republican tickets for the Fourth Commissioner's District, the object evidently being to destroy them. They did not make the attempt themselves, but put some of their hirelings to do the work, and it was by the merest chance that the trick was foiled.

THE'RE BOTH FOR IT.

The Civil service Reform League of Chicago, in answer to the civil-service conundrum it addressed the several candidates for County Commissioners the other day, has received the following answers from Messrs Gilbert and Mattocks:

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—*Civil-Service Reform League of Chicago:* Your favor of 3d inst. received. You will have my hearty coöperation at all times to reform the civilservice. There is no doubt that the present method is very objectionable. I have never believed that it is the first and prime duty of a legislator to obtain offices for political adherents. I do believe that none should be appointed to office except those who are duly qualified. I am opposed to political assessments, and am in favor of any practicable measure which will effectually cure the present evils. Yours truly,

JAMES H. GILBERT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—*To the Civil-Service Reform League of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: Your letter of inquiry as to my views upon civil-service reform is at hand. In reply, I have to say that it has been well known in my own party for years that I was opposed to political assessments upon officeholders and upon candidates for office as well. I believe men should be appointed to subordinate offices on the ground of their fitness to fill them, without regard to their politics; that this fitness should be determined in some fair and public way; and that while it continues the man should continue in his office. If elected a County Commissioner, I shall try to have some such system put in operation so far as the county officers are concerned. Yours truly,

JOHN MATTOCKS.

WARD WORK.

The First Ward Republican Club held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening to perfect the arrangements for today's election. A resolution was adopted that no pay be given to any ticket-peddler who fails to peddle the straight ticket during the whole day. A number of rousing speeches were made, and the club adjourned until 9 o'clock this evening.

Voters of the Third Precinct should take notice that their voting-place has been changed from the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street to the corner of Jackson and Dearborn streets, and govern themselves accordingly.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward met last night at Rohn's Hall, on West Lake street, and selected ticket-peddlers for today.

The Fifteenth Ward Republicans held a well-attended meeting last evening at the corner of Larrabee street and North avenue, Mr. John C. Ender presiding. Messrs. Thorne, Bliss and Loesch addressed the meeting in brief speeches on the political outlook. Mr. Bliss especially championed the cause of Commissioner Coburn, and observed that his record, notwithstanding recent virulent attacks upon him, was pure and untarnished. After an informal talk the meeting adjourned.

The Seventeenth Ward Democracy had a meeting at O'Malley's ball-court, corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street, last night. The only business of the meeting was to appoint ticket-peddlers for the election and to hurrah for Tim Crean.

THE HEADQUARTERS BY GASLIGHT.

Last evening the final arrangements were being made for the battle today, but nowhere was there any particular activity. At Republican headquarters there were a few ward-managers and workers early in the evening, looking after the distribution of tickets and other details, but there was nothing out of the usual order occurring. Certainly, there was nothing like jubilancy on the part of any of them, though their reports were of an encouraging character. At 10:30 o'clock the lights were all out, and the place was as solemn and deserted as a graveyard at midnight.

At Democratic headquarters there were a few loungers up to a late hour. Some of them appeared to be sleeping off their enthusiasm, while others were apparently waiting for the barrel to be rolled out. They were as disconsolate a lot as it is possible to imagine, and if a candidate had put in an appearance, he would have been bankrupted in an hour. Mr. Mackin, who carries the party around under his arm, did not put in an appearance, but he was met on the outside and said he had been engaged in the "fine art" part of the arrangements. He was still afraid of Mattocks' stockings downing him today, but thought that if it rained very hard, the rest of the ticket, except Crean, might pull through.

NOT THIS PERSON—SOME OTHER PERSON.

The gentleman referred to Sunday as without shop, money, or backing, in connection with the bids for the furniture for the new Court-House, was not Mr. Edward Swiney, of this city.

HYDE PARK.

The First Precinct Republican Club of Hyde Park held an enthusiastic meeting last night. They elected an Executive Committee and arranged for means of conveying voters to the polls. It is expected that a large vote will be polled in Hyde Park today, but not so much on account of the interest in the election, for there is but little excitement over that event itself. There is no Commissioner to be elected from the district, and the contest for the Clerkship is merely nominal. The true explanation why a great many voters will turn out is to be found in the fact that there is a rivalry between the north and south ends of the village. Heretofore the north end has had the largest representation in village politics, but the remarkable increase in population in the southern portion of the township has had a tendency to change matters. The number of votes polled tomorrow will decide how many delegates each portion of the village is entitled to in the spring convention. Hence the unusual interest which prevails in the result of today's voting.

EVANSTON.

The election in Evanston today will be an exciting one. Usually there are about four Republican voters to one Democratic; but the friends of Mr. N. G. Iglehart have undertaken the big job of destroying that majority because the Democratic candidate for the County Commissionership is an Evanston man. A petition has been circulated and very generally signed by men of both parties asking Mr. Iglehart to run for the office independently, and the probability is that quite a number of Republicans will change their votes; but there is not the most distant chance that the usual majority will be much diminished. The vote today will be large.

THE CLERICAL POLITICIANS IN LAKE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TOWN OF LAKE, Nov. 7.—It is not at all surprising that the people of Lake and Hyde Park should feel as disgusted at the clerical politicians of these towns as the recent letters in THE TRIBUNE show the citizens in these suburbs to be. It would really seem incredible to those unacquainted with the political wire-pulling of the Rev. Father Dorney and another priest that any clergyman could be so audacious as even to think of the political schemes entered into and worked out by these reverend gentlemen. This seems to be all the more astounding in the case of clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, as the public are led to believe that the ministers of this church are forbidden to enter the domain of politics at all. The political manipulations of the reverend gentlemen referred to here are notorious and scandalous in the extreme, and of a long standing disgust to our people. City and county politics are brought into Hyde Park and Lake by these gentlemen, as your correspondent intimates, and all classes of our people are tired of it. There has been more bad feeling engendered among our citizens by the interference of these clergymen in our town affairs, and by introducing into our town politics outside political influences, than by all other causes combined.

TOWN OF LAKE.

ON THE RIALTO.

A Turn in Wheat—The Corn Deal—The Butterine Boom.

The volume of business on 'Change was large yesterday, and pleasing to the short interest till the turn in wheat came. The boys have been replenishing their purses lately by being bears. Most of them needed the money.

Gossip said yesterday that the New York corn clique had sold out large lines of stuff at a heavy loss. The Methodist and Masonic brethren are even thought to have been obliged to draw on their original capital or reserve fund which they had laid aside for the dim and uncertain future which all good speculators are supposed to be looking out for. Most of these Deacons and Grand Masters are said to have very long pocketbooks.

Hellman has a deal in November barley, and expects to make the shorts squeal before the end of the month. The shortage in No. 3 is said to be 225,000 bushels, with about 20,000 in store. The receipts are expected to run about two cars a day, and the profits on the corner, say, five cents per bushel.

New York got a touch of hot wheat yesterday. The news came over the wires that about 175,000 bushels old winter wheat had been posted in that city as out of condition. Heat and the weevil were said to be in it. The effect here was to break the price of wheat, but it

RALLIED AGAIN.

New York is behind the times. Chicago had her "hot wheat" last September.

A man on 'Change wants just one more rule passed. He would have it a law that the first man who proposes a new rule should be fined $1,000.

The question has been asked, Why doesn't one of the Board of Trade philanthropists run a deal for the benefit of the First Regiment?

The proposition to pay $10,000 to the estate of a deceased member isn't popular, and some think it will not be put to a formal vote.

The butterine mills are in full operation again. Several of the leading packers are said to be turning out vast quantities of the compound known as lard-butter. They conform to the law by branding on the packages, in small black letters, the word "butterine." But what does the retailer do? Half the grocers in town are said to be selling this stuff for butter. There are two aristocratic kinds of butterine now: the dairy, which sells for about 22 cents, and the creamery, which brings 28 and 29 cents. Genuine butter is six and seven cents per pound above these prices. The manufacture of this article is said to be very profitable to the needy millionaires who are engaged in it.

CALDWELL, O.

Private Dalzell Says It Is "the Most Illustrious Spot in the Union, the Birthplace of the Great West, and the Charmed Circle of the Nation's Greatest Men, and Especially of Ohio's Greatness and Glory"—A Remarkable Resume.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., Nov. 5.—I am led to write the present letter to THE TRIBUNE by a note which I have just received from an overzealously admiring friend in Chicago, who concludes a very long and flattering epistle in these words: "But, my dear fellow, inasmuch as you will write for the newspapers, why do you stay down there in the woods in that God-forsaken country? Why don't you come to Chicago, where you would have scope, material, and opportunities for the exercise of all your powers? Why not come up to the New Jerusalem of the West?" etc.

I have heard that before these five and twenty years, and yet, much as I admire Chicago, New York, and Boston, I should rather live here than in either of them. Judge Bingham, our Minister to Japan, when he was our Congressman, used to compliment these highlands well down towards the Ohio and its bluffs by calling them "the Switzerland of America."

From Caldwell draw a line but nine miles out toward the west, and sweep it around until it describes a circle around this ancient town, and within that charmed circle I will show you almost as much of historic interest as you can find within a radius of nine miles of any place on the continent.

Within this circle for over eighty years lived and here died and was buried the best soldier of Washington's army. Olive, the little village just across the creek from here, is the oldest town in Ohio except Marietta. Within sight of this office almost, and just across the valley there, barely a mile, is the first oil-well ever opened on this hemisphere—the old salt-well of McKee & Caldwell—which began to flow oil away back at the commencement of the century, then considered a nuisance by the pioneers, because it ruined their salt water; later its product was used for medicine, labeled and sold as "Seneca oil," and afterwards employed for lubricating oil, and, at a still later day, sold in the markets of the East as "petroleum," and the old well itself sold for fabulous sums.

Here began that wild mania for boring oil-wells, which spread down the valley until it looked like a harbor filled with masts, as thousands of derricks rose and millions of money sank during the War. Within that same circle is the old homestead of the Hattons, the youngest of whom but lately "struck oil" in a most substantial manner, and that without boring the Post-Office Department. [This last is a joke, yet true all the same, but told in a humorous vein to adopt it to copying in the *Hawkeye's* very funniest column.] I seldom indulge in pleasantry on paper, but in this instance could not withstand the temptation.

Right within full view of my window here, in the wood over yonder, west of the town, I saw inaugurated the National Soldiers' Reunion, Sept. 3, 1874, Gen. Sherman presiding, cannon firing, and 20,000 people gathered from many States, privates and Generals, Corporals and Colonels mingling on a plane of actual equality, for the first time, and all the odious discriminations of the War abolished at once and forever. That was a proud day for the old Union army! Three years in succession that great meeting was held here. It was imitated and repeated all over the North. It was seen that if so small a town could hold such a reunion any other city could, and so all went at it, as we had calculated they should, and the work still goes on, and now no man who wore a private's blouse is ashamed to own it, and no man who wore eagles or stars struts or puts on airs, or affects disdainful and insulting superiority. All this was embraced in our object. It was a success. Its influences have reached far, and given pleasure and satisfaction to a million of men who wore the private's blouse, scattered now all over the world. They have all heard of it. It was first made a success right here at the centre of this dear old circle. It rebuked into silence and modesty the arrogancy that would degrade the rank and file into a lot of menial servants or slaves, and exalt their one-time accidental commanders into demigods.

Talk of emigrating from a territory whose history is as illustrious as that of Athens, Rome, or Sparta!

Extend the radius thirty miles, and it will embrace many of the leading men and events of Ohio history, and much of National interest, too. It is Bingham's old district, as well and as favorably known as that of Thaddeus Stevens, Joshua R. Giddings, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, or James G. Blaine. By the way, how many districts—Congressional districts—are distinctively known today by the names of the men who have represented them in Congress? Not forty in a century. Yet Bingham's is one that has that immortal celebrity. I live in that district, and am proud of it.

This also is Edwin M. Stanton's district. It was here that he won that fame at the Bar and in National politics which rendered his services indispensable in the great office of War Secretary.

This is also the birthplace of all the "fighting McCooks," whom but to name is to suggest volumes of American history.

Within this circle is the old law-office of Lewis Cass, now occupied by Maj. Palmer, of Marietta, as a dwelling-house. And within this charmed circle also was made the first settlement of Ohio, and here yet live their descendants. Return J. Meigs lived and died within it, and I have seen his tomb but lately at Marietta. Gov. Shannon's old home is in this district. Here New England first pitched its tents on its march West. From this point of departure were the brain and brawn that made your Chicagos, San Franciscos, and the Great West. In the adjoining county west of this Hendricks was born, and there Garfield taught his first school. In the county adjoining the northeast of here Windom was born and reared. Here Judge Kennon, one of our historic characters, spent a long and useful life which closed but this week. Here within a mile of this spot lives William Miller at the age of 100 years, the oldest Mason in the world, as all Masons know. Extend the line but a very few miles, and still within a very small circle it takes in—disregarding State lines, for we are near the river—the birthplace of Blaine, of Maine; the home of Govs. Arthur and Allen, and of all the Shermans! It is an immortal spot of earth. It is but an hour or two's travel, but a little distance, indeed, to the extreme boundary of a circle which includes all I have so briefly sketched and hinted at, and much more than your space will permit me now even to suggest. It is not hyperbole to say that in oratory, diplomacy, war, patriotism, statesmanship, this circle embraces as illustrious names as any equal space of territory on the surface of this globe, in any age of its history.

From it emerged the greatest names of modern history. When I look back on the events with which Providence has connected me so strangely I feel indeed that I am prematurely old. Within this very building—the post-office—I have held conversations on paper with a multitude of leading thinkers on both sides of the sea. Here, within this sacred area, less than one hundred feet from where I now write, I have seen two men—one of them but a private citizen, the other only a Congressman—start for the Presidency, and each reach it before a year from that day! From this old post-office and along this rusty old wire right by me went the first letter and special to the press announcing that departure and predicting that destiny. I think I could hardly have accorded me a larger opportunity for political prediction or had greater success in it if I had lived in Chicago or New York! At all events, I am satisfied. It sounds like fables, but it is true as Gospel. It has been my good fortune here, on this public square, to have listened not once, twice, but often to Bingham, Kilpatrick, Hayes, Garfield, Leggett, Senator Sherman, Gov. Noyes, Gov. Foster, and Gen. Sherman—all the leading men of this era. Here I formed their acquaintance, and here I received packages of letters from them about all their cherished personal and political schemes, and this has hallowed the spot by a thousand pleasant associations and tender memories. It is not the least of the attractions of this golden circle that it embraces the ground whereon I was married, and where my wife and six children yet live to comfort and to bless me.

From here I have written for every leading daily in the world, and have had occasion a thousand times to thank the press for its kindness, and forbearance, and patience with my often writing. Right here on this old desk I have written up Garfield for the Senate when the press of his own State were divided upon it, and for the Presidency when the suggestion was hooted at all over the Union. And here, too, I have sat down and read his plain, practical acknowledgments of these venturesome suggestions, and his words of kindness when they became accomplished facts. All this is literally true of Hayes equally, except as to the Senate. I don't care if I never again repeat this experience—twice in a short life is often enough to succeed in that sort of thing. At all events I shall wait until the like happens to some other scribbler.

Time and again here I have written my old friend Bingham of his certain prospects of returning to Congress, and as often had the satisfaction of reading here his hearty acknowledgements of my agency in making the prediction true, and here he has often written me from kingdoms beyond many seas.

Here I received Gen. Sherman's letter declining the Presidency for himself and predicting it for Hayes, and here I also received the note from Secretary Sherman declining a place in Garfield's Cabinet, and from here I flashed them to the whole daily press, and they went far in the first place to make Hayes President, and in the second to make Sherman Senator. And here, alas! but one short year to a day before his death I received Garfield's letter foreshadowing his awful fate.

This is indeed holy ground to me. I wish I had some sacred name for it, like the secret name of Athens and Rome. Here I received at the hands of these honest neighbors of a lifetime, without solicitation or money, the only offices I ever held, including four years in our Legislature; I am bound to them by a thousand ties of gratitude and duty. Here many times I have received their unanimous support for Congress, too, and here I am certain I shall receive it again next year. I could hardly have been more highly honored in any city in the world. Why should I deplore the destiny which cast my lot among such people, or which afforded me such opportunities for exercising such influences on my country, even if, as my critics suggest unkindly, it was more an accident than the result of plot or plan? Here I worked on a farm, here I taught school, here my children were born, here I enlisted in the army, and here I began the practice of the law. Here intrigue or cabal never reached, the sound of bribe-money was never heard, the click of the machine, the boss, or party lash never disturbed the freedom of the popular choice, and here, unsolicited, unpurchased, and unpurchasable, by the favor of the press, and without fear, favor, or affection, reward or the hope thereof, I have advanced, in some humble ways, the political aspirations of worthy men, and seen them mount to power and surprise me only then by the measure of their success and the glory of their achievements, which always exceeded my utmost expectations.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 5.—I hope you will be so kind as to insert the inclosed letter which I received a few days ago from the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., in reply to a letter which appeared in your paper of the 15th inst., written by Mr. Hazzard, Mount Carroll, Ill., in reference to our late President and ex-Senator Conkling. Yours truly,

J. CURRAN KEEGAN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—*John C. Keegan, Esq., Valparaiso, Ind.*—DEAR SIR: I thank you for calling my attention to a very long and discourteous letter written by Mr. H. W. Hazzard, of Illinois, in reply to a letter of mine published in the New York *Sun* concerning the relations of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the late President Garfield. Mr. Hazzard does not refute my statement, he simply denies it. Any one could do this. A poorer and more unfair man than is Mr. Hazzard might do the same; but it is true, and it will remain true. In New York it has not been denied by many of our leading men, who know it to be true, and feel that the misunderstanding President Garfield had with the senior Senator from New York was a mistake little short of a crime. The fact is, the President wounded unnecessarily one of the greatest and one of the noblest of living statesmen; it was a needless act. Conkling had helped Garfield. He had gone through Indiana, Ohio, New York, and planned, organized, and held the largest and most influential meetings of the campaign period.

Both men had superb ability. Both men were marvelous in personal magnetism. Both were capable of warm friendship and of bitter hatreds; both erred; they ought to have understood each other; the appointment of Robertson, a man utterly repugnant to thousands of Republicans, though he is a gentleman, and in his private life is unexceptional, but for causes which I need not relate he was personally offensive to that class of Republicans who were led by Conkling—to appoint such a man so unnecessarily and in spite of an opinion on which any gentleman might rely, was doing a deed for which there was and is no excuse. The result is known. The public mind was horrified; it seemed as if personal honor was slain, the mud began to fly, the silly brain of Guiteau was stirred, not by Conkling, but by the act of Garfield, the bullet was fired, and the President, on which the Nation had built its hopes of future advancement, was slain. It is probable there is no sorrow like this sorrow; to charge this act and the influence that led to this act to Conkling is to perform a deed of cruelty so utterly outrageous that I will not characterize it. What is the good of it? When Conkling was defeated Garfield, great in love and noble in purpose, said: "I am sorry. We must do something for him worthy of his great record." That purpose would have borne fruit had not the miscreant Guiteau performed his hellish act.

Why this abuse of Conkling? Great men have things about them that make them great. Logan of Illinois, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conkling of New York are not accidents. They wield mighty power, because their ability, their kindness, their fidelity to truth make them strong. The other day I showed to Gen. Grant the statement "that Conkling inaugurated the spoils system." You ought to have seen him. He took the letter in his hand, he held it, looked at it, and at length, with that look his best and dear friends understand, said, "That is infamous."

I knew Mr. Conkling when he might have any favor he was pleased to ask for, and he was the one man that would not interfere with patronage; and when he went out of the Senate there was not a single man in the custom-house or post-office who held his position because of him; while to defeat him, Robertson, confirmed as Collector, with 1,300 offices in his gift, was permitted to remain as Chairman of the Senate and wield all this patronage against the man who stood empty-handed, relying on his record, against men who were in expectation of official positions. Conkling the incentive of the spoils system, it is absurd. So says Gen. Grant; so say all who know Senator Conkling.

Why this hatred of the great Senator?

To me it is inexplicable. A kinder-hearted man I never knew. When last in Chicago I heard the Hon. Mr. Storrs talks about him in the most appreciative way; the devotion of Conkling to Grant, the great Chieftain, honored afterward by all the world, deserves never to be forgotten. His absolute retirement now, though he might be Secretary of State or of the Treasury, because he would not bring injury to the great Republican party, or in any way weaken the hold which President Arthur has upon the country, is one of the most signal proofs of his unselfish friendship I ever knew; and yet men follow him with fiendish hate, and seem to be anxious to hunt the silent chief in his retirement and mar and invade the quiet of his home with opinions and innuendoes neither true nor generous. For one, I cannot countenance it. I believe that one of our greatest men is bleeding in his heart because people he has tried to serve will not understand him and will misjudge his motives and misinterpret his position. He must wait. Perhaps he must wait long; but in due time the people will turn again to this man who has served liberty, and will fill the air with wild hosannahs because of his many bold deeds. These words I am glad to write while this noble man lives. Garfield so widely praised was not always praised. There were times when men derided and abused him, and turned from him. He was true, and all came out well. Things will come out well for the great Senator. Already eyes have been opened. Hate is dying out. Thousands who have been silent are beginning to speak. Conkling's unselfishness and his wonderful powers of loving, shown in his defense of Grant, and shown more than ever in his keeping aloof from Arthur, are beginning to be seen, and its influence is felt. It is known he could have a place on the Supreme Bench or in the Cabinet if he would take it, but with the great Henry Clay, who once resigned his place in the public councils, and, when the Kentuckians thought of throwing him aside, told the glory of the right always true, caused men to try him again. So will it be with Conkling. New York needs Conkling. Conkling does not need New York. This need is being felt.

I expect to live long enough to be praised because I knew enough to love him, while others betrayed a man who, as orator, as Senator, as counselor of parties, and as leader of men, is without a peer, and when that time comes I hazard nothing in saying that H. W. Hazzard will be sorry that he struck a true man at a time he cannot reply, and when he must bear and forbear least liberty suffers and bleeds. I remain truly yours,

JUSTIN D. FULTON.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain and partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds during the night, rising barometer, and lower temperature.

For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds shifting to west or northwest, falling followed by rising barometer, and lower temperature in the western portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, light rains, followed by colder, clearing weather, northerly and westerly winds and rising barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

A storm of considerable energy is moving slowly eastward from the Northwest. The centre of the disturbance is Duluth. Cloudy weather and rain continues in the Lake region, Middle States, and New England, and partly cloudy weather with light rains prevail in the Southern States and Northwest. The temperature has risen slightly except at Rocky Mountain stations, where it has fallen from five to ten degrees. Easterly to southerly winds continue in all districts east of the Mississippi. The winds shifted to northerly in the Missouri Valley and thence southward to Texas. The indications are that rain will prevail in New England and the Middle States during Tuesday, followed Wednesday by fair weather.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—10:18 p. m.—The following observations were taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W't'er.
Albany	50	46	S. E.	Light.	.26	Cl'dy.
Alpena	..	47	S. E.	Brisk.	.05	Lt rain
Buffalo	53	53	E.	Light.	.05	Cl'dy.
Cairo	50	56	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	32	23	N. W.	Light.	*—	Fair.
Chicago	56	56	S. W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	61	57	E.	Light.	.02	Fair.
Cleveland	53	55	S. E.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	56	57	S.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	40	39	S. W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Des Moines	55	44	N.	Fresh.	.11	Lt rain
Detroit	58	53	S. E.	Fresh.	.01	Lt rain
Dodge City	42	..				
Dubuque	55	..				
Duluth	52	51	N. E.	Light.	.35	Lt rain
Erie	52	53	S. E.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
Escanaba	50	50	S. E.	Brisk.	.09	Lt rain
Fort Garry	34	32	N. W.	Fresh.	.05	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	70	53	N.	Light.	.06	Fair.
Grand Haven	54	53	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	59	50	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	58	56	S. E.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
La Crosse	58	57	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	59	44	N. W.	Fresh.	*—	Cl'dy.
Louisville	60	58	S. E.	Fresh.	.01	Foggy.
Las Animas	36	..				
Marquette	53	50	S. E.	Brisk.	0	Th'ng.
Memphis	65	57	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	52	53	S. E.	Brisk.	*—	Cl'dy.
Nashville	63	59	N.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	48	27	N. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	44	41	N. W.	Fresh.	.07	Cl'dy.
Oswego	50	46	S. E.	Fresh.	.14	Lt rain
Pittsburg	53	57	E.	Light.	.01	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	52	51	S. E.	Fresh.	*—	Cl'dy.
Rochester	47	45	S. E.	Brisk.	.13	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	56	56	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Th'ng.
Shreveport	73	68	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Springfield	57	55	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	59	57	S.	Brisk.	0	Clear
St. Paul	49	44	N. W.	Fresh.	.46	Lt rain
Toledo	55	56	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Th'ng.
Vicksburg	64	61	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	41	39	N. W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Bismarck	7	35	N. W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	..	31		Calm.	0	Cl'dy.
Denison	72	60	N.	Fresh.	.03	Lt rain
Fort Buford	..	32	N. W.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	75	73	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	43	..				
Port Eads	68	67	E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
San Antonio	73	68	S. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	36	32	N. W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	44	38	N. W.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.950	50	82	S. E.	8	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.931	53	88	S. E.	9	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.860	56	86	S.	7	.02	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.843	55	91	S.	8	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.832	56	86	S. W.	13	......	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean daily barometer, 29.881.
Mean daily thermometer, 54.2.
Mean daily humidity, 84.7.
Maximum temperature, 58.8.
Minimum temperature, 50.2.

LECTURE BY GOV. PORTER, OF INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 7.—Gov. Porter visited Purdue College today, and tonight delivered his lecture before the students and faculty entitled "Indiana in Her Dawn." The lecture is mainly historical—descriptive of the lives and chief characteristics of Harrison, Posey, and Jennings, and of the laws in force in early days. In closing, the Governor characterized as a shame the fact that Jennings' grave was not even inclosed, nor had it a single headstone. He said he should recommend the Legislature to make a proper appropriation for this purpose.

THE COAL-LAND SYNDICATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 7.—Gen. D. E. Sickles, of New York, and Col. W. C. Maholm, of Newark, O., both of whom are prominently identified with the syndicate which has recently purchased 10,000 acres of coal land in the Hocking Valley, were in the city yesterday and today inspecting the commerce of Toledo and its facilities as a terminal distributing point. While here they were in consultation with a number of local capitalists and business-men, and it is claimed are projecting a railroad to this city, and probably Detroit. They left for the latter place today.

THEY PAID FOR THE MELONS.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The bottom has dropped out of the rebellion at the State Agricultural College, and the offending class have refunded the melon-owner his cash and settled down to regular and more reputable business.

MARINE N

A Slightly Improved D
terday by Shipp
Grain-Carrie

No Change at Buffa
Freights to the
Lakes.

How the Coasting Law
Disadvantage of C
Vessels.

A Plaintive Wail Over
of Buffalo's Lak
merce.

Around the Lakes—Vessel
and Other Notes—Ar
Departures.

LAKE FREIG
GRAIN.

There was quite a demand fo
pers yesterday, but the low ra
the owners of vessels backwar
ward with their craft. Two c
and only bid made for corn to
charters were made—all stea
steam. Two charters were
Erie at through rates. Every
the Lower Lakes was to carry c
ing comprise the vessels taken
destination:

For Buffalo.
Propeller Commodore, corn
Propeller Ballentine, corn
Schooner A. B. Moore, corn
For Erie.
Propeller Delaware, corn
Propeller Alaska, corn
For Kingston.
Schooner Oliver Mowatt, corn
For Cheboygan.
Schooner Wells Burt, oats
Total capacity

LUMBER.

There was some demand
class carriers, and a few chart
the annexed figures:
From East Saginaw to Lake
ports
From East Saginaw to Chicago
From Bay City to Lake Erie po
From Bay City to Chicago
From Manistee to Chicago
From Ludington to Chicago
From White Lake to Chicago
From Grand Haven to Chicago
From Muskegon to Chicago
From Menominee to Chicago

IRON-ORE.

Ore-carriers remain in m
Charters are made at the follo
From Escanaba to Chicago
From Escanaba to Grand Hav
From Escanaba to South Chica
From Escanaba to Lake Erie p
From Marquette to Lake Erie p

COAL.

There is no change in the sit
freight business at Buffalo.
carriers on the market there
but one charter was made, and
ton—last Saturday's rate. Advi
represent freights as unchange
mand for vessels. The follow
ent rates from the points name
From Buffalo to Chicago
From Buffalo to Milwaukee
From Buffalo to Duluth
From Lake Erie ports to Chica
From Lake Erie ports to Milwa
From Lake Erie ports to Racine
From Lake Erie ports to Escan
From Lake Erie ports to Dulut
From Lake Erie ports to Detro
From Cleveland to Buffalo
From Oswego to Chicago
From Oswego to Milwaukee
By Lake Erie ports is meant
Erie, west of and including Eri
ore is consigned and from whic

HOME GATHER

THE INTERNATIONAL COA

The Toronto *Globe* of a rece
instance of the working of
coasting law, and no doubt wi
the agitation now quietly goin
minion in favor of independ
quent annexation to the Un
Globe says: "A familiar instan
of the international coasting
in the case of the Armeni
Armenia is owned in Toronto
very fair passage from here
barley, and corn back for
Armenia reached Port Colborn
where it was transferred to
Welland Railway and brough
Dalhousie. But this passage o
ritory does not quite denation
the propeller Armenia must n
Port Dalhousie and take on
carry it through to its destin
burg. The propeller Cuba
Dalhousie to load the corn

BUFFALO'S DECL

The Buffalo *Telegraph* thus t
of the commerce of that one
"The commerce of Buffalo
cline. The business men alo
ize it, and do all in their po
city as a whole to some actio
rest the decay, but without a
ficial results. Buffalo is inde
terprise. Tables of statistics
cline of commerce in Buffalo
are freely circulated through
carefully studied by the co
tions and the Government offic
ion, and are stimulating our
to a liberal development o
waterways. Buffalo is sleepin
is rapidly securing to herself
commerce of the great inland

DOCK AND OTHER

The schooner Gibraltar was
day.
The Oswego Sailors' Unio
wages to $3 a day.
First-class sailors are the onl
obtain "sites" now.
The "wet" grocery stores a
are putting up stoves.
The schooner Plugger is sunk
and will prove a total loss.
The big tugs Favorite and
with their lumber tows yesterd
The schooner Andrew Jackso
vessel on the lumber market y
The canvas of the schooner
being dried out preparatory to
The schooners H. C. Rich
Thompson will be stripped
into winter quarters.
The steam-barge Alcona and
fine schooner San Diego, leav
naba, there to load iron-ore fo
The steam-barge Lincoln
Dry-Dock Company's dock, w
ceive a new deck, hatch-comi
repairs.
Captains of vessels arriving
portion of the lake report h
during last week and also
weather.
The Union Line scow-schoon
leave for an east-shore port to
slabs, and on her return will b
quarters.
McNulty, on Rush street,
South Canal street, the two p
vision dealers at this port, r
their line still fair.
The Union Line tug Success
During the winter the Success
rebuilt, and will come out in
paratively new boat.
Capt. Lyman Feltus intends
trip to Cheboygan with his
schooner, the Belle Brown, a
beauty up till next spring.
Capt. William Kroger, the o
schooner Norman, has decided
up, and will today strip her of
put her in winter quarters.
The finest tug in the Vessel
Company's Line, the Van Sch
a new steel boiler this winter,
to carry more steam and ad
enormous towing power.
The keel of the new steam-
at the Milwaukee shipyard w
The new barge will be 164
feet beam, and eleven feet de
are a little larger dimensions
on. She will be furnished wit
The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of
item saying that the Sailors'
kee and Chicago have advan
The item is true as far as
cerned. The Sailors' Union
vanced wages, and are not li
do not improve.
A number of stevedores we
troit to remove the cargo of
ion at 30 cents an hour. The
and then demanded 35 cents,
Next 40 cents was asked, and
worked for a little while long
the Clarion was in a pretty
their services could not be di

...Conkling was defeated Garfield ...and noble in purpose, said: "I am ...must do something for him worthy ...record." That purpose would have ...had not the miscreant Guiteau per...fellish act.

...ouse of Conkling? Great men have ...them that make them great. Logan ...ameron of Pennsylvania, Conkling ...rk are not accidents. They wield ..., because their ability, their kind...delity to truth make them strong. ...y I showed to Gen. Grant the state... Conkling inaugurated the spoils ...ou ought to have seen him. He took ...his hand, he held it, looked at it, ..., with that look his best and dear ...rstand, said, "That is infamous." ...Conkling when he might have any ...pleased to ask for, and he was the ...would not interfere with patron...en he went out of the Senate there ...gle man in the custom-house or ...ho held his position because of ...to defeat him, Robertson, con...llector, with 1,300 offices in his gift, ...d to remain as Chairman of the ...yield all this patronage against the ...ood empty-handed, relying on his ...st men who were in expectation of ...ons. Conkling the incentive of the ..., it is absurd. So says Gen. Grant; ...o know Senator Conkling.

...atred of the great Senator? ...s inexplicable. A kinder-hearted ...r knew. When last in Chicago I ...on. Mr. Storrs talks about him in ...ppreciative way; the devotion of ...rant, the great Chieftain, honored ...all the world, deserves never to be ...his absolute retirement now, though ...Secretary of State or of the Treas...e would not bring injury to ...Republican party, or in any way ...hold which President Arthur ...country, is one of the most signal ...unselfish friendship I ever knew; ...follow him with fiendish hate, and ...nxious to hunt the silent chief in ...it and mar and invade the quiet of ...opinions and innuendoes neither ...erous. For one, I cannot counte...elieve that one of our greatest men ...in his heart because people he has ...will not understand him and wil... motives and misinterpret his posi...ust wait. Perhaps he must wait ...due time the people will turn again ...who has served liberty, and will fill ...ild hosannahs because of his many ...These words I am glad to write ...e man lives. Garfield so widely ...not always praised. There were ...en derided and abused him, and ...him. He was true, and all came ...things will come out well for ...Senator. Already eyes have ...d. Hate is dying out. Thou...e been silent are beginning to ...ling's unselfishness and his won...of loving, shown in his defense of ...own more than ever in his keeping ...rthur, are beginning to be seen, and ...s felt. It is known he could have ...e Supreme Bench or in the Cabinet ...ke it, but, with the great Henry ...e resigned his place in the public ..., when the Kentuckians thought of ...aside, told the glory of the right ...aused men to try him again. So ...Conkling. New York needs Conk...g does not need New York. This ...felt.

...ive long enough to be praised be...enough to love him, while others ...an who, as orator, as Senator, as ...parties, and as leader of men, is ..., and when that time comes I ...g in saying that H. W. Hazzard ...hat he struck a true man at a ...t reply, and when he must bear ...east liberty suffers and bleeds. I ...ours, JUSTIN D. FULTON.

...E WEATHER.

...Signal Service.

...THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, ..., D. C., Nov. 8.—1 a. m.—For ...d the Ohio Valley, light rain ...udy weather, southerly to west...ring the night, rising barome... temperature.

...ke region, partly cloudy weath... southerly winds shifting to ...west, falling followed by rising ...nd lower temperature in the ...on.

...per Mississippi and Lower Mis... light rains, followed by colder, ...ther, northerly and westerly ...g barometer.

...ignal Officer furnishes the fol... bulletin:

...considerable energy is moving ...ard from the Northwest. The ...disturbance is Duluth. Cloudy ...rain continues in the Lake ...iddle States, and New ...d partly cloudy weather ...rains prevail in the ...tes and Northwest. The tem...risen slightly except at Rocky ...tions, where it has fallen from ...degrees. Easterly to southerly ...e in all districts east of the ...The winds shifted to northerly ...ri Valley and thence southward ...the indications are that rain will ...ew England and the Middle ...Tuesday, followed Wednesday ...

...v. 7—10:18 p. m.—The following ...ere taken at the same moment of ...stations named:

...ERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ther. 8:18 a. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
50	46	S.E.	Light	.26	Cl'dy.
53	47	S.E.	Brisk	.13	Lt rain
53	53	E.	Light	.05	Cl'dy.
55	52	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
22	28	N.W.	Light	—	Fair.
23	39	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
52	57	S.E.	Light	.02	Fair.
51	60	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
41	34	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
52	57	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
[illegible]	44	N.	Fresh	.11	Lt rain
56	58	S.E.	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
[illegible]	51	N.E.	Light	.35	Lt rain
[illegible]	52	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
[illegible]	50	S.E.	Brisk	.02	Lt rain
[illegible]	50	N.W.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	53	N.	Light	0	Fair.
[illegible]	55	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	52	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	52	S.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
[illegible]	43	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	57	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	58	S.E.	Fresh	.01	Foggy.
[illegible]	50	S.E.	Brisk	0	Th'ng.
[illegible]	57	S.E.	Fresh	.9	Clear.
[illegible]	52	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	59	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	27	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
[illegible]	41	N.W.	Fresh	.07	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	45	S.E.	Fresh	.14	Lt rain
[illegible]	52	E.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	45	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	45	S.E.	Brisk	.13	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	56	S.E.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
[illegible]	56	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
[illegible]	57	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
[illegible]	55	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
[illegible]	44	N.W.	Fresh	.46	Lt rain
[illegible]	56	S.E.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
[illegible]	51	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
[illegible]	39	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
[illegible]	35	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	31		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	60	N.	Fresh	.03	Lt rain
[illegible]	32	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	73	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
[illegible]	67	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
[illegible]	68	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
[illegible]	32	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
[illegible]	38	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.

...easure.

...CAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
50	82	S. E.	8	0	Cloudy.
50	88	S. E.	9		Cloudy.
51	86	S.	7	.02	Cloudy.
53	21	S.	8		Cloudy.
51	86	S. W.	13		Cloudy.

...rected for temperature, elevation, ...rror. ...meter, 29.881. ...mometer, 54.2. ...dity, 84.7. ...rature, 58.8. ...rature, 50.2.

...OV. PORTER, OF INDIANA.

...atch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Ind., Nov. 7.—Gov. Porter ...College today, and tonight ...ture before the students and ...l "Indiana in Her Dawn." ...mainly historical—descriptive ...chief characteristics of Har...d Jennings, and of the laws ...days. In closing, the Gov...ized as a shame the fact that ...was not even inclosed, nor ...eadstone. He said he should ...Legislature to make a prop... for this purpose.

...AL-LAND SYNDICATE.

...atch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Nov. 7.—Gen. D. E. Sickles, ...and Col. W. C. Maholm, of ...h of whom are prominently ...the syndicate which has ...d 10,000 acres of coal land ...Valley, were in the city yes...inspecting the commerce of ...acilities as a terminal dis...While here they were in ...a number of local capital...s-men, and it is claimed are ...oad to this city, and prob...ey left for the latter place

...D FOR THE MELONS.

...7.—The bottom has dropped ...on at the State Agricultural ...offending class have re...-owner his cash and settled ...and more reputable busi...

MARINE NEWS.

A Slightly Improved Demand Yesterday by Shippers for Grain-Carriers.

No Change at Buffalo in Coal-Freights to the Upper Lakes.

How the Coasting Law Works to the Disadvantage of Canadian Vessels.

A Plaintive Wail Over the Decline of Buffalo's Lake Commerce.

Around the Lakes—Vessel Charters—Dock and Other Notes—Arrivals and Departures.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

There was quite a demand for vessels by shippers yesterday, but the low rates offered made the owners of vessels backward in coming forward with their craft. Two cents was the best and only bid made for corn to Buffalo, and three charters were made—all steam, or equal to steam. Two charters were made for corn to Erie at through rates. Every vessel taken for the Lower Lakes was to carry corn. The following comprise the vessels taken and the points of destination:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller Commodore, corn	60,000
Propeller Ballentine, corn	44,000
Schooner A. B. Moore, corn	62,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Delaware, corn	60,000
Propeller Alaska, corn	50,000
For Kingston.	
Schooner Oliver Mowatt, corn	18,000
For Cheboygan,	
Schooner Wells Burt, oats	40,000
Total capacity	334,000

LUMBER.

There was some demand yesterday for first-class carriers, and a few charters were made at the annexed figures:

From East Saginaw to Lake Erie ports	$3.00	@3.25
From East Saginaw to Chicago	3.00	@3.25
From Bay City to Lake Erie ports	2.25	@2.50
From Bay City to Chicago		3.75
From Manistee to Chicago		2.25
From Ludington to Chicago	2.00	@2.12½
From White Lake to Chicago		2.00
From Grand Haven to Chicago		1.87½
From Muskegon to Chicago		1.87½
From Menominee to Chicago	2.00	@2.12½

IRON-ORE.

Ore-carriers remain in moderate demand. Charters are made at the following figures:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 90@1.00
From Escanaba to Grand Haven	90@1.00
From Escanaba to South Chicago	90@1.00
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.40@1.50
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	2.15@2.25

COAL.

There is no change in the situation of the coal freight business at Buffalo. There were no carriers on the market there yesterday, and but one charter was made, and that at $1.20 per ton—last Saturday's rate. Advices from Oswego represent freights as unchanged, with a fair demand for vessels. The following are the present rates from the points named:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.20
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.20
From Buffalo to Duluth	1.75
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.25@1.30
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.25@1.30
From Lake Erie ports to Racine	1.40
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.50
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.75
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@ 50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	65@ 75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.40@2.50
From Oswego to Milwaukee	2.40@2.50

By Lake Erie ports is meant any port on Lake Erie, west of and including Erie, to which iron-ore is consigned and from which coal is shipped.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE INTERNATIONAL COASTING LAW.

The Toronto *Globe* of a recent date gives an instance of the working of the international coasting law, and no doubt will have weight in the agitation now quietly going on in the Dominion in favor of independence and subsequent annexation to the United States. The *Globe* says: "A familiar instance of the working of the international coasting law is presented in the case of the Armenia. The propeller Armenia is owned in Toronto, and has made a very fair passage from here to Chicago with barley, and corn back for Ogdensburg. The Armenia reached Port Colborne with her cargo, where it was transferred to the cars of the Welland Railway and brought down to Port Dalhousie. But this passage over Canadian territory does not quite denationalize the corn, for the propeller Armenia must not come down to Port Dalhousie and take on the corn there and carry it through to its destination at Ogdensburg. The propeller Cuba goes over to Port Dalhousie to load the corn and finish the trip."

BUFFALO'S DECLINE.

The Buffalo *Telegraph* thus tells of the decay of the commerce of that once go-ahead place: "The commerce of Buffalo is on a steady decline. The business men along the docks realize it, and do all in their power to arouse the city as a whole to some action which shall arrest the decay, but without any striking beneficial results. Buffalo is indeed lacking in enterprise. Tables of statistics, showing the decline of commerce in Buffalo on the Erie Canal, are freely circulated through Canada, and are carefully studied by the commercial corporations and the Government officers of the Dominion, and are stimulating our Canadian cousins to a liberal development of their artificial waterways. Buffalo is sleeping, while Montreal is rapidly securing to herself the bulk of the commerce of the great inland lakes."

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

The schooner Gibraltar was stripped yesterday.

The Oswego Sailors' Union has advanced wages to $3 a day.

First-class sailors are the only ones that can obtain "sites" now.

The "wet" grocery stores along Water street are putting up stoves.

The schooner Plugger is sunk at Grand Haven and will prove a total loss.

The big tugs Favorite and Bismarck got in with their lumber tows yesterday.

The schooner Andrew Jackson was the only vessel on the lumber market yesterday.

The canvas of the schooner George Steele is being dried out preparatory to be stripped.

The schooners H. C. Richards and Maggie Thompson will be stripped to-day and towed into winter quarters.

The steam-barge Alcona and consort, the very fine schooner San Diego, leave today for Escanaba, there to load iron-ore for Ashtabula.

The steam-barge Lincoln is in the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's dock, where she will receive a new deck, hatch-combing, and general repairs.

Captains of vessels arriving from the lower portion of the lake report heavy snow-storms during last week and also extremely cold weather.

The Union Line scow-schooner Sea Bird will leave for an east-shore port today for a load of slabs, and on her return will be placed in winter quarters.

McNulty, on Rush street, and McGuire, on South Canal street, the two principal ship-provision dealers at this port, report business in their line still fair.

The Union Line tug Success has been laid up. During the winter the Success will be completely rebuilt, and will come out in the spring a comparatively new boat.

Capt. Lyman Feltus intends to make one more trip to Cheboygan with his stanch and fleet schooner, the Belle Brown, and then lay the beauty up till next spring.

Capt. William Kroger, the owner of the fine schooner Norman, has decided to lay his vessel up, and will today strip her of her canvas and put her in winter quarters.

The finest tug in the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company's Line, the Van Schaick, is to receive a new steel boiler this winter, thus enabling her to carry more steam and add to her already enormous towing power.

The keel of the new steam-barge to be built at the Milwaukee shipyard was laid Saturday. The new barge will be 184 feet long, thirty feet beam, and eleven feet depth of hold, which are a little larger dimensions than first decided on. She will be furnished with two boilers.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday has an item saying that the Sailors' Unions of Milwaukee and Chicago have advanced wages to $3. The item is true as far as Milwaukee is concerned. The Sailors' Union here has not advanced wages, and are not likely to if freights do not improve.

A number of stevedores were employed at Detroit to remove the cargo of the propeller Clarion at 30 cents an hour. They worked awhile and then demanded 35 cents, which was granted. Next 40 cents was asked, and also granted. They worked for a little while longer, when, thinking the Clarion was in a pretty bad fix, and that their services could not be dispensed with, they again quit, demanding 50 cents per hour. This was more than the mate could stand, and the men were discharged.

The many friends of Capt. "Saxey" Brooks will be sorry to learn, by reference to our dispatches, that the Captain had a rather unfortunate trip with his schooner, the Edward Blake, to Midland. Accidents will happen on the lakes, but not often with such a good sailor as "Saxey." His friends will also be gratified to learn that the Blake is now safe in port.

The schooner Mollie overran ninety-five barrels of salt at Toledo recently, and her Captain sold it for his own benefit, and a lawsuit with the shippers is the result. Marine-men say that when a vessel overruns her cargo it invariably goes to the vessel, but if a cargo falls short the vessel is responsible. The question to be settled is as to whether this is marine law.

The bridgetenders on Lake, Randolph, Madison, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second street bridges can boast of less accidents to their bridges from passing vessels than any of the rest, and if the authorities will put as competent men on the other bridges as the five abovenamed the citizens next year will have but little to complain of in the way of delays or broken bridges caused by vessels running into them.

The fine steam-barge William Edwards and her consorts, the Marion Page and Charles Foster, have made their last trip this season. Capt. Fagin, the commander of the Edwards and chief of the fleet, yesterday received orders from the owner of the vessels to strip and lay them up at this port, he being unwilling to carry grain from this port to the lower lakes for a price that would in all probability entail a loss. The William Edwards and her consorts, under the able management of Capt. Fagin, have proved to be among the most profitable of the big carriers plying between here and Buffalo, and their owner has every reason to congratulate himself on being so fortunate as to have so efficient a man in his employ as Capt. Fagin.

THE STORM SIGNAL.

ORDERED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—1 a. m.—East to south winds in advance of the storm, which is now central in Iowa. Signals are ordered up at Buffalo, Erie, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, and Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—4 a. m.—Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Section 2, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Section 4, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT TOLEDO, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 7.—Marine matters open this week with something of a stir caused by the approaching close of navigation. Rates are not materially advanced on grain, but are doing better on coarse freights. The following charters were reported today: Schooner Lucy J. Clark, coal, Toledo to Point St. Ignace, $1.25; schooners Harvey Bissel and Emma L. Coyne, wheat, Detroit to Erie, 2 cents; schooner C. B. Benson, wheat to Buffalo at 2 cents; schooner E. P. Dorr, hardwood lumber, $4 per 1,000; schooner P. S. Marsh, coal to Chicago at $1.25 free; schooner Volunteer, stone, Marblehead to Toledo, $3.50 per cord; scow Hannah Moore, coal to Detroit at 45 cents free.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—There was nothing whatever done in coal freights today. The only vessel in market was the propeller Clyde, and no shipper had anything like a cargo for her. It would probably take four days to load here, and then she could get but $1.20 per ton. The schooner A. P. Groves was chartered for salt to Cleveland at 8 cents per barrel. Canal freights are much depressed. The offerings of grain for shipment are quite light and freights today declined another quarter cent. Wheat ruled at 5 cents and corn at 4½ cents to New York.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE LIME-KILNS CROSSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 7.—The weather is thick tonight. A large fleet is detained here bound down. The steam-barge Graves, with the mammoth schooners Adams and Dows, passed the crossing at 8 o'clock. The steam-barge Ranney has been here all day waiting for her consort, the schooner Cobb, bound down, and the propeller Nahant is coaling, bound up. The east lightship or float on the works on the Lime-Kilns has been moved seventy feet lower down, which brings it exactly on the Bois Blanc ranges. This will compel vessels to drop down a little further before getting on the ranges, but as several large bowlders have lately been taken up on the inside the passage will be better than before. This will be the last move this fall.

WILL PROBABLY BE A TOTAL LOSS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 7.—A telegram received here from South Haven, from Capt. B. Van Ry to his daughter, states that his schooner, the A. Plugger, was beached near South Haven between Friday and Saturday night, and will probably be a total loss. She was loaded with lumber, and on her way from Spring Lake to Michigan City.

THE PROPELLER E. B. HALE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—The Propeller E. B. Hale was released this morning and arrived here this evening. Eighty tons of ore were lightered on the scow Onward. The tugs Brady and Forest City pulled her off. Her bottom is badly splintered, but her leakage was not enough to require the use of a steam-pump.

RAN ASHORE AT WATCHER'S SHOALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 7.—The schooner Edward Blake, while on her way from Chicago with corn for this port, ran ashore at Watcher's Shoals, owing to the roughness of the water. She was released by the steamer Northern Belle and brought here not greatly damaged, having first been obliged to throw 3,000 bushels of corn overboard. Fully insured.

LIBEL FOR FREIGHT AND DOCKAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—The barge Virginius brought a load of lumber here which Krause & Son refused to receive. The cargo has been libeled for $1,380 for freight demurrage and dockage.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 7.—The schooner Minerva is being stripped, and will go into winter quarters here. Several other vessels are preparing to do the same.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 7.—Clearances today eight. Lumber shipments, 1,590,000 feet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Racine, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr C. J. Smith, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, 200 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids, 6,019 bu oats, 3,983 bu corn.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cecelia, Manistee, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, light.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Ludington, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Menominee, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, 400 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Lotus, Menominee, light.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, light.
Schr G. D. Norris, Cecil Bay, light.
Schr S. L. Watson, Cleveland, light.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Midland, 21,500 bu corn.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Nov. 7—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Jay Gould, Waverly, Pacific, Empire State, Conemaugh, Oakland and barges, Havana and consort; schooners Leonard Hanna, Zach Chandler, Montana, Selkirk.

Down—Propellers Roanoke, Ariza, R. P. Ranney, Wissahickon, Ackley, D. W. Powers, P. H. Birckhead and barges, Mary Mills and barges, Sparta and barges; schooners William H. Vanderbilt, A. Cobb, P. B. Lock.

Wind southwest, brisk; weather cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 7—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Egyptian with schooners R. Winslow and Pelican, S. Chamberlain with schooner S. H. Kimball and consort.

In port—Propeller India and schooners M. I. Wilcox and Emerald.

Down—Propellers Smith Moore, Olean and barges, Benton and barges; schooners Pulaski and H. G. Cleveland; steamer Pearl.

Wind southeast, heavy; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Arrived—From Chicago—Propeller Clyde, corn. From Duluth—Propeller Nyack, wheat, etc.; propeller Northerner, wheat, etc. From Bay City—Barges Eureka, Bahama, Leader, and Dashing Wave, lumber. From Toledo—Propellers J. C. Gault, A. L. Hopkins, and Russell Sage, wheat; schooner E. R. Williams, staves.

Cleared—For Chicago—Propeller J. H. Farwell, coal; propeller Arabia, rails, etc.; propeller N. K. Fairbank, coal; propeller B. W. Blanchard, cement, etc.; propeller Newburg, rails, etc.; propellers W. T. Graves and Chicago and schooners J. H. Rutter and Manitowoc, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller Nahant, coal. For Kenosha—Schooner Young America, coal. For Green Bay—Schooner Unadilla, coal. For Duluth—Propeller Northerner, cement, etc. For Toledo—Propeller A. L. Hopkins, cement, etc.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 7.—Arrived—Steamer Forest City; schooners H. G. Brown, J. E. Gilmore, Golden West, L. Van Valkenburg, T. W. Gifford, and Jennie Mathews.

Cleared—Steamers Minnesota, Inter-Ocean, and Leland; schooner Clara Parker. These, with the propeller Escanaba and consort, propeller Rube Richards and consort, and schooners Leadville, Barbarian, George Davis, and Houston, cleared yesterday, are windbound, and the schooners Erastus Corning and D. Vance, with coal for Chicago, are here, having run in for shelter.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 7.—Passed up—Schooner Millie Keller, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schooner Cavalier, Bay City to Collins Bay, timber; tug Metamora and consort, Cheboygan to Kingston, timber.

MIDLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 7.—Arrived—Schooner Edward Blake, for Chicago, corn.

Cleared—Schooner Malta, for Calpoys Bay, light, to load ties and Cedar for Chicago.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers, Blanchard, Arabia, and Newburg, merchandise.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 7.—Cleared—Schooner Empire State, for Chicago, coal.

PENETANGUISHENE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont., Nov. 7.—Cleared—Schooner Lady Dufferin, for Chicago.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Isaac M. Howell, a Prominent Lumber-Dealer in Chicago, Meets Death in One of Its Most Terrible Forms.

Mr. Isaac M. Howell, an old and well-known citizen of Aurora, and a member of the firm of S. R. Howell & Co., lumber-dealers, of this city, was the victim yesterday morning of a shocking accident, resulting in his almost immediate death. Mr. Howell came into the city from Aurora upon the Mendota accommodation train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which arrives at 10:30 o'clock, and, not desiring to go as far as the depot, determined to alight at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Sixteenth street, where the office and yard belonging to himself and son are located. The train had slacked up, and Mr. Howell was standing on the lower step. Just as he was about to step off the train gave a sudden lurch forward, throwing him against a low switch and thence under the wheels of the cars, which passed over his body, mangling it in a terrible manner, one foot being severed, both legs crushed up to the knees, and his skull being fractured just over the right temple. The train was stopped at once, and the fatally injured man lifted into the baggage-car and taken to the Union Depot. Here the Madison street patrol-wagon was called and he was carried to the residence of his son, No. 83 Park avenue, where he

DIED WITHIN TWENTY MINUTES

after his arrival.

Mr. Howell's age was 64 years, and he had been a resident of Aurora for the past forty years, where he was engaged in the lumber business; having amassed a comfortable fortune and secured the confidence and respect of the community. At different times he has served as a Supervisor of Kane County, Town Clerk, and a member of the Aurora City Council. He had also been prominently identified with the Congregational Church for upwards of twenty-five years. He had been engaged for some time past in the construction of a handsome family residence in Aurora, and Mr. S. R. Howell, who is overwhelmed with grief at the untimely death of his father, mentions as a singular circumstance that, when in Chicago a fortnight ago, his father told him he had a premonition that he would never live to occupy the new residence.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest, and the remains will be sent to Aurora at noon today.

THE NEWS AT AURORA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 7.—The sad news of the death by accident in Chicago of Deacon I. M. Howell reached here at noon today. Deacon Howell was a gray-haired veteran of over 60 winters, and was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the State. He came from near Elmira, N. Y., to Aurora about 1837. At that time Aurora contained a dozen log-cabins and a population of less than 100 whites. For the first year he ran a sawmill, built by Samuel McCarty. Then he took up a farm, but shortly after went into the lumber business, which he has carried on ever since. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Congregational Church and one of its deacons. But yesterday morning he performed for the last time the office of administering the Lord's Supper. He leaves three sons in the lumber business—one in Chicago, another in Downs, Kas., and a third in Maryville, Mo.—and three daughters, two married and settled in Aurora, and a third who lives at home. Two brothers survive him—Dr. O. D. Howell, one of the first physicians of Aurora, and William Howell, of Batavia. No man could be more missed from Aurora circles—a prominent business man, affable and obliging; a prominent churchman, upright and consistent; a friend, hale and hearty, with a warm heart and outstretched hand. Such an unexpected calamity has brought forth a flood of sympathy here where he was so well and lovingly known.

RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

George Norris, a young man 17 years of age living with his parents at No. 3139 South Dearborn street, and who, despite his youth, has lately occupied the responsible position of general cashier of the wholesale jewelry house of Otto Young & Co., Nos. 149 and 151 State street, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of his employers and booked at the Armory Police Station for embezzlement. The amount which the youth is charged with appropriating unto himself is $20, and he will be arraigned this morning before Justice Wallace. The interesting facts of the case are these: Norris occupied a position in which he handled all the cash funds which were received by the firm. For the trifling work of properly caring and accounting for these funds he received the munificent salary of $5 per week—a compensation which the firm would hardly be willing to admit was in proportion to the extent of its business.

That the members of the concern were fully aware of the straits to which even a young man on such pay must be reduced is alleged from the fact that when Norris was seen a few days ago to spend a few nickels for something which he did not positively need, the circumstance was regarded as of so great significance that one of the firm was apprised and a consultation held. The lavishly-reckless expender of the few nickels aforesaid was called into the private office and accused of peculation. He acknowledged that for about a month past he had abstracted from amounts paid into the house sums ranging from 90 cents to $4, and that he had appropriated in the aggregate about $20. He expressed his sorrow, and requested that he be allowed to make up the deficit from his princely salary. But the firm, having heretofore suffered in similar instances, decided to prosecute the present case to the end, and make a terrible example to others in high places who desire to live, even though at the expense of their reputations for gratitude and honesty.

CROP NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 7.—The acreage of fall wheat sown in Sedgwick is much less than last year, owing to the continued wet weather. But for that reason the wheat already sown looks better, and is farther advanced than for several years; while the acreage in Sedgwick County is less than the usual amount, in Kingman County it is larger than it has ever been. The acreage in Sumner County is about the same as last year. In Cowley County it is about the same as last year. In Butler County the acreage is less than last year. In Harper County the acreage is larger than it ever was. The ground is moist, and wheat generally in this section is taking a rapid growth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Nov. 7.—Farmers in this locality have nearly completed corn-husking, and, although reports from the outer parts of the county give only half a crop, in this immediate vicinity there will be a full average crop.

A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Creswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache, and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. S. GILLILAND,

July 25, 1878. *People's Advocate, Pittsburg, Pa.*

FAT STOCK.

Opening of the Show at the Exposition Building.

Its Importance Dwelt On by Mayor Harrison and Others.

Full Catalog of the Exhibits—Points of Special Excellence.

Reports of the Committees as Far as Made Yesterday.

The Chicago Fat-Stock Show, which is to be held in the Exposition Building each day and evening during this week, was formally inaugurated yesterday morning. Several hundred persons, including a fair sprinkling of ladies, were present at the opening, and the show starts in under favorable auspices, and with good prospects of success.

JAMES R. SCOTT,

President of the State Board of Agriculture, welcomed the audience in a brief speech. He said these stock shows were inaugurated four years ago for the purpose of aiding in the work of developing the great breeding interests of the West. The show had gained every year in importance and interest, and had become one of the greatest in the country. He trusted that upon this occasion the residents of Chicago would extend to it their generous and hearty support, and thus encourage them to continue their work. With these few words he introduced the Mayor, who would say a few words about Short-Horns.

MAYOR HARRISON

said it could scarcely be expected of him that he should deliver a learned disquisition on fat stock. Yet until he was 30 years of age he spent his time and energies in running a blue-grass farm and breeding live-stock, and he remembered with satisfaction that his name appeared in the American Herd-Book as a breeder of Short-Horns. He was glad that the matter of live-stock development in Illinois had fallen into such able hands as the State Board. The importance of a Fat-Stock Show was that it gave people an opportunity of judging for themselves which class of stock paid best as a meat animal. Exhibitions of breeding stock served a good purpose in themselves, but to fatten breeding animals was to ruin them for breeding purposes. The speaker ran rapidly over the merits and qualifications of the different breeds—Devons, Herefords, Polled Angus, Ayrshires, and others—and expressed his inability to designate his particular favorit where all were excellent.

The question was whether

CHICAGO SHOULD SUPPORT

such a show. When he came here in 1855 this city boasted proudly that 56,000 [illegible] had been killed that year. Now from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 hogs were packed in Chicago each year, and the sales included 1,400,000 head of cattle and 300,000 sheep—enough if they were ranged in line to more than half girdle the earth. America was today the most prosperous nation of the earth, and it was by such movements as this they were adding to their prosperity. Chicago was the gateway of the great Northwest, and levied tribute on its products. The interests of the Northwest were those of Chicago, and this city should support liberally such institutions as this. By showing their appreciation of the best cattle, hogs, and sheep they would induce the breeders of the Southwest to improve their stock for market. In conclusion, the Mayor said the show was far better than a theatre, and it would be much better for the observing citizen to gaze on the legs of these first-class cattle than to go to the theatre and look on a ballet-girl's legs cased in tights.

MR. IRUS COY,

on behalf of the Union Stock-Yards Company, followed. He said this grand exhibition of live stock was an occasion of unusual interest to the people of the Northwest, and should be witnessed by every one in the city. At the Industrial Exposition just closed the people had an opportunity to witness the wonderful results of human skill in the invention of labor-saving machinery and the manufacture of articles of use and ornament. On this occasion they could witness an exhibition most interesting to the inhabitants of the great Northwest, whether agriculturist or tradesman. It was the improvement which judgment, skill, and care had made on nature in the development of domestic animals for use and food.

There was no other branch of industry so profitable, reliable, and agreeable, and requiring so little capital, and entailing so little anxiety, as the raising of domestic animals. The manufacture of goods, either by hand or machinery, needed constant care, and if a man turned his hand to agriculture he must plow and sow, harrow and reap, and fight the weeds. But while men sat by their fires in winter, or rested in the shade in summer, their flocks and herds multiplied, and the hunger of mankind furnished a never-failing market for all surplus.

Chicago being the great depot to which the world looked for its supply of meats, anything which tended to improve or facilitate the development of live stock was of special interest to its citizens. The most skillful and successful of stock-growers within a radius of a thousand miles had brought together the choicest of their flocks, not only for exhibition but to prove that with proper selection in breeding, and care in development, more weight and a better quality of meat could be produced in one quarter of the time than was required under the old haphazard style. Few even of Chicago's citizens realized the vast importance the live-stock interest bore to the wealth, commerce, and prosperity of the city. It was a source of just and commendable pride that the foresight and enterprise of some of Chicago's citizens led a few years ago to a plan for furnishing such facilities as to draw to this centre the bulk of the live-stock trade of the country. It was only a quarter of a century ago that John B. Sherman and George D. Williams established a stock-yards on West Madison street. It was a very little one then. The hogs were dumped out on the prairie, picked up a living the best way they could while waiting for a market, and were driven to the Chicago River to water. Twenty-five years only had elapsed and Chicago had become the greatest live stock market of the world. Sixty-five thousand hogs, ten thousand cattle, and three thousand sheep per day were handled at the Stock-Yards, and one hundred thousand men, women, and children in Chicago were fed and clothed out of the products and industry arising from the live-stock and packing interests of the city. The census returns showed that in 1880 the sales of live stock here amounted to $143,000,000, and all the gold and silver produced in the United States in a year would not pay for the live stock bought and sold in Chicago in six months. These and similar figures showed most conclusively the importance of this interest, and ought to remind Chicagoans of their duty to patronize this exhibition. The animals were clean and properly secured, and ladies could view this really fine exhibition with as much security and pleasure as they felt at the Industrial Exposition. He hoped they would all make a point of attending.

President Scott repeated his invitation to the citizens to come forward and patronize the show, and the formal part of the proceedings was at an end.

THE EXHIBITION,

so far as the character of the entries are concerned, has fully justified the predictions of the managers of the association. While the entries largely outnumber those of last year, there is a marked improvement in quality, so far as judgment can be relied upon from handling and outside appearances. The chief aim of the show is to afford field for comparison, where the judicious feeder and careful breeder may see the results of the advancement which is being made towards a state of perfection in meat cattle. Thus far in the history of the shows this improvement has been noticeable year by year, and the present exhibition is no exception to the rule. Breeders apparently realize that they cannot afford to assume that further improvement is impossible, and although they have succeeded in creating a yearling that equals in weight the 4-year-old of twenty years ago, the question of early maturity is yet an interesting one, and the future accomplishments of feeders in bringing the highest grade of meat upon the market at the earliest possible age cannot be foretold. The efforts of breeders thus far have not resulted in anything better than the beef animals which trace their ancestry back to the importation of 1817, and the famous individual Mrs. Motte—one of the animals brought into Kentucky during that year by Mr. Lewis Sanders. There are, of course, animals who come from families of beef-producing cattle, in whom no trace of the "seventeens" can be found, and the exhibitions this year include many of these, but the great majority of the bovine monsters now on show are from the Mrs. Motte tribe.

Admirers of the various breeds were kept busy yesterday viewing

THE MANY POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

of their favorits, and outside of the critical judges present, whose opinions were entitled to weight, there were countless amateurs who were not backward about displaying their knowledge. It was a subject of favorable comment by cattle men that the Hereford men had contributed such a fine bunch of individual entries, while the exceedingly large number of well-fed Short-Horns were universally admired by the friends of that family. General excellence was the rule in all the classes, and in consequence it was extremely difficult to discriminate.

The condition of the stock is all that can be desired for beef purposes, yet as a general thing they are not so fat as last year's entries. The almost total failure of pastures during the drouth of last summer satisfactorily accounts for their comparatively poor condition. Practical butchers, however, express the opinion that the stock is in better condition for block purposes than ever before, which is a powerful argument against the pernicious practice of overfeeding for showing.

THE ENTRIES OF SHEEP,

while not very numerous, attracted considerable attention during the day. The fine-wool animals entered by the New York Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association were very generally admired, as were the weighty fleeces cut from the exhibits. One of these fleeces weighed twenty-two pounds, and the entire exhibit of wool by the association was a subject of favorable comment by all who saw it. Visitors, while admiring the cattle exhibits, were astonished at the meagre show of sheep and swine. The entries in these classes, although outnumbering those of last year, are not what they should be, yet the quality of the stock is of the highest and finest character.

During the day the poultry show was partially arranged, and bids fair to rival the other features of the exhibition in attractiveness when all the entries have been received and placed in position.

THE ONLY RING-SHOWS

of yesterday in which expert judgment was necessary were exclusively in the thoroughbred entries. The following gentlemen were selected as judges: Charles Dallenback, of Champaign, Henry A. Heineman, of Belleville, and Thomas Erwin, of Bloomington. In this connection it may be said that the board, in making its selections for judges, engaged only such gentlemen as had for three years past demonstrated their fitness for positions of so much importance to the board and the public, and of such vital interest to the feeders who have so much at stake. The judges are men who have heretofore made no mistake of judgment, and who have in all cases shown the utmost fairness. They are especially well fitted, upon the ground that no set of men in Europe or America have had such extended experience in passing upon high-grade and thoroughbred stock. During the past three years they have not only bought, sold, and handled all kinds of cattle, but as practical butchers have witnessed the final and grand test of merit—the slaughter test.

In the ring for steers 2 years old and under 3, there were seven entries, and

THE AWARDS

were as follows, followed by the report of the Awarding Committee:

Exhibitor.	*Age in days Nov. 4, 1881*	*Weight Nov. 4, 1881*	*Average gain per day in lbs. since birth*	*Name of animal.*	*Breed.*
Dunlap Bros. Abingdon	1,055	1,855	176	Airdrie Boy	Short Horn
Dunlap Bros. Abingdon	838	1,485	178	Mary Boy	Short Horn
John B. Sherman, Chicago	1,078	1,930	179	Corporal	Short Horn
John B. Sherman, Chicago	928	1,300	140	Perfect	Short Horn
Morrow & Muir, Clintonville, Ky	1,085	1,895	175	Muir	Short Horn
H. C. Nelson Canton, Ill.	906	1,545	168	Belton	Gr. Sh't H'n
H. C. Nelson Canton, Ill.	862	1,450	168	Quid-Esset	Gr. Sh't H'n
Average	998	1,634	168		

"The awards in the ring for steers, 2 years old and under 3, were as follows: First premium, $30, to steer Muir; second, $20, Airdrie Boy; third, $10, Quid-esset.

"The several animals entered in this ring were a good lot of well-bred steers, showing a large average gain per day since birth, and for quality, with few exceptions, were all that could be desired for profitable cutting, and as likely to furnish the greatest proportion of the choicest cuts to gross weight. There were some others in this ring unevenly fatted, rather leggy, with paunchy appearance, and in marked contrast with the majority of the steers, which were attractive and much above the average of choice steers. The first premium steer was a low, square, reachy red of fine finish, attractive appearance, fine in bone, small head and short neck, well quartered and nicely proportioned thoughout. Top, bottom, and side lines straight; loin larger and thicker than any other steer in the ring, and better filled in the round. The second premium steer nearly approached the first in all essential matters, was rather coarser in head, with heavy neck and bone, fat not so evenly distributed nor as well let down in twist. The third premium animal did not show as good growth as the other premium animals, was not so evenly covered or as well filled in the round. There were several other animals in this ring that were worthy of special mention, but a shade below the premium animals in quality.

IN THE RING FOR STEERS,

3 years old and under 4, there were three entries, all owned by John B. Sherman, of Chicago. The following is the report:

Exhibitor.	*Age in days, Nov. 4, 1881.*	*Weight, Nov. 4, 1881.*	*Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.*
John B. Sherman, Chicago	1,362	2,200	1.65
John B. Sherman, Chicago	1,421	1,930	1.36
John B. Sherman, Chicago	1,309	2,150	1.65
Average	1,364	2,093	1.55

First premium, $30, to steer Morris, exhibited by John B. Sherman; second premium, $20, to steer Boynton, exhibited by John B. Sherman; third premium, $10, to steer Abe Renic, exhibited by John B. Sherman.

"The steers exhibited in this ring were fully ripe for the butcher, and had made good average gain per day since birth. The cattle had not evidently had the advantage of pasturage and the exercise so essential to the best development of all conditions that insure handling qualities of the first order.

"The steers showed every evidence of fine breeding and good feeding qualities. The first-premium steer had the best top, bottom, and side lines, and was well covered with thick, mellow flesh; was smaller in bone than his competitors, with a very small, neat head and short nicely-tapering neck. The steer Morris was free from bunches of fat, and had well-proportioned quarters and was nicely-proportioned throughout, and would cut to better advantage on the block than any of the steers in the ring.

"The second premium steer was not so even as the steer voted the first place, and had not as good top and side lines, not as well filled in the round or as evenly fatted, but worthy of high commendation as a steer of much above the average of good butchers' stock.

"The third premium steer was heavier in shoulder, with thicker neck than the other steers in the ring, fat not as well distributed, and rather heavy in paunch."

IN THE RING FOR COWS

3 years or over there were four entries. The committee report as follows:

"Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bradford, Canada, enter Lady Aberdeen 3d, Short-Horn; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., Geneva's Pride; Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ill., Miss Molly Bates 4th; H. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill., Airdrie 4th.

"The award in the ring for cows 3 years old and over were: First premium, $30, to Lady Aberdeen; second $20, Mollie Bates; third premium $10, Geneva's Pride.

"With one exception the cows in this ring were very superior specimens of the Short-Horn breed. The first premium animal approached a very high standard of excellence; was nicely proportioned, thoroughbred, and thickly covered with mellow meat. The small, neat head, short, nicely tapering neck, straight top, bottom, and side line, fine bone and good handling qualities gave assurance that the cow would dress a large proportion of excellent meat to gross weight. The cow would have furnished a better quality of meat and doubtless cut to better profit before she reached her present advanced age as a butcher's beast.

"The second premium cow was not as fat as the first premium animal, did not show the superior breeding or handling qualities, was rather bunchy, and did not have as evenly proportioned quarters as the cow given the first place. Otherwise the cow Mollie Bates was a very superior specimen of this popular beef breed.

"The third premium cow was a very attractive and finely-bred cow that had passed her prime for a choice cutting animal. The cow was not filled in rump, as her rivals, and fore-quarters proportionately light as to hind-quarters."

There are 133 entries in the cattle ring, seventy of sheep, thirty-five of swine, while the horses numbered thirteen, including the Hambletonian stallion Florida, with several of his colts. In the ring for Hereford steers, 3 years old and under 4, T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., entered the steers Will and Washington. The following is

THE COMMITTEE REPORT:

First premium, $30, to steer Will; second, $20, to Washington. The committee say:

"The two steers entered in this ring were finely finished butchers' bullocks, well developed and ripe for the block. The steers were well matched, and had good top and bottom lines, both were good handlers, and gave every evidence of cutting a large proportion of net to gross. The steer awarded the second premium was rather heavier in foreshoulder in proportion to hindquarter, when compared with the first premium steer, not as well filled in rump, and rather heavier in head and bone than his competitor."

IN THE RING FOR HEREFORD COWS,

3 years old or over, there were three entries—two by T. E. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., and one by Thomas Clark, of Beecher. The report of the committee was as follows:

"All the cows were creditable specimens of the breed, and were in good condition for the block. The first-premium cow was the smoothest and most evenly-fatted animal in the ring; was well covered with thick, mellow flesh, with better proportioned quarters than her rivals. The cow Maid of the Mist had a neat head, short, nicely-proportioned neck, good top, bottom, and side lines, was filled down to hock and gambrel-joint, and well let down in twist.

"The second-premium cow was rather heavier in shoulder and brisket, with fat not as well distributed or filled in round as the first-premium cow. This cow would not cut to as good advantage or furnish the butcher and consumer as fine quality of meat as the animal given the first place.

"The third premium cow was patchy, with rather heavy forequarter in proportion to hind-quarter, bad top line, and not well filled in the rump."

The following is the

COMPLETE CATALOG OF THE CATTLE ENTERED:

Name of exhibitor.	*Age in days*	*Weight Nov. 4, 1881*	*Av. gain per day since birth*	*Name.*
SHORT-HORNS.				
John B. Sherman, Chicago	1,266	2,055	1.62	Belmont.
Same	1,078	1,930	1.79	Corporal.
Same	1,131	1,895	1.62	Robin Hood.
Same	1,309	2,150	1.64	Morris.
Same	1,362	2,200	1.61	Abe Renick.
Same	2,819	2,400	0.85	Vermilion.
Same	2,035	2,480	1.22	Eddy Morris.
J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.	2,424	1,895	0.78	Geneva's Pride.
Canada West Farm Stock Association, Brantford, Ont.	1,873	1,875	1.00	Lady Aberdeen.
Dunlap Bros., Abingdon, Ill.	1,055	1,855	1.75	Audrie Boy.
Same	838	1,485	1.78	Mary Boy.
John Sherring, Florid, Ill.	1,544	2,370	1.53	Florid Duke.
Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ill.	2,157	1,785	0.82	Miss Molly Bates
Morrow & Muir, Kentucky	1,085	1,895	1.74	Muir.
Same	1,510	2,125	1.40	Bell.
Same	940	590	1.50	Bara.
GRADE SHORT-HORNS.				
J. B. Sherman, Chicago	928	1,300	1.40	Perfect.
Same	935	1,650	1.76	Cherub.
Same	1,288	1,825	1.40	Beverage.
Same	1,288	1,880	1.45	Frank.
Same	1,421	1,930	1.35	Boynton.
Same	1,237	2,000	1.61	Jim Blaine.
Same	1,948	2,345	1.15	Foote.
Same	2,398	2,700	1.13	Tim.
Same	3,125	[illegible]	0.92	Nels Morris.
I. S. Zartman, Freeport	1,607	2,120	1.31	Stephenson.
Same	1,633	2,170	1.32	Freeport.
A. F. Moore, Palo, Ill	1,593	2,185	1.38	Hawks.
Potts & S'n, J'cks'nv'le	719	1,563	2.17	Major.
D. Grant, Petersburg	1,062	1,930	1.80	Johnny Bull.
Same	880	1,500	1.70	Buford.
Cobb & Phillip, Kank'e	679	1,330	1.94	Red Acomb.
D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill	917	1,485	1.61	White Lady.
Same	974	1,710	1.30	Col. Mills.
James Gains & Son, Ridge Farm, Ill.	2,030	2,800	1.38	Conover.
Morrow & Muir, Clintonville, Ky.	1,284	1,910	1.48	Cunningham.
Same	1,293	2,055	1.59	Lem.
Same	1,303	2,010	1.54	Sampson.
Same	1,105	1,855	1.67	Frosty.
Same	1,287	1,815	1.41	Clay.
Same	1,328	1,855	1.42	Lance.
Same	1,251	1,920	1.39	Bush.
Same	1,329	2,085	1.57	Talbott.
Same	1,382	1,880	1.48	Tom.
Same	1,339	1,870	1.41	Dick.
T. W. Hunt, Ashton, Ill	1,287	1,980	1.51	Sam Noe.
Same	1,320	2,050	1.55	Red Chub.
Same	1,362	1,805	1.30	Pickrell.
Same	1,217	2,015	1.65	Increase.
Same	1,063	1,750	1.64	Royal Charmer.
Same	1,047	1,766	1.68	Red Lord.
Same	920	1,760	1.91	Thad Stevens 2.
Same	1,023	1,835	1.80	Sensation.
Same	875	1,505	1.72	Baron.
Same	620	1,250	2.00	Washington.
H. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill.	1,237	1,880	1.51	Quid-Si-Nam.
Same	1,032	1,550	1.50	Nam Quid.
Same	900	1,405	1.55	Slow-Go.
Same	825	1,130	1.31	Si-Nam.
Same	1,136	1,625	1.50	Short-Sir.
Same	1,234	1,775	1.43	Quid.
Same	1,981	1,500	0.75	Andrienne 4th.
Same	896	1,373	1.52	Nam-Si.
Same	862	1,430	1.65	Quid-Esset.
Same	984	1,620	1.65	Quid-Sit.
Same	907	1,525	1.68	Belton.
Same	954	1,460	1.53	Quid Nunce.
Same	920	1,420	1.53	Si-Quid.
Same	679	1,525	2.24	Quid Nam.
J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill.	1,329	2,160	1.56	McCue.
Same	1,223	2,010	1.62	Pell.
Same	1,298	2,140	1.68	Read.
Same	1,170	2,160	1.81	Phil Sheridan.
Same	1,357	1,901	1.40	Blackstone.
Same	1,225	2,010	1.62	Blond.
Same	1,237	2,005	1.61	McMullen.
Same	1,423	2,005	1.40	Gen. Grant.
Same	962	1,930	2.01	Cherry.
Same	1,062	1,685	1.60	Clincher.
Same	781	1,635	2.02	Chance.
Same	1,304	1,515	1.16	Storm.
Same	872	1,935	2.21	Wild Bill.
Same	964	1,735	1.80	Oakley.
Same	903	1,590	1.74	Garfield.
Same	1,004	1,780	1.74	Arthur.
Same	872	1,845	2.11	John Sherman.
Same	1,208	1,570	1.30	Lady Peerless.
Same	811	1,605	1.97	Chub.
Same	1,208	1,640	1.30	Downhorn.
Same	1,152	1,770	1.77	Cash.
Same	1,228	1,940	1.57	Barney.
Same	904	1,965	2.00	Cloud.
Same	1,264	1,865	1.47	Snow.
Same	1,309	1,980	1.45	Milk.
Same	1,329	2,105	1.58	White Lad.
Same	1,320	2,045	1.53	Norway.
Same	1,268	2,050	1.61	White Feather.
Same	1,309	1,740	1.32	Arctic.
Same	1,237	2,075	1.67	White Cream.
Same	1,227	1,825	1.49	Downy.
Same	1,129	1,670	1.47	Burnham.
Same	806	1,335	1.65	Junior.
DEVON.				
L. Rawson, Oak Creek, Wis	1,338	1,230	0.92	Buck.
Same	1,288	1,075	0.84	Broad.
Same	928	925	0.99	John.
Same	909	975	1.06	Jerry.
Same	614	835	1.32	Jim.
Same	882	1,030	1.16	Tom.
Same	699	800	1.15	Max.
Same	614	850	1.38	Bill.
AYRSHIRE.				
Ill. Ind. University, Champaign	1,094	1,305	1.20	Jack.
GRADE DEVONS.				
Ill. Ind. University, Champaign	978	1,300	1.32	Thomas.
Same	917	1,300	1.22	May Duke.
HEREFORD.				
T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.	1,224	1,965	1.60	Will.
Same	1,242	1,940	1.55	Washington.
Same	922	1,700	1.84	Crystal.
T. E. Miller, Beecher	2,243	1,500	0.69	Maid of the West 1,385.
Same	1,896	1,896	1.00	Lady Elliott 2,150.
Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.	1,777	1,410	0.79	May Queen II.
Charles K. Parmelee, Walcott Station, Ind	1,082	1,215	1.12	Roxana.
Same	355	850	2.41	Anxiety 4th.
Same	200	500	2.37	Manito.
Same	251	520	2.07	Emiline 2.
Same	256	565	2.20	Helene 6.
Same	249	610	2.44	Calico.
Same	329	745	2.26	Beatrice.
Same	195	500	2.51	Magnet.
Same	193	400	2.07	Lady Tuscola.
GRADE HEREFORD.				
T. L. Miller & Co., Beecher, Ill.	1,190	2,140	1.80	Conqueror.
Same	1,190	2,035	1.71	Bachelor.
Same	1,054	1,925	1.82	Kansas.
Same	1,146	1,700	1.48	Tom Brown.
Same	1,135	1,550	1.36	Oxford.
C. M. Culbertson, Chicago	1,030	1,485	1.42	Spot Face.
Same	685	1,025	1.49	Curley.
Same	1,056	1,675	1.58	Left.
Same	1,056	1,715	1.62	Right.
Same	1,291	1,835	1.42	Broad Horns.
Same	2,050	1,925	0.93	Beefy Back.
G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia.	267	725	2.71	Rose.
Same	622	1,280	2.05	Baily.
Same	1,065	1,675	1.59	Ab Pratt.
Same	1,604	2,200	1.33	Star.

There was a very large attendance last evening, including a great many ladies, and the first day of the show closed in a manner highly pleasing to the management. Today will be devoted to judging in the rings for grades and crosses.

The most attractive feature of the show is the herd of eight snow-white, twenty-hundred-weight steers, the property of Col. John T. Gillett, of Logan County, Illinois. They are confined in a pen by themselves, and are continually surrounded by admiring throngs.

COMING DOWN-TOWN.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s New Dry-Goods Palace in the Pike Building.

It will be a matter of general interest to the public to know that Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. have at last perfected arrangements for opening a large retail store on the South Side—a quarter of the city in which they have had none since the fire of 1871. After that conflagration they opened a store on West Madison street, and have ever since retained it as their principal retail establishment, their wholesale headquarters only being on this side of the river. For some time they have been contemplating returning to the South Side, and, as is known, had secured the building now occupied by Marshall Field & Co., but were induced by the tempting bonus of $100,000 to give it up to its present and former occupants. Since then they have been looking around for a satisfactory place in the centre of the city, and have at last secured one in what is known as the Pike Building, on the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets. A few years ago it would have been considered absurd to move so far south from the then business centre, but the steady progress of the retail dry-goods trade down State street indicates that Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s new establishment will, before many months, be in the

CENTRE OF THE RETAIL BUSINESS SECTION,

instead of towards its southern extremity.

This building, which until some two years ago belonged to Mr. Eugene S. Pike, formerly of Cincinnati, but for some years back a large property-owner in this city, is now owned by Mr. Ayers, of Lowell, Mass., and has been occupied for some time, on the ground floor, by Matson, the jeweler. In the upper stories several artists, physicians, and others have found quarters. All this will now be changed, however, for, with hardly an exception, the entire building will be used by the dry-goods firm. They take possession May 1, paying an annual rental of $37,500, according to one authority, and $40,000, according to another, and making their own improvements. Some of the tenants, like W. B. Clapp & Co., have three-year leases, but these will probably be bought out by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. A member of the firm who was questioned on the subject declined to say anything regarding this new movement, but it is understood from good authority that important changes will be made in the interior of the building—that some of the walls will be torn down and some other remodeling carried out, which will convert the ground floor into a fine, spacious room, admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. The rent seems rather high, but is simply another indication of the southward movement of the business centre and of the natural increase in rentals due thereto.

A Little Busy Bee.

Boston Journal.

A certain restaurant in this city, apparently to proclaim the unlimited resources of its cuisine, has in its show window a huge tank, wherein glittering goldfish, sullen horned pouts, dignified bullfrogs, and sprawling turtles dwell together in a greater or less degree of amity. The other day a bee fell into the water, and was gobbled by a goggle-eyed fish. Hardly had the insect been ingulfed, however, when the fish was seen to be strangely excited. He leaped into the air, drew in great volumes of water and blew them out again, and acted so insanely that the turtles scuttled away in hot haste, and the frogs tumbled off the rocks to right and left in sheer consternation. Meanwhile the bee reappeared and crawled out of the tank in safety, evidently congratulating itself as it dried its wings upon the possession of a sting and the presence of mind necessary to use it to advantage in an emergency.

Impaired organic functions restored and nervous debility cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.

Madame Favart!

Presented by the popular and favorite

COMLEY-BARTON OPERA CO.

CATHERINE LEWIS, CATHERINE LEWIS,

JOHN HOWSON, Fred Leslie, Marie Jansen, Fred Frear, Minnie Walsh, H. A. Cripps, a Grand Chorus, Magnificent Costumes, Full Orchestra, and Military Band.

Indisputably the grandest production in Comic Opera ever seen in America.

Monday, Nov. 14—THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO. Advance sale Thursday, Nov. 10.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Large, Handsome, and Leading Theatre, in the same well-known established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

ENTIRE CITY GOING TO SEE IT. GREATEST OF GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

KIRALFY BROS.'

Magnificent Spectacular Attraction,

Michael Strogoff.

The most complete production ever witnessed in Chicago. In this extended display

250 Persons Appear Nightly.

Reserved seats as cheap as unreserved seats. Box-office open daily, except Sunday. Secure seats. 40 PRIVATE BOXES AT HAVERLY'S THEATRE. 25 cents only to the Grand Family Circle. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week of the Grand Spectacular Triumph,

The World!

Thursday, 30th Performance of "The World" in this country; each lady in attendance will be presented with a SOUVENIR PROGRAMME, to which will be attached a Floral Offering.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Tuesday, Nov. 15—N. C. Goodwin in his latest success, THE MEMBER FOR SLOCUM.
Monday, Nov. 14—FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY—BOCCACCIO.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, NOV. 7, and every evening until further notice, the world-renowned artists,

MR. AND MRS. M'KEE RANKIN,

In their new American Drama,

'49.

New and Magnificent Scenery. Cast to the strength of an excellent Company.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next week—THE DANITES.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 11.

REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.,

Will deliver a lecture entitled

"A SUCCESSFUL LIFE."

Box-Office open on and after Monday, Nov. 7.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Hyde & Behman's Star Specialty Co.

Monday, Nov. 14—One week only of Harry Miner's and Murphy and Shannon and Murphy and Mack's Consolidated Shows.

THE ARGYLE ROOMS,

Third-av., near Harrison-st.

Dancing commences at 8 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday evening.
Also, the UNIQUE and SENSATIONAL

SHADOW DANCE!

With all its brilliant effects. Ladies admitted free.

HAIR RESTORER.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

Established over 40 years.
Enormous and increasing sales
Throughout Europe and America.

ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)

A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

KATHAIRON.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE.

Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Power, etc.
Boxes of 50 pills, $2; 400, $25.

CAUTION.

Ricord's Vital Restorative has been extensively counterfeited by rascally imposters.
CAUTION.—One advertises his brand pill as Ricord's Restorative, and published forged letter. Another puts out his counterfeit as Ricord's Vital Restorative. They carry my label, trade-mark, and forged autograph-signature. The GENUINE RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE alone has a United States PRIVATE PROPRIETARY STAMP, in blue, bearing the full name and monogram of DR. S. B. SIGESMOND. Take none other.
The genuine can be had of Gale & Blocki, Palmer House, Chicago, and all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., wholesale agents for the drug trade.
Dr. Sigesmond agrees to forfeit $500 for any failure to cure with Ricord's Vital Restorative (under his special advice), or for anything impure or injurious in it. Over 10,000 cures in the United States alone have been effected within the last five years.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

P. C. CHENEY, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

DAN FARRELL JR., U. S. N., is at the Palmer.

J. Q. ADAMS, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

D. OSTRANDER, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

J. H. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, is at the Tremont.

D. R. LOCKE (Petroleum V. Nasby) is at the Pacific.

E. H. GARDNER, of Charleston, S. C., is at the Palmer.

J. L. PENFIELD, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

GEORGE R. MELVILLE, of Galena, Ill., is at the Sherman.

CAPT. TORREY and C. S. STARR, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

JOHN H. LAW and wife, of Cincinnati, are at the Palmer.

ALFRED P. INGOCOIS, of Madrid, Spain, is at the Sherman.

JUDGE J. W. PICKETT, of Plattsburg, Mo., is at the Pacific.

WILLIAM P. ROBERTSON, of Dundee, Scotland, is at the Palmer.

GOV. JOHN B. NEILL and family, of Boise City, are at the Pacific.

COL. E. B. KIRK and Capt. C. B. Hoppin, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

THE Rev. and Mrs. A. L. How, of Boston, Mass., are at the Pacific.

JOSEPH BROOKS, the theatrical manager, of New York, is at the Sherman.

P. RUMSEY, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, Santa Fé, N. M., is at the Leland.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD, of Washington, D. C., Director of the Mint, is at the Pacific.

A. B. PATON, of London, and W. Morton, of Birmingham, England, are at the Pacific.

THE California avenue cars on Madison street last night began running until midnight.

MR. AND MRS. A. FAIRLONG, Miss Fairlong, and Miss M. N. Lathrop, City of Mexico, are registered at the Sherman.

CHARLES E. LEONARD and wife, L. V. Stevens and wife, and Miss Stevens, of Booneville, Mo., are at the Palmer.

AN owner is wanted at the Central Station for a hunting-case silver watch, found yesterday in the possession of a colored lad.

ALL of the county offices will be closed today except the office of the County Clerk and Sheriff. These will be open until noon.

AN inquest held yesterday upon Douglas Hellberg, the young man whose death at No. 92 Dearborn avenue was chronicled in yesterday's paper, resulted in a verdict of death by suicide.

LOUIS C. WALTON, an insane man who has been in jail for two weeks awaiting transportation to his former home in Rochester, was yesterday taken away by some of his friends residing in this city.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 54; 12 m., 56; 3 p. m., 57; 8 p. m., 56. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.51; 8 p. m., 29.42.

THE William Strickland mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE as being arrested for disorderly conduct is not William Warner Strickland, of the firm of Strickland & Co., who is well known in Chicago as William Strickland.

THE County Clerk was yesterday in receipt of a rare species of "snipe," which was sent him by a Wisconsin friend who knew his weakness for game. He has it on exhibition at his office, and it is attracting considerable attention among sportsmen.

THE anticipated strike of the messengers in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company was not heard of yesterday, as nearly all the messengers were at work as usual. The threatened strike was, it is said, the work of a few malcontents.

IN the Congregational Church at Evanston last evening the Rev. W. W. Jubb, of London, Secretary of the Irish Evangelical Society, addressed a large audience on the subject: "Evangelistic Work in Ireland the Only Solution of the Irish Question."

THE Cheritree matter came up before Justice Walsh yesterday afternoon, and when the facts in the case—already published in THE TRIBUNE—came to light, the young man was discharged. The Court characterized the prosecution as one having its origin in pure malice.

THE St. George's Association held a regular monthly meeting at the Sherman House last evening, Charles Burroughs in the chair. Bills to the amount of $50 for relief were audited, five new members elected, and the usual amount of routine business transacted.

THE Deacons of the Union Park Congregational Church held a private meeting in the parlors of the church last evening, and discussed the advisability of effecting arrangements to pay off the mortgage on the church property, which does not expire for the next seven years. Views were exchanged on the subject, but no definit steps taken.

THE veterans of the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry held a meeting at No. 171 North Clark street last night, and completed the organization of their association by electing Frederick Kappelmann Vice-President, Peter Lauer Financial Secretary, and a Finance Committee, composed of John Baus, George Heintzman, and Charles L. Gamer. Several new members were received.

DANIEL GORDON, a laborer, 40 years of age, at "Tom's Lodging House," on West Madison street, was severely bitten yesterday afternoon at the corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue by a fierce dog owned in the neighborhood. His injuries were of such a serious character and in such a vulnerable part of the body that he was taken to the County Hospital.

THE Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14, held an enthusiastic monthly meeting last night at 192 East Washington street. The Financial Secretary reported that the International Union had sent to the Milwaukee strikers up to date $2,500. Communications from Milwaukee were read which set forth that the men were still out at Ashamen's, and that there are but few nonunion men in the city. Some 200 men were then admitted into the union.

THERE was a transit of Mercury over the sun last evening, but the Chicago astronomers are unable to testify to the fact, except as they have faith in figures. The event was computed to begin here at 4h. 25m. 35s., and the big telescope at the Dearborn Observatory was armed with sunglasses and manned by would-be observers, in readiness for the event. But the clouds did not part, even for a moment. So far as known, nobody in Chicago saw the sun, even for a moment, yesterday.

HARRY WELLS and several other laborers in the employ of the City Gas Company were overcome by escaping gas while making a connection between a ten and a twelve inch gas-main at the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets shortly before noon yesterday. The accident caused considerable excitement, but the men themselves paid but little attention to it, and say it is a very common occurence. All of the partly asphyxiated ones recovered within an hour, and were able to return to their work.

ANN MONAHAN, an old Irishwoman, whose house, at No. 67 Stewart avenue, is said by the police to be a "fence" for railroad thieves, was arrested yesterday by Officers Hanley and Kelly, and charged at the Twelfth Street Station with the theft of a roll of carpet containing 125 yards, the property of Marshall Field & Co., to whom it had been consigned by a Philadelphia firm. The roll had been taken from one of the Star Union freight-cars while standing upon a Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne side-track. It is hoped that the woman's arrest will lead to the further recovery of goods lately missed by the freight companies.

JOHN LARKIN, a bricklayer, living at No. 16 West Twelfth street, returned home to supper last evening, and after he had finished the frugal repast prepared by his wife he proceeded to thrash her after the most approved fashion. He knocked her down, and before the neighbors could interfere kicked her several times, confining his efforts to her head and face. When Officer Flynn, of the Twelfth Street Station, put in an appearance, the poor woman could scarcely stir. The brute of a husband, laughing at the thing as a good joke, was locked up. Justice Ingersoll will hear the case this morning.

MABEL WOOD, an escaped lunatic now lodged in jail until she can be sent back to the asylum, and Mrs. Moffitt, the demented woman gathered up on Sunday night by the police, are making things interesting about the County Jail. What few sentences Mrs. Moffitt can speak are of a religious nature, while Mabel likes nothing better than making ribbons of her bed-clothing. When Mrs. Moffitt attempts to pray Miss Wood begins to cry fire. Then the two become involved in a dispute about their children or lovers until what at first was amusing finally becomes almost unbearable.

UP to a late hour yesterday afternoon no communication had been received by the Insurance Exchange from the local Board of Underwriters inviting the former to become a part of the latter. The board at its Saturday meeting instructed its clerk by a unanimous vote, and without any long-winded discussion, any unpleasant row, or anything of the sort, to forward such a communication to the Exchange. That greatly overworked and indispensable official has probably been engaged in the throes of composition ever since. The invitation will probably be forthcoming today or tomorrow, and a meeting of the exchange is likely to follow its receipt.

[YEST]ERDAY afternoon Justice Demars issued a warrant for the arrest of a Frenchman, Charles Beaucaire, on a charge of bigamy preferred by Peter Chartrand, the father of the victim of Beaucaire's alleged duplicity. About three years ago Beaucaire came to Chicago, and, representing himself as single, wooed and won Azalie Chartrand. After living with her for a year and a half he disappeared, and until his return to this city last week, after an absence of sixteen months, no one knew of his whereabouts. Not long after his departure it was learned, it is alleged, that he had a wife living in Canada, and the enraged father has been on the lookout ever since.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the West Chicago Avenue Station upon the body of Andrew Gunderson, who died at his home, No. 266 West Chicago avenue, Oct. 31, from injuries received the night before in a neighboring saloon. The testimony taken was in substance what was published in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the occurrence, and showed that deceased, while playing pool with some companions, engaged in a dispute which ended in a fight in which Gunderson was struck on the head with billiard-cues in the hands of Gil Arquett and Thomas Hawkins, the blow from the former fracturing his skull. Arquett was arrested, but Hawkins escaped and has not yet been arrested. The jury recommended that Arquett be held in custody to await the action of the grand jury, and that Hawkins be apprehended.

WHILE Detective Thorpe was standing at the counter in Frank's pawnshop, at No. 40 West Randolph street, yesterday afternoon, a young man entered with an overcoat upon his arm and stated that he desired to pawn it. The officer thought the case a suspicious one, and asked the man whose coat it was. He indignantly replied that it was his own. Thorpe asked him to put it on, and, after refusing to do so for some time, he finally did as requested. It then appeared that the coat had evidently been made for a man nearly twice as large as the alleged owner. The officer accused him of having stolen the garment, and he admitted the truth of the charge. He is at the West Madison Street Station, and the coat—a dark blue one—awaits an owner.

ABOUT a dozen carpenters, a sad remnant of the once happy and flourishing Branch No. 3 Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent and Protective Union, met at 208 Blue Island avenue last evening for the purpose of devising some scheme by which the rapidly diminishing ranks might be recruited and restored to their former magnitude. After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, an informal discussion was indulged in as to the best means of reviving interest in the dying cause of trade-unionism. It was stated that the prevalent idea among church-going carpenters was that the union was a Masonic organization, and refrained from joining for this account. It is probable that in the near future this branch will hold public meetings.

JOHN CARROLL, a man about 38 years of age, and very much befuddled by whisky, was knocked down and partially run over at about 6 o'clock last night at the north end of Clark street bridge by car No. 34 of the Clybourn avenue line, Conductor Galer and Driver Mayman. His head was slightly cut, a part of his lower lip cut out, and his ankle very badly sprained. After being taken to Metcalfe's drug-store he was put into an express wagon, driven to the Chicago Avenue Station, and thence conveyed to the County Hospital. Arrived at that institution, Carroll unassisted jumped out of the wagon and walked about the hall. Those in charge seeing the drunken man's antics concluded that he was not a fit case for hospital treatment, and so sent him back to the police station, where he spent the night. The injured man lives at No. 156 West Fourteenth street.

MR. WILLIAM J. HYNES received a telegram from Gen. P. A. Collins, of Boston, President of the Irish National Land League of the United States, yesterday, asking whether a large hall could be secured in Chicago for the accommodation of an Irish National Convention between the 28th inst. and the 10th of December. Mr. Hynes answered in the affirmative. McCormick Hall can be secured between the dates mentioned. Ever since the arrest of Mr. Parnell the matter of holding a National Convention of Irish-Americans, in order to unite discordant elements and to give impetus to the Irish national movement in this country, has been agitated in Irish society circles. The result, as indicated by Gen. Collins' telegram, will be the holding of a convention in Chicago. Information through private sources has been already received here that Father Sheehy, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and T. M. Healy, M. P., will attend the convention.

ANOTHER brutal affray was witnessed on Clark street yesterday afternoon by a multitude of passers-by, which always gathers around any scene of violent bloodshed. A young man by the name of Peter Kennedy, of rather an inoffensive disposition, was strolling down Clark street with a friend, when, as he was passing Bill Murray's dive, at No. 265, the proprietor jumped out of the doorway and without any provocation or warning, felled Kennedy to the ground with a terrible blow on the head from a "billy." The victim dropped to the sidewalk stunned and bleeding profusely from a deep gash in the forehead, while the assailant stood looking on. A patrol wagon was summoned, and the insensible man was carried to the Armory and Murray was arrested. When arraigned before Justice Wallace the fellow and his two confederates took a change of venue to Justice Summerfield. As the assault seemed entirely unprovoked, and as no personal animosity seemed to have existed previously, the Court continued the matter until Friday, the defendants being held under bonds of $1,000.

MR. THOMAS IAGO, a carpenter residing at No. 26 Lee place, has a plan for avoiding all the bridge nuisance and for disposing at the same time of the city sewage. He would build two large conduits from Lake Michigan to La Salle, Ill., and would run the sewage and as much water as might be desired through these. There being a fall of 100 feet between the Lake and La Salle, an immense amount of power for milling purposes would thus be available. The little difficulty about the river Mr. Iago would avoid by the entire abandonment of that not too clean creek, and would put the docks out on the Lake-Front. A double street would be built along the river, and the property thus brought into the market would more than pay all expenses. The projector had not taken time to figure out costs and benefits, but wanted his theory ventilated. Vessels would be conveyed from the canal at Bridgeport to the lake on cradles propelled on iron rails by steam-power. Such is the latest contribution to the solution of Chicago's pet problems.

THE police often experience great difficulty in securing the conviction of thieves by reason of the apathy of persons who, having sustained losses by theft or burglary, are either too lazy or too indifferent to aid the officers in the identification of recovered property. One instance of this is found in the case of Robert Jones (the notorious "Indian Bob") and Walter Brown, who were arrested three days ago with plenty of new clothes on their persons. The garments were stolen beyond doubt, but all traces of rightful ownership having been obliterated, the police cannot fasten the guilt upon the thieves unless the person from whom the goods were taken will come forward and claim his own. Yesterday the same officers (Euder and Long) who made the arrest of the men mentioned above ran in another well-known thief, a colored man named Jerry Millington, in whose possession was found a large satchel containing one coat, three pairs of trousers, and eleven vests. All the garments are new and of good material, and an owner is wanted for them at the Harrison Street Station. The tags had been torn from the articles, so that the officers have no way of finding out to whom the property belongs.

JAMES BENNETT, a colored teamster, living at No. 46 May street, was attacked by a gang of four roughs on Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Owing to the fact that he had over $150 with him, Bennett was anxious to get away, and for protection ran into the West Division Street-Railway barns near by. He was followed here by his assailants, and, seeing no signs of aid from those about him, he ran across the street into Templar's drug-store. Mrs. Templar let him out the back way, and he was well on his way west on Twelfth street before the crowd discovered him. When he was seen the chase was renewed, and at the corner of Centre avenue, in August Meige's saloon, the foremost of the gang caught up with him. At this point Bennett showed fight, and closed with a young fellow named John Connell, who was nearest him. They fell, and Bennett bit a large piece out of Connell's lower lip. Things were assuming a serious aspect when the police patrol-wagon appeared, and Bennett and Connell were taken to the station. Bennett was booked for mayhem and Connell for disorderly conduct. Dr. Moore stitched up Connell's lip.

LIEUT. DANIEL DUFFY, of the day squad, was strolling around yesterday afternoon seeing what he could see, and happened into a saloon on Clark street, just south of Van Buren. As he entered the place he observed a tough-looking customer making suspicious haste in his exit. The Lieutenant "collared" him, first on suspicion, and saw that he bore a strong resemblance to a man whose description had been telegraphed to headquarters. So he took him prisoner, led him to the Armory, and there discovered that he was John Adams, who about four weeks ago escaped through the roof of the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was serving a term for robbery, and where, had he not taken French leave, he would have remained about seventeen months longer. Adams, finding that he was surely caught and identified, confessed everything, and laughingly told how he had elsewhere seen in the papers full accounts of his apprehension, and the payment of the reward offered for him. A dispatch from Jeffersonville says that an officer will be in Chicago at the earliest possible moment. The Lieutenant will doubtless receive the aforesaid reward for his clever capture.

OFFICERS COSTELLO and Beck, of the West Madison Street Station, had a young West-Side thief named "Bull" Quinn before Justice Morrison yesterday upon a charge of larceny. Joseph Seffern, the complainant in the case, keeps a small jewelry store at No. 131 Milwaukee avenue, and said that Saturday evening Quinn entered the store and engaged his attention, while a "pal" opened an outside showcase and took out a tray containing a number of rings and several watch-cases. Seffern started in pursuit and captured Quinn, who had run out of the store, turning him over to Officer Ryan, of the West Chicago Avenue Station. Beck and Costello caught a cripple named Adolph Johnson, supposed to be Quinn's partner, and were prosecuting in the matter. After hearing the evidence, Justice Morrison, much to the disgust of Seffern and the police, discharged the prisoner. He was immediately rearrested upon a warrant taken out before Justice Scully, and it is intended to have another hearing. The police complain that Justice Morrison allows thieves to go when there is apparently, as in the case of "Bull" Quinn, a sure case on them. By taking a change of venue from the police court the case is transferred to Justice Morrison, and the officers lose heart. They think that by bringing their man before Justice Scully, as they have done in this case, they will have him "dead to rights," because the hearing must be had, then, before him, or in case of a change of venue before Justice Walsh.

SALE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PROPERTY.

The building and lot of the Chicago Academy of Sciences were yesterday sold at public auction for the second time, the sale being made by Benjamin D. Magruder, Master in Chancery, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Washington street entrance of the Court-House. The property consists of a five-story stone-front building and a lot 55x188 feet in area at No. 263 Wabash avenue. Two bids were received, one being $81,588, by the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and the other, $103,506, by E. B. McCagg for Sidney A. Kent. The property was knocked down promptly to the highest bidder. It is understood to be incumbered for $108,611, or over $5,000 more than the sale price. It was sold Oct. 4, and was then bid in by the guarantors of a note given by the Directors to secure an $80,000 mortgage held by the Connecticut Mutual. These guarantors were George C. Walker, E. W. Blatchford, E. B. McCagg, E. H. Sheldon, and Daniel Thompson. They had paid $26,588 of accrued interest and costs on the mortgage in order to secure their claim, and were to have paid the remaining $80,000 and take the property. This they finally declined to do and another sale was ordered. Mr. Kent will improve the building for business purposes, and will allow the Directors of the Academy of Sciences to remain in possession of the rooms now occupied by the institution, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

NEW SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

Two new public school-buildings are just about completed, and will be opened next month—the Sheridan and the West Jackson. The former is on the southeast corner of Wallace and Twenty-seventh streets. It will be opened about Dec. 1, with enough pupils to fill twelve or thirteen rooms (sixty-three in a room), and with grammar grades up to the seventh. This school will relieve the Mosley, Ward, Holden, and Wallace-Street Schools. The other new school is on West Jackson street, near California avenue. It will open in December or about Jan. 1. It will not be full, but will relieve the King School and the Hayes a very little, and will do away with the Warren altogether. The latter is an old frame structure, built before that territory was within the city limits.

Each of these schools cost about $30,000. They are built of common red brick, have fifteen rooms each, are well lighted, and heated by steam.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY

held a regular and very largely-attended meeting last evening, with Dr. E. Ingals, the President, in the chair. A paper, by Dr. Chr. Fenger, upon "The Total Extirpation of the Uterus Through the Vagina," including the report of a case with recovery, was read by Dr. Cecil Stanton. There was also exhibited a pathological specimen of the case, and a newly-devised speculum to facilitate operating. These desperate operations are rarely performed except in cancerous cases. In this case, which is one of the most remarkable ever known, the patient, the day after the operation, asked for beer, and was allowed to drink a small quantity. Her food was mainly champagne and milk, and the patient was up in three weeks and around about the house in four.

Dr. Mary H. Thompson read an essay on "Some of the causes that produce the alcoholic and opium habits." She described the various grades of the drinkers, commencing with the gentleman who drinks wine at the dinner-table, and finally lands as a drunkard upon the street. A good deal of the wine-drinking and opium-eating was produced by excessive prescribing by family physicians. Ladies sent for doctors at regular intervals for either headaches or something else, and they prescribed opium. The habit grew until the victim sought the stimulant at the drug-store or at some low groggery. There was too much prescribing of camphorated opium for adults and Dover's powders for infants. The constant use of morphine, opium, or whisky produced nervousness and dyspepsia. The patience of doctors was tested by hysteria, and they used opium to quiet their patients who were subject to this indefinable malady. She advocated plenty of exercise in the open air as a cure for hysteria. She advocated the use of external heat applications for uterine diseases rather than opiates as far more efficacious. She had almost abandoned the old method of using opiates in puerperal cases, preferring to use hot-water applications instead.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Mr. C. O. Williamson, whose complaints in regard to the alleged loose manner of the Health Department in dealing with small-pox were set forth in Sunday's TRIBUNE, together with Clerk Merki's comments thereon, returns to the charges in a communication defending his position. In his opinion, there should be a regular inspection of pupils attending the public schools, to the end that parents may send their children to school without taking any risks of their contracting contagious diseases. He insists further that the Health Officers carry small-pox around with them in their house-to-house visitation. Mr. Williamson denies that he requested a postponement of his little girl's funeral from Thursday until Sunday, though he did ask that it might go over until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Health Officer, in answer to a question from Mrs. Williamson, admitted that his clothing was not fumigated. Mr. Williamson stoutly denies ever having said he would use his position as a journalist to "make it hot" for the Health Department. What he did say was that he had nothing against the Health Officer personally, but against the institution he represented and its way of doing business. The only mention of a newspaper was in answer to the Health Officer's inquiry of Mrs. Williamson as to her husband's business, to which the lady replied that he was engaged on a Scandinavian newspaper.

QUARRELSOME BROTHERS.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Leonard and George E. Hudson, brothers, doing a clothing business at No. 30 North Clark street, got into a dispute probably through the evil effects of the drink which they had been freely imbibing, and Leonard struck George over the head with a chair and drew a pistol on him. The last named went immediately to the office of Justice Arnd, just across the street, and swore out a warrant for his brother's arrest, charging that an assault with intent to commit murder had been committed. Constable Daley undertook to serve the warrant, and accompanied George back to the store. The assaulting brother did not propose to be so easily taken, for so soon as the two appeared at the door he again drew his revolver and this time "let it go" once at his brother. The bullet went wide of the mark, and buried itself in the floor, but the report brought together a large crowd of interested spectators. Some one unknown heard that a man had been shot and turned in an alarm for a patrol wagon, and the vehicle stationed at the Armory arrived and took Leonard prisoner. Then the Constable laid claim to the man by reason of priority of lien, but the police refused to give him up. After consulting the authorities at headquarters, however, the Constable was intrusted with the prisoner, and Justice Arnd, before whom he was taken, placed him under bonds of $800 for a hearing tomorrow. Another brother came to the front and signed the bonds, and will doubtless bring about a reconciliation, so that when the case is called there will be no prosecution.

DARING HIGHWAYMEN.

Two highwaymen did a bold stroke of work Saturday night, and had they not been in so much of a hurry they might have doubled the value of the plunder they succeeded in getting away with. The victim is John Parks, familiarly known as "Diamond John," and the story of the robbery as told by him is to the effect that at 11 o'clock on the evening mentioned he boarded the last Indiana street car going west. The car was well filled, and he stood upon the back platform, which was rather uncomfortably crowded. As they approached Green street a powerful-looking man who stood in front of him snatched his scarf, in which he usually wears a valuable stone, while a second chap struck him a heavy blow upon the forehead, knocking him off the platform into the street, and treating him to a very glorious stellar exhibition. Before he could recover his somewhat scattered senses the men were speeding away down the street, accompanied by his watch and a pocketbook containing several diamonds, all of which, fortunately, were small. John got home without further molestation, and then sat down to figure up his loss. He came to the conclusion that he was "out" about the worth of $750. He had several hundred dollars' worth of stones in his pockets, but fortunately the thieves had only taken the contents of one, so that he did not feel so badly as he would have done had they "skinned" him. During Saturday afternoon he was around town with something like $15,000 worth of diamonds, and he thinks that it is more than likely he had been followed with the expectation of getting them all at one fell swoop. He congratulated himself upon the fact that he had left them and the big "spark" he usually wears in his scarf with a friend down town. The matter has been reported to the police, who will endeavor to discover who the men are.

HER HISTORY.

The Miss Moffatt spoken of yesterday as having been brought to the Armory the night before, supposed to be insane, has quite a history, and is not entirely a stranger to the city. She was here a year or more ago, and through the County Agent's office was sent to Milwaukee, where she has some friends. The next heard of her was about a week ago, when she appeared before the County Commissioners bearing a note from the Home of the Friendless, to the effect that she was suffering from brain-fever and great physical weakness, and wanted to be sent to Denver. Her conduct was strange, and she was sent away, but a few days later she came around again and said she did not want to go to Denver, but had secured a situation with Pardridge & Co., and was going to work the following Monday. The Commissioners gave her a few dollars to get a room and board with, and she went off to return the next day. When she came back she said she had secured a room at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, had loaned some of the money given her, and was again without means. This was Saturday, and her condition was so pitiable that she was taken to the County Hospital to remain over Sunday and be ready for work the next day. Instead of going to work, however, as she had promised, she again visited the Commissioners Monday, but they refused to have anything further to do with her, and the next heard of her she was in jail, charged with being insane. The County Physician secured her discharge, and the next heard of her was at the Armory Sunday evening, as related. She claims to have friends in Milwaukee, Denver, and other places, but in all of her stories has never yet given anything further of her history than the above.

MILITIA NOTES.

The First Brigade staff met at headquarters last evening, but transacted no important business. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening.

It is understood that the officers of the First Infantry have settled upon a man for Colonel, but it has been agreed not to divulge his name until the night of the election. As yet the regiment has made no application for an order for such an election, and no definit time has been fixed for it. It is said that the organization has never been in a better condition than it is at the present time. The resignations which have caused so much outside talk about a disbandment of the regiment have put the men on their mettle, and they now declare that they will stick and see the body through.

THE individual prize drill by the members of Company C, First Infantry, for the gold medal offered by Capt. G. B. Davis, occurred at the armory last evening, at the conclusion of the regular weekly drill. The judges were Maj. Bangs, Capt. Quinn, and Capt. Smith, and the commands were given by Capt. Davis. The scores were as follows, out of a possible 470: Charles Chenowith, 451½; John Kneip, 442½; A. Boite, 441; Fred Chenowith, 436½; J. Cleal, 428¾; E. P. Gallagher, 416. The drilling was much better than at the last trial, the highest score then being 448, when A. Boite took the medal. Charles Chenowith, the winner last evening, took it when it was first drilled for, and if it is held for two consecutive trials it becomes the property of the holder. The trial closed last evening with a squad drill of the silent manual, which was very perfect.

THE AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY.

Yesterday Corporation-Counsel Adams sent to Ald. Everett, Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, the following opinion in regard to the American Cable Company, which is now laying underground wires for the Western Indiana Railroad and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company:

"A petition of the American Cable Company has been referred by your committee to this department for the purpose of having a proper ordinance drafted and reported to your committee. After thinking the matter over, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to comply with the request of your committee, for the reason that any ordinance purporting to grant the privilege asked for by the American Cable Company would be manifestly improper. The company, after premising that it is the manufacturer of underground electrical conductors, etc., modestly prays that the Council will direct that a proper ordinance be drawn and presented to the Council granting 'unto your petitioners the authority to lay said conductors under the streets of said city in such manner as may be specified in such ordinance.' This comprehensive privilege would doubtless be very valuable to the American Cable Company, but the convenience or advantage which the City of Chicago would derive from it is not apparent. If this company is, as stated, a mere manufacturing company, and not at all engaged in the business of telegraphing, it will not desire to lay conductors for its own use, but only for the use of companies or associations engaged in the business of telegraphing; and when it shall have a contract with any such company or association for the laying of conductors there will be no difficulty in the way of granting a license for that purpose. The case of licensed plumbers is a good illustration. A plumber, although licensed to do business, is not, by virtue of such license, entitled to make excavations in the streets for the construction or repair of water-pipes, private drains, etc., but must on every occasion when it becomes necessary to make an excavation in a street, apply for a special permit for that purpose."

THE CITY-HALL.

THERE were twenty-two deaths reported in the city yesterday.

THIS being election-day the City-Hall will be closed.

THERE are now 3,396 licensed saloons upon the books of the City Clerk.

PROF. BARRETT has so far recovered from his recent injuries that he is expected to be at his office today.

THE following fines for violations of the building ordinances were yesterday inflicted by Justice Kaufmann: Frasert Chalmers, $10; O. W. Goit, two fines, $15 each; John Cune, $10.

CHIEF-OF-POLICE MCGARIGLE yesterday ordered details of police made for each of the election precincts to preserve order. Returns will be sent to the City-Hall as soon as the polls close.

A DELEGATION of wholesale grocers and fish-dealers, headed by Mr. Graeme Stewart, waited upon the Mayor yesterday to protest against the probable confirmation of the Fish Inspector.

WATER-SUPERINTENDENT LIEB said yesterday that he had gotten through with his letter-writing to Mr. Cragin. If that gentleman wanted to come in and investigate the department he would get possession.

THE following building permits were issued yesterday: Washington Ice Company, two-story ice-houses, 30x60 feet, No. 379 Thirty-first street, to cost $3,000; P. O. Lundstrom, two two-story and basement dwellings, 43x56 feet, Nos. 325 and 327 Mohawk street, to cost $8,000.

ALL bids made for contracts for any work to be let under the direction of the Department of Public Works are recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and deposited with the Controller, with reasons why any contract is awarded to a certain bidder, whether he be the lowest or highest.

THE Health Department served sixty-four notices last week, abated fifty-four nuisances, and commenced three suits for violations of health ordinances. There were 242 dead animals removed, of which 118 were horses and 120 dogs. There were 10,110 pounds of bad meat condemned.

SOME time ago City-Engineer Cregier sent out blanks to the bridgetenders, asking them to report statistically how many vessels passed through their draws, accidents, conditions of bridges, etc. Some of the fellows refuse to comply with this simple request, and out of thirty-three bridges reports have been received from but fifteen, and these for the week ending Nov. 1, which show as follows: Number of sailing-craft which passed the draws, 3,077; steamers, 1,418; canal-boats, 283; tugs, 927.

THE Committee on Fire and Water held a brief session yesterday, when the Union Iron & Steel Company sent in a statement that they would make their new shop, corner of Thirty-first street and Ashland avenue, entirely fire-proof, substituting wooden posts, stays, and girders with iron. The petition of Armour, Dole & Co. was passed upon favorably. They asked permission to erect a grain-elevator of 2,000,000 bushels capacity, corner of Oakley avenue and Sixteenth street, to be placed upon a timber and plank foundation, and to be surrounded and inclosed by the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

THE deaths from small-pox yesterday occurred at No. 215 West Lake, Nos. 136 and 165 Barber, and 378 Robey streets. New cases were reported from No. 110 West Polk, No. 77 West Kinzie, No 128 Barber, Nos. 215 and 381 West Lake, No. 202 Van Buren, northwest corner Twelfth and Canal streets, and No. 2618 Cottage Grove avenue. The case at the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets is a Chinese laundryman, who washed the clothes of persons who had had the small-pox. Scarlet fever was reported from No. 44 Finnell street and No. 284 West Lake street, up-stairs. Diptheria was reported from No. 138 Union street and No. 2968 Indiana avenue.

THE Committee on Streets and Allery, North, met yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Meyer in the chair. Ald. Blair showed some specimens of wooden block pavement which had only been down two years, and had already rotted out. He is an advocate of stone pavements, or blocks of cedar laid upon flag foundations, or upon a solid broken-stone foundation, and packed in concrete. A remonstrance against allowing the laying of a railroad-track on Dominic street by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was read and the matter deferred one week. The Committee decided to report favorably upon the order allowing the Lincoln Park Commissioners to tap the Fullerton avenue conduit at North avenue for the purpose of draining their roads and ponds near Fullerton avenue. The ordinance for the improvement of North Franklin street from Kinzie to Chicago avenue was recommended for passage.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Side met yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Lawler in the chair. The protest against the improvement of West Twenty-first street was recommended to be placed on file. The same was done with the ordinance for the opening of Gurley street. The ordinance for the repairing of Western avenue, from West Chicago avenue to West Division street, was recommended to be repealed. The ordinance for the improvement of Jefferson, from West Madison to West Van Buren street, and West Monroe, from Canal to Loomis street, and for the opening of Union, from Lumber street to the South Branch, were recommended for passage. The ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance for the opening of Twenty-second street, from Glover to Ogden avenue, was laid over until next meeting.

LAST WEEK'S DEATHS.

There were 222 deaths in the city last week, according to the report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, against 240 the week previous, 138 for the corresponding week in 1880, and 147 in 1879. There were 87 deaths of children under 5 years of age; males, 121; females, 101; married, 54; widows, 4; widowers, 5. The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 6; suicide, 3; apoplexy, 2; Bright's disease, 3; bronchitis, 9; croup, 12; infantile convulsions, 12; cholera infantum, 3; congestion of the lungs, 2; diphtheria, 18; diarrhea, 2; dysentry, 1; enteritis, 3; entero-colitis, 2; scarlet-fever, 1; typhoid fever, 21; typho-malarial fever, 3; typhus fever, 1; puerperal fever, 1; gastritis, 3; heart-diseases, 11; meningitis, 7; measles, 2; consumption 18, pneumonia 18, pyemia 2, small-pox 11. The greatest number of deaths—40—from all causes was in the Fourteenth Ward, which is more than double of the thickliest populated wards in the city. In the Fifth there were 18, Sixth 19, Seventh 14, and Eighth 19, being the next largest death records.

BETTER SYSTEM IN THE WATER OFFICE.

Mayor Harrison stated yesterday that the books were now making for a new system in the Water Office for collections and assessments, and that all the clerks handling money in that department would have to furnish bonds. The corrected assessments were now being commenced, and would be completed by the 1st of May. The department would be charged at the commencement of the collection with the entire amount of water-rates due, and credited with all amounts received during May, plus 10 per cent—the amount of discount. In June the plus would be 5 per cent. The overassessments and rebates will be corrected upon the Assessor's books, and by the consent of the Mayor alone, he claiming that he is responsible to the people for its money, and the Assessor is compelled to send to the clerk to whom the tax is paid a voucher for the amount of rebate, which is added to his credit upon the amount he is charged upon the book on which he is collecting. At the end of six months he will have to show how much he has collected, amount of discounts and rebates, and the total amount delinquent. The present registering and checking system will also be continued.

U. S. A.

THE Pension Agent disbursed $6,000 yesterday.

THE collections on dutiable goods yesterday amounted to $4,936.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $70,000 in gold and $6,000 in silver was disbursed. The receipts footed up $5,000 in silver.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $38,588, of which $28,906 was for spirits, $6,357 for tobacco and cigars, and $3,184 for beer.

THE Assistant Treasurer yesterday received the following: "WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1881.—Notice is hereby given that Wednesday next, and on each Wednesday thereafter through the present month and until otherwise ordered, the department will redeem, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, paying par and interest accrued to the date of redemption, any uncalled United States bonds continued to bear interest at 3½ per cent per annum, to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000 on each day mentioned."

JUDGE BLODGETT yesterday decided to call a United States grand jury for Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 a. m. Following is the venire issued: J. H. Elliott, Antioch; Henry Puffer, Lisle; A. T. Childs, Wheaton; Henry Heart, Avon; E. S. Howland, Batavia; H. D. Wyman, J. Warren Rogers, Downer's Grove; Adam S. Glos, Elmhurst; George Wait, Avon; Lucius Lord, Morris; Sip Lake, St. Charles; Arthur Cook, Wauconda; Gardner P. Wilson, Rockford; F. W. Partridge, Sycamore; J. H. Rogers, Wauponse; Owen Bierke, Gilberts; M. L. Perry, Palatine; Luke Teeple and Erastus Garcelon, Belvidere; M. J. Russell, Hyde Park; J. W. Doane, Owen McCarthy, Robert S. Hitt, John Guerin, Joseph H. Cleveland, John F. Lavery, Orlando C. Blackman, John H. Rea, Peyton A. Chandler, William J. Wallace, Harvey D. Colvin, and Edward Donoghue, Chicago.

LECTURES.

COOKERY.

Miss Maria Parloa, of Boston, gave her third object lesson in cookery in Hershey Hall yesterday afternoon before a class of about twenty-five ladies. Each one was provided with a napkin, teaspoon, note-book and pencil, and the culinary operations of Miss Parloa, conducted on tables in front of her class, were viewed with much interest. In the course of two hours a light supper, consisting of puff-paste tarts, chicken vol-au-vent, oyster patties, and cheese-cakes, was prepared by the expert teacher for baking, which was accomplished by the use of a gas-stove stationed on the stage. During the operations the ladies took elaborate notes, and each one tasted the nicely-cooked food turned out of the oven. The chief matter of interest to the ladies was the manner of preparing the puff-paste, the dough for which was mixed to a proper consistency by the sprinkling in evenly of flour while it was undergoing the rolling process. It was then hardened by being placed between two tins covered with ice, after which it was cut up into pieces and shaped into the crusts for the pies, patties, and cheese-cakes.

The program for today includes the making of mock-bisque soup, clear soups, oyster soup, creamed oysters, and frozen pudding.

Several new members joined the class yesterday.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

The Woman's Physiological Institute met yesterday afternoon in one of the halls of Bryant's Business College on State street and listened to an instructive and entertaining lecture by Dr. Mary Thompson on "The Hygienic Care of Children." The lecturer said that children were not allowed to romp out-of-doors enough; saw too little sunlight; were sent to school too early, and fed too much on sweetmeats. She also thought mothers and fathers a great deal to blame for the fact that there was such an appetite for spirituous liquors among young men and women. If the parents would provide the dinner-table with "something to drink" they must expect the children at first allowed to sip a little now and then to acquire a taste for the stuff. Dr. Thompson's lecture was the first one of a course arranged by the institute for the coming six months. The lectures will be delivered on the first and third Sundays of each month, and will be free to the ladies. The attendance yesterday was large.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday morning, having at last found a resting-place in the club-room of the Sherman House. The Rev. Messrs. Davis, Worrall, and Lamont were appointed a Committee on Rooms to secure a permanent location for the Association. The Rev. R. W. Patterson read a paper on "Inspiration," in which he presented his own views on the subject, after detailing at length the various theories which have been advanced. He believed that the writers were so influenced from above that they were able to speak intelligently and truthfully on things human and divine. In his view the interpretation was not necessarily verbal.

The meeting adjourned for two weeks, when the same speaker will continue the discussion of the subject.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery will be held next Monday at 10 a. m. in the clubroom of the Sherman House.

THE BAPTISTS.

At the weekly meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference, held yesterday morning, the Rev. J. G. Burhoe presided. The usual Monday morning discussion was dispensed with, and in its stead reports of Baptist progress were submitted. The following is the table: Lawndale Church admitted by letter one member, Western Avenue Church one, Englewood Church three, North Star one, and First German nine. The Western Avenue Church also admitted one by baptism. E. S. Graham, Illinois State Missionary, addressed the conference, and stated that there was a great need of young ministers in the southern portion of the State.

The Missionary Committee of the Chicago Baptist Association met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific, with the Rev. A. K. Parker, of the Centennial Church, in the chair. The only business of importance transacted was the appointment of a sub-committee of three, composed of the Rev. Messrs. Bush, Taylor, and Baker, who were given instructions to report at the next meeting all Baptist churches which are in feeble condition and require aid, financially or otherwise.

THE METHODISTS.

Elder Hitchcock presided yesterday morning at the meeting of the Methodist ministers. There was no paper read and no discussions, but instead the time was devoted to a sort of prayer-meeting service. It was announced that next Monday the Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the Northwestern University, would read a paper on "The Methodist Preacher's Work."

FARWELL HALL.

At the noonday prayer-meeting yesterday, which was very largely attended, Ben Hogan, the reformed gambler, reported that his West Side mission was converting many souls. He said he regretted to state that he had let the chance of saving ten souls slip through his fingers. Half a dozen professional tramps entered his mission and expressed a desire to be saved. He devoted his time to them and allowed the others to go. When he got through he found they only entered with the intention of robbing some one, and the ten souls which he might have saved slipped away. He extends a cordial invitation for them to return and partake of the fruits of Christianity.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION

assembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Ravenswood, presided. The Rev. Mr. Brobst, of Clinton Street Church, and the Rev. H. L. Hammond were received into membership. Twelve Congregational churches reported additions to their respective congregations at Sunday's services. The topic "Methods and Means of Revival Work," was presented to the Union by E. T. Williams for discussion. The discussion lasted an hour, and was taken part in by all present.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE TREASURER'S MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The County Board met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Clark in the chair, and all of the members present except Messrs. Coburn and Purington.

The monthly report of the County Treasurer was submitted, which showed that there was to the credit of the general fund $379,532, to the credit of the Court-House fund $118,912, and that the outstanding orders of all kinds amounted to about $30,000.

Mr. Rheinwald submitted a resolution providing for the closing of all the county offices today (election-day), which was adopted.

THE TOLL ROADS.

Mr. Senne submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Sec. 9, of Chap. 138, Revised Statutes, reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the County Board of any county in which any toll road, or any part thereof, is or may hereafter be situated, to fix from time to time such rates of toll to be charged on such road, or part thereof, as may be deemed just and proper, and for the public good, and in case of the neglect of the owner or operator of any toll road to keep the same in repair and suitable for public travel, such board may prohibit the taking of toll thereon"; and

WHEREAS, This board did, upon complaint that the Lincoln avenue and Niles Centre toll-road was in bad condition, examine said road and found the same out of repair and not suitable for public travel, and on the 26th day of October last ordered the gates to be opened on the entire length of said road until such time that the same shall have been repaired by actual improvement; also a request for a proposition on which the same may become a free road, and caused Henry Harms, Esq., the operator of said road, to be notified of said action; and

WHEREAS, Complaints are made to the effect that said Lincoln Avenue & Niles Centre Toll-Road Company entirely disregards the order and request of this board, and has ever since and is now collecting toll upon said road; therefore,

Resolved, That the County-Attorney be and he is hereby directed to commence such proceedings without delay against the Lincoln Avenue & Niles Centre Toll-Road Company that will promise speedy relief to an outraged community from the acts of that corporation violating the orders of this board made in pursuance of law; also to examine the charter of said company and report to this board whether toll can legally be collected on said road at any time.

MORE ROOM FOR THE COUNTY CLERK.

Mr. Stewart presented a resolution reciting that the County Clerk's office, for want of room, was entirely inadequate to accommodate the public, and proposing that the city authorities be conferred with with a view to adding a part of the rotunda to the office when it is completed. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Senne introduced the following in reference to

SALARIES OF COUNTY EMPLOYES:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the salaries paid for 1881 as a whole should not be increased for 1882.

Resolved, That the heads of each department of the County Government be and hereby are requested to report to the Committee on Public Service without delay a list of salaries for their respective departments paid for 1881, and note such changes as they may deem best for the successful operation of their department for 1882, without increasing the aggregate amount, but in no case shall a list be considered by the committee that recommends an increase of the aggregate amount as compared with the year 1881.

Mr. Ayars said the whole question had been referred to the Committee on Public Service.

Some discussion followed, and the resolution was referred and ordered printed.

The board then adjourned for one week.

WATSON B. SMITH.

The Effect of His Assasination on the Prohibition Campaign in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—The members of the Lancaster County Bar to the number of forty-five, and also the members of Farragut Post, Grand Army of the Republic, as well as a large number of private citizens, accompanied by the University band, left on the morning train to be present at the funeral of the late Watson B. Smith, whose assasination at Omaha has been reported in full in THE TRIBUNE. The prohibition element particularly turned out strong, and showed their appreciation of the man who had sacrificed his life in behalf of the cause of prohibition. Numerous letters and telegrams have been received at the prohibition headquarters in this city relative to the sad affair, and the feeling throughout the State, as shown by the missives, is one of horror and distrust. Just what effect this horrible tragedy will have on the political prohibition movements in the State it is too early yet to determine, but that it will give new energy to those who are engaged in the prohibition work is pretty certain. Already the leaders of the prohibitionists in this city are beginning to make capital out of the assasination. At present, however, there is no telling how it will affect the prohibition issue.

WEI DE MEYER ON CATARRH.

"Treatise" on the causes, consequences, and cure of "Catarrhal Diseases," by Dr. F. W. Wei De Meyer, of New York City, discoverer of the antidotal treatment. Advanced theory, important facts, and startling corroborations. "Deafness, weak eyes, loss of voice, scrofula, leucorrhœa, bronchitis, and undermined constitutions result from catarrhal poison." "Treatise" free, and sent postage-paid to any one on receipt of postal-card. D. B. Dewey & Co., Publishers, No. 182 Fulton street, New York.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask your druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

The best corn medicine in the market. H. S. Frederick's Cureline, 25c. Fuller & Fuller, 24 Market street.

Over 180,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

J. K. Stevens, photographer, 108 Dearborn-st.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—Mrs. Frank R. Campbell, a son.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Names and residence.	Age.
James J. Tiernay, Chicago	25
Mary Jane Gallagher, Chicago	26
Martin Budnik, Chicago	47
Franciska Kaminska, Chicago	30
Alfred G. Morgan, Chicago	34
Clara Ruth Bennett, Chicago	26
Daniel Dohney, Chicago	30
Bridget Toohey, Chicago	23
Vincenz Kucaba, Chicago	27
Mary Frederick, Chicago	18
Alois Baumgartner, Chicago	28
Cecilia Becker, Chicago	23
Gustav Niendorf, Chicago	25
Elisa Huth, Chicago	23
John Dijus, Chicago	22
Franciska Ruziwska, Chicago	22
Fred Ebert, Chicago	51
Mrs. Elizabeth Reh, Chicago	49
William McCarter Jr., Minneapolis, Minn	29
Nettie Mensal, 642 South Canal	21
Patrick Hunt, Chicago	27
Ellen McDonald, Chicago	23
John Lenberg, Chicago	37
Charlotte Carlson, Chicago	28
John Rita, Chicago	25
Mary Chmielik, Chicago	21
Anson B. West, Chicago	42
Mrs. Julia T. Grafton, Chicago	31
Benedict Roop, Chicago	24
Jennie Jeffrey, Chicago	23
Frank P. Clark, 483 Hurlbut	23
Hattie A. Proutty, 483 Hurlbut	15
Edward Jordan, Town of Lake	24
Kate Jordan, 53 North Market	21
John L. N. King, Chicago	19
Mary Quinrette, Chicago	18
Fred Buttenbender, 475 North Franklin	23
Annie Hirsch, 475 North Franklin	20
John Luther, Norwood Park, Ill	22
Emma Brick, Chicago	22
Robert Aird, Chicago	23
Mary Kinsella, Chicago	23
G. W. Trudgdeon, Milwaukee, Wis	21
Mrs. Lillie Buow, Chicago	24
Henry C. Wittenburg, 927 Milwaukee av	21
Myrtha E. Whiteside, 597 North Robey	18
Gustav Blomstrom, Chicago	29
Selma Johnson, Chicago	19
Alfred Anderson, Chicago	27
Christine Nelson, Chicago	25
Herman A. Festiler, Buffalo, N. Y	46
Mary Albrecht, Buffalo, N. Y	28
Paul Krieze, Chicago	44
Franciska Fiori, Chicago	28
David Thompson, 543 Root	23
Kate Raddle, Chicago	22
Richard James Grant, Chicago	23
Mary Manning, Chicago	22
Johannes Schweitzer, Chicago	26
Emilie Trepzy, Chicago	19
John L. Fitzgerald, Chicago	27
Lizzie Mackessy, Chicago	22
John Halenzen, Chicago	23
Mary Bieser, New Trier, Ill	23
G. B. Glassbrook, Chicago	22
Wilma E. Ducasse, Chicago	21

MARRIAGES.

CROSBY—MAHER—On the 5th inst., at Grace M. E. Church parsonage, by the Rev. William Fawcett, pastor, Arthur A. Crosby, of Chicago, and Katie A. Maher, of Montreal, P. Q.

DEATHS.

BANDOW—Nov. 7, Mary Bandow, aged 69 years 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral from her son's residence, 1526 Milwaukee-av., at 9 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot, from thence to West Granville Cemetery, at Milwaukee, Wis.

BENEDICT—At Lake Forest, Nov. 5, at 11:30 p. m., Kate W., youngest child of Mr. Amzi and Mrs. Kate W. Benedict, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Tuesday from residence of her parents, at 1:45 p. m.

BOTSFORD—Monday, 7th inst., Emma Schwartz, wife of Henry Botsford.

Funeral Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from residence, No. 2257 Wabash-av.

☞ Albany and Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BRYERTON—At his residence, 2943 Butterfield-st., of consumption, on Monday afternoon, William Bryerton, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 a. m., from St. James' Church, by carriages to Calvary.

STAPLETON—Mary, beloved wife of Michael Stapleton, aged 48 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 10 Fifteenth-st., Wednesday, Nov. 9, by carriages to the Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

BABCOCK—At his late residence, No. 623 North Clark-st., Monday evening, Nov. 7, Henry Homes Babcock.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMISKEY—Nov. 2, Joseph W. Cummisky, aged 24 years 9 months and 23 days.

Funeral ceremony at St. John's Church, at 10 o'clock.

DEATHS.

CONGDON—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 6, of pneumonia, Kate De Forest, wife of Joseph W. Congdon, and sister of William E. Burlock, of this city, aged ... years.

WAMPOLE—On the evening of the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, George W. Wampole, in his 69th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 382 West Lake-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

☞ New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. M. DELIGHT WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting this evening at Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st.

DR. THOMAS LECTURES ON "A Successful Life," at Central Music-Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 11. Box-office now open.

MISS E. DRYER WILL GIVE A BIBLE reading on "The Personality of the Holy Spirit in the work of Redemption, as manifested in the Old Testament, and in the Person of Christ," at 3 p. m. today in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 150 Madison-st.

THERE WILL AN EXAMINATION for the position of Principals of Grammar Schools at the rooms of the Board of Education Saturday, Nov. 19, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m., and examination for assistants in grammar and primary schools Friday and Saturday, Nov. 25 and 26, at the Scammon School, Monroe-st., near Halsted.

THE REV. C. PERREN WILL CONDUCT the noon prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today, 150 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 9:30 a. m.
One Thousand Lots Seasonable Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Nov. 9,
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL CLOSE OUT
AT AUCTION
500 Lots of Custom-Made
Boots & Shoes,
ALL FRESH GOODS, and
400 CASES
Assorted Rubbers,
That are FIRST QUALITY.

Thursday, Nov. 10, at 9:30,
REGULAR TRADE SALE OF
Crockery & Glassware.
We shall sell in open lots:
150 Crates Well-Assorted W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Hotel Ware.
Also Decorated Chamber Sets, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Table Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, &c.
25 Casks "as are". Goods by the package.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 9:30 a. m.
Clothing, Cloaks, Dolmans, Silks, Satins, Dress Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By AUSTIN & LONG,
Office 23 and 24 No. 88 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGE SALE
OF RICH AND ELEGANT
Restaurant and Bar Fixtures, &c., &c.
On Thursday, Nov. 10, at 10 a. m.,
We shall sell at Auction the complete outfit of the Restaurant lately conducted by J. FRANK TOPPAN, on Calhoun Place, west of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of elegant Bar and Fixtures, Lunch, Oyster, and Cigar Counters, Cylinder Desks, Clocks, and Mirrors, Cooking-Ranges, Broilers, etc., Tables, Chairs, and Crockery, Kitchen Outfit complete, Coffee and Tea Urns, Casters, and Plated Ware, Table Linen, Safe, Show Cases, and STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. Also a lot of
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
AND ABOUT
100,000 FINE CIGARS.
Everything is first-class, in good condition, and to be sold without reserve. By order of mortgagee.
AUSTIN & LONG, Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

BACKUS WATER MOTOR.

Backus Water Motor,
Supplies from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10 horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to
THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO.,
New York, 823 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn St.

TANKS AND CANS.



WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MINING.

MINES
In Colorado and N. Mexico were recently extensively examined, and can be reported on by C. Gilbert Wheeler, Mining Geologist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st., Rooms 40 and 42.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature.
Chicago Depots, 183 W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

DEATHS.

—At Paterson, N.J., Nov. 4, of pneumo- ... Forest, wife of Joseph W. Congdon, and ... M. Burlock, of this city, aged ...

—On the evening of the 6th inst. after a ... George W. Wampole, in his ...

... his late residence, No. 383 West Lake- ... to Rosehill. Friends of the family ...

... and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DELIGHT WILL LEAD THE temperance meeting this evening at ... 150 Madison-st.

THOMAS LECTURES ON "A ... Life," at Central Music-Hall, Fri- ... Nov. 11. Box-office now open.

DRYER WILL GIVE A BIBLE ... on "The Personality of the Holy ... of Redemption, as manifested in ... and in the Person of Christ," at ... Y. M. C. A. Hall, 150 Madison-st.

WILL AN EXAMINATION ... of Principals of Grammar Schools ... of the Board of Education Saturday, ... at 9 o'clock, a. m., and exami- ... in grammar and primary schools ... Nov. 25 and 26, at the Scammon ... near Halsted.

... C. PERREN WILL CONDUCT ... prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall ...

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

... LAR TRADE SALE ... DRY GOODS, ... DAY, Nov. 8, 9:30 a. m. ... Lots Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

... nesday, Nov. 9, ... P. GORE & CO., ... & 216 Madison-st., WILL CLOSE OUT ... AUCTION ... Lots of Custom-Made ... ts & Shoes, ... ALL FRESH GOODS, and ... 00 CASES ... orted Rubbers, ... That are FIRST QUALITY.

... day, Nov. 10, at 9:30, ... GULAR TRADE SALE OF ... ckery & ... Glassware. We shall sell in open lots: ... Well-Assorted W. G., C. C., Por- ... and Hotel Ware. ... rated Chamber Sets, Tea Sets, ... r Sets, Table Glassware, Lamps, ... Fixtures, &c. ... are", Goods by the package. ... for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

... LAR TRADE SALE ... RY GOODS, ... DAY, Nov. 10, 9:30 a. m. ... Dolmans, Silks, Satins, Dress Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By AUSTIN & LONG, ... 23 and 24 No. 88 La Salle-st.

... TGAGE SALE ... OF RICH AND ELEGANT ... and Bar Fixtures, &c., &c. ... sday, Nov. 10, at 10 a. m., ... at Auction the complete outfit of the ... conducted by J. FRANK TOPPAN, ... west of the Chamber of Com- ... of elegant Bar and Fixtures, Lunch, ... Counters, Cylinder Desks, Clocks, ... Cooking-Ranges, Broilers, etc., Tables, ... Kitchen Outfit complete, Coffee ... and Plated Ware, Table ... Show Cases, and STEAM HEATING ... Also a lot of WINES AND LIQUORS AND ABOUT ... 000 FINE CIGARS. ... first-class, in good condition, and to ... reserve. By order of mortgagee. AUSTIN & LONG, Auctioneers.

... BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL ... BAKING POWDER ... Absolutely Pure. ... FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. ... favorite in leading cities of the world ... preparation makes such light, flaky, hot ... pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep- ... of the ills resulting from heavy indi- ... Commended for purity and whole- ... Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ... BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

... US WATER MOTOR. ... s Water Motor, ... Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power ... for blowing Church Organs, run- ... Presses, Sewing Machines in house- ... Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sau- ... Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, ... will work at any pressure of water ... at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse ... up to 10 horse power. Prices from ... for Descriptive Circular to ... US WATER MOTOR CO., Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn St.

... NKS AND CANS. ... WILSON, EVENDEN & CO., Tanks and Cans, 239 & 241 Lake st.

... CANDY. ... Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box ... by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for pres- ents. Refers to all Chicago. Ad- dress GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

... MINING. ... In Colorado and N. Mexico were recently extensively ex- amined, and can be reported on by C. Gilbert Wheeler, Min- ing Geologist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st., Rooms 40 and 42.

... ILE REMEDY. ... 000 REWARD ...

THE COUNCIL.

The Public Library Board and the Dearborn Park

Trying to Break the Fire Ordinance to Oblige an Elevator Firm.

The Washingtonian Home and Its Accounts to Be Examined.

Polk Street Viaduct—Laying Underground Telegraph-Wires.

The City Council met in regular session last evening, the absentees being Ald. Meier (Sixteenth Ward) and Ald. Burley. The Mayor presided.

POLK STREET VIADUCT.

A communication from City-Engineer Cregier setting forth the bad condition of the Canal street approach to the Polk street viaduct was read. It appeared that the approaches had been filled with earth, but could not be paved before spring. Mr. Cregier suggested that some planking be laid as a temporary expedient, but said there was no fund from which the money could be appropriated.

Ald. Purcell offered an ordinance providing for a sixteen-foot plank road, which would cost, it was said, about $1,500. The railroad company had paid in money enough to pave the street with blocks, but this could not be done at this time.

Alds. Cullerton and Peevey said the money for the planking should be taken out of this fund.

Ald. Lawler moved that it should be taken from the contingent fund. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were willing to pay for a viaduct and approaches, but this emergency must be provided for by the city. Desplaines, Jefferson, and Clinton streets were impassable for fire-engines.

Ald. Cullerton's amendment to take the money from the alleged railroad fund did not prevail, the Chair stating that there was no such fund. The ordinance providing for the work to be paid out of the contingent fund then carried.

The committee of the Board of Education on

"FUTURE LIBRARY BUILDING"

sent in a communication recommending the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to take such steps as shall be deemed expedient and proper in aiding the Chicago Public Library Board to procure the passage of an act of Congress at its next session relinquishing and granting to the City of Chicago all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the streets and public grounds of that part of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago known as "Dearborn Park," and bounded as follows: By Randolph street on the north, by Michigan avenue on the east, by Dearborn place on the west, and by Washington street on the south, for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected thereon suitable building or buildings for the use and benefit of the Chicago Free Public Library; and that such use of said ground is most heartily approved of by this, the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and the aid of Congress respectfully invoked.

Ald. Shorey thought there was another piece of ground which should be included, and offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and hereby is requested to take such steps as he may deem expedient and proper to secure the passage of an act of Congress at its next session relinquishing to the City of Chicago all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the remainder of the streets and public grounds of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, the title to which is now in the United States.

Ald. Dixon moved to lay over and publish and make the matter a special order for 8 o'clock next Monday evening. There had been no petition from property-owners, and their rights should be respected.

On motion of Ald. Hildreth the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

THE ARMORY LOT.

The Controller reported that only one bid, $110,000, had been received for the old Armory lot on Franklin street, and recommended that the Mayor be allowed to dispose of the property by public auction, the right to reject any or all bids being reserved.

Ald. Everett moved to concur in the recommendation.

Ald. Wickersham did not want the Council to lose control of the property, and Ald. Dixon though this was not the best time to sell it.

Ald. Cullerton was in favor of selling now, as the city needed the money, and Ald. Hildreth also favored the sale.

Ald. Wetherell moved that the Finance Committee act with the Mayor.

Ald. Bond opposed the immediate sale, as he believed property would advance 25 to 33 per cent within the next year or two.

The motion of Ald. Everett was lost—yeas 13, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas—Watkins, Wetherell, Sheridan, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Dean, Everett, Murphy—13.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Burke, Altpeter, Hildreth, Nelson, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Barrett, Blair—21.

On motion of Ald. Lawler, the matter went to the Judiciary Committee.

The Report of Gen. Hermann Lieb in relation to the consumption of water in private houses (already published) was presented and referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Controller's report for the month of October showed the total receipts were $437,885, and the expenditures were $682,477.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended the passage of an ordinance ratifying the tacit understanding by which the city printing has been given to the *Staats-Zeitung* and *Herald*. Concurred in.

The ordinance allowing the Town of Lake View to use the Fullerton avenue conduit was deferred and ordered published.

INVESTIGATING THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by his Honor the Mayor, whose duty it shall be to request the officers of the Washingtonian Home to allow said committee to examine the financial affairs of said institution, and to report the result to this Council at its earliest convenience, and that such committee be authorized to employ a clerk to assist in such investigation at a salary based upon $1,500 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Ald. Dixon believed there was no necessity for an investigation, and moved to defer and publish.

Ald. Hildreth said the Home was a private institution, over which the city had no control, and that it was a "big nest of thievery."

The report was deferred and ordered published.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the damages resulting from the change of grade on Van Buren street near the viaduct, was postponed until next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the Committee on Fire and Water be directed to report at the next regular meeting on the cost of laying water-pipe, and the practicability of reducing the taxable per cent on the same. The motion was lost, the Chairman of the committee asking further time in which to prepare a report.

Ald. Hildreth moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to examine the reports of the Washingtonian Home, and report to the City Council if any evil may exist in the management of the same.

The motion was lost—yeas 18, nays 16—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Phelps, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Hulbert, Stauber, Hirsch, Barrett, Blair.

Nays—Wickersham, Shorey, Watkins, Cullerton, Smyth, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Murphy.

AT THE FIRE ORDINANCE AGAIN.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported favorably on a permit to Armour, Dole & Co. to erect an elevator on Sixteenth street and Oakley avenue. The building is designed for temporary storage of corn, and was defined by Ald. Cullerton as a corn-crib.

Ald. Purcell moved to recommit. He did not believe in the erection of a great wooden elevator. People were not allowed to build wooden houses to live in, but Armour, Dole & Co. could get permission to put up a hundred thousand feet of lumber in one building. This business had gone on long enough.

Ald. Dean said the building would be in accordance with the ordinance, except that it would be carried on oak posts instead of masonry. It would be located in the midst of railroad tracks and not in the vicinity of other buildings.

Ald. Wickersham said this was another of the temporary structures designed to last until it burned down. The people ought to look with suspicion on all such propositions reported by the Committee on Fire and Water. The fire ordinances were not strict enough anyhow, and neither elevatormen nor anybody else should be allowed to violate them.

Ald. Everett said the fire-bugs wanted no better arguments than those furnished by the last speaker, which were simply "fanaticism boiled down." He defended the Fire and Water Committee, and said that iron-bound ordinances would lead to the abolition of all the fire ordinances, for the people would not stand it. In this case the violation proposed was only a technical one, and there were times when the Council should break through their cast-iron rules.

Ald. Bond favored granting further facilities for extra storage, in order to break the corner on grain. This would be in the interest of the poor, for if more grain came in the price would fall.

Ald. Hildreth said the Aldermen who wanted to violate the ordinances for the benefit of a great elevator firm, were the very men who refused to let a poor man build a 7x9 extension to his cottage. Their consciences must be of the india-rubber variety, stretching according to circumstances.

Ald. Altpeter wanted the ordinances obeyed. If these gentlemen wanted to respect the ordinance in all particulars save one he wanted them to respect it in that particular also. He understood that the applicants represented the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and he thought that corporation should obey the laws.

Ald. Wanzer said elevators could not be built of brick. In response to a question, it was stated that the capacity of the proposed elevator would be 2,000,000 bushels. Mr. Wanzer favored granting the permit.

Ald. Shorey said the fire ordinance had been well-considered. He was sorry that Aldermen should consider that the grain interests of the city would suffer if elevators could not be built in violation of the ordinances. He was very much apposed to departing from them, and would vote always to enforce them. Nothing could be more deleterious than to break through the ordinance in favor of a large and wealthy firm, and to do so would lead to the practical abandonment of the whole law.

Ald. Purcell said he had been three years a member of the Committee on Fire and Water, yet the Chairman of that Committee had not had the courtesy to ask him to sign the report.

The report was deferred under the charter and ordered printed.

Ald. Hildreth called up his resolution in regard to the Washingtonian Home, which was passed without debate.

LAYING UNDERGROUND CABLES.

Ald. Cullerton introduced an ordinance, which was referred without reading to the Committee on Fire and Water, providing that after the passage of the ordinance no telegraph-wire or cables be laid on any highway, street, or alley, unless the same be put in a conduit of brick, stone, iron, or other hard material other than wood. Such conduits to have openings not less than 500 feet apart for the purpose or testing and repair, and no wires or electric conductors to be laid until the same has been satisfactorily tested. All damages arising to the streets by tearing up the same to be estimated by the city authorities and collected from the persons or corporations causing said damage.

An order empowering the Controller to pay the widow of Officer Daniel Crowley the sum of $300 was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Council adjourned.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.
G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE, LADY'S belt satchel containing small sum of money, memorandum book, and house keys. Liberal reward will be paid for their return to Room 17 Union Building.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM OUR STABLE at Kensington, on the night of the 5th inst., a tall, blind bay horse, weighing about 1,200 lbs, 7 years old. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. HOWES BROS.

LOST—IN CLOSET OF THE SHERMAN House, black pocket-book. Finder will do a kindness to return same, with or without money, or address C. M. FOWLER, 632 West Adams-st.

STOLEN—FROM 149 SEDGWICK-ST. Saturday, after midnight, lady's gold watch, with letter "N" engraved outside and "Albertine" inside. Also portmonnaie and breast-pin. Return watch and full value will be paid, and no questions.

$3 REWARD—LOST, SUNDAY AFTERnoon, brown spaniel dog; tail shaved. Answers to the name of Brownie. Return to 4132 Indiana-av. R. B. ORGAN.

$5 REWARD—LOST—THE PLAN OF A barn on Monroe-st., near Clark. Leave at No. 176 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE at $10,000 cash; no humbug; commends itself. Can show the right party big money in the business. Cause for selling, the climate does not suit the owner's health. Address H 70, Tribune office.

AUCTION OF DRY GOODS—THE ENtire stock of dry goods of H. C. Starck, deceased, will be sold Nov. 9, at No. 602 Milwaukee-av., by FRANS SCHACK, Executor.

DOCTOR—A GOOD OFFICE PRACTICE obtained without any bonus. Address F 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of a well-known hotel in Kansas; will invoice about $4,500. This hotel is now paying well and will satisfy any person that it will make money every year, it being the leading hotel in [illegible] place. An opportunity is offered on easy terms to step into a flourishing business, or might trade for Chicago property. F 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DENTAL PRACtice and office furniture in a thriving Illinois city, not far from Chicago; $500 cash; excellent opportunity for an efficient workman; work enough engaged to pay for office. Address XX, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, lace curtains, bedding, etc., new and elegant, of 10-room flat; cheap lease; central location. Address B 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, DOING good business; splendid location; first-class reputation. Address B 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE AND STOVE store business; good trade; no better location in Chicago; will invoice about $2,000. B 20, Tribune.

MILLINERY STOCK FOR SALE cheap, on account of death of owner; also, fixtures, show-cases, counters, mirrors, etc. 542 South Halsted-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $3,000 cash, to start a variety show in the best stand in Chicago; can double the money in three months. 70 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PUBLIC PLEASE NOTICE—Courtney Carbaugh, a little boy 12 years old, small for his age, with dark hair and eyes, and the thumb of the left hand off at the first joint, left his home Oct. 22, and has not been heard of since. Any person that knows of his whereabouts and telegraphs to J. H. CARBAUGH, Shannon, Ill., will be well rewarded.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING OF the finding of the body of Robert McCracken, who was supposed to have been murdered, will confer a favor by informing B. P. PLAUTS, Rooms 32 and 35 Honore Building, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—PARTY THAT LOST gold cross at Central Music Hall Sunday, Oct. 23, can find at 645 West Madison-st., third floor.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MACDONALD'S GUARanteed cure for catarrh, weak eyes, and sore throat is not a quack preparation, but is a skillful combination of five different chemical powders, each one of which is a specific for the different symptoms of catarrh, and effectually eradicates it from the system. It cures where all other remedies fail. Cures "a bad cold in the head" in ten minutes. Try it. Price 50 cents. Sold at Dale's drug-store, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

THE NOTED DAUGHTER OF RINEland—Miss Catherina, the German giantess and clairvoyant, the only reliable magnetic healer and business adviser in the city; tells past, present, and future. Can be consulted at 183 South Clark-st., Rooms 13 and 15.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

WANTED—NEWS PRESS—4-FEEDER or a second-hand perfecting press. Address, stating particulars, Drawer 8 B, P.-O. London, Canada.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 535 F-st., Washington, D. C.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SAFE OF good size. W. K. SMITH, Palmer House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.

SOUTH SIDE.

Third-av., fine improved 50-foot lot near Polk-st., paying over 9 per cent net on price	$30,000
Michigan-av., 30-foot lot between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.	12,000
State-st., 2-story and basement brick near Eldridge-court, lot 20 by 140 ft.	16,000
Dearborn-st., Nos. 3506 and 3747, being well-built houses, each	2,500
Lots on Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Victor, and Aberdeen-sts., from $350 to $500 each.	
Twenty-second-st., 20, 40, or 60 feet, east of Stewart-av., south front, cheap.	

WEST SIDE.

Van Buren-st., fine brick house and lot, east of Canal-st., only	8,000
Randolph-st., 50 feet, south front, near Green-st., with two frame buildings, well rented, at a bargain if taken soon.	

F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

MICHIGAN-AV.

80 feet, near Eighteenth-st.	
56 feet, near Eighteenth-st.	$450
50 feet, near Twenty-first-st.	400
60 feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.	400
50 feet, near Thirty-fourth-st.	325
50 feet, near Thirty-fifth-st.	300

INDIANA-AV.

42 feet, corner Eighteenth-st.	$300
24 feet, near Eighteenth-st.	250
65 feet, near Twentieth-st.	300
28 feet, near Twentieth-st.	275

PRAIRIE-AV.

92 feet, corner Sixteenth-st.	$30,000
30 feet, near Eighteenth-st.	16,000
50 feet, near Twenty-first-st.	25,000

CALUMET-AV.

50 feet, near Twenty-first-st.	$450
50 feet, near Twenty-third-st.	250
50 feet, near Twenty-third-st.	200
100 feet, near Thirty-third-st.	110
72 feet, near Thirty-third-st.	100

SOUTH PARK-AV.

50 feet, near Twenty-fifth-st.	$150

FOR SALE—MAISON-ST.—COTTAGE cottage and 30-foot lot on West Madison-st., near Leavitt. $5,000
2-story frame, 30-foot lot, on Madison-st., near Lincoln. 6,000
2-story frame, 24-foot lot on Madison-st., west of Lincoln. 6,000
3-story frame on Madison-st., near Robey, 30-foot lot. 8,000
50-foot lot on Madison-st., east of Leavitt, per foot. 175
30-foot corner, 100 feet deep to alley, with 2 good buildings, on Madison-st., east of Ashland-av. 17,000
2-story brick building on Lake-st., near Lincoln, with or without lot; have 10 years' ground lease
Several choice pieces of improved business property on West Indiana-st., $3,000 to 12,000
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9:
Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av. (boulevards), one of the best corners and bargains in this city, 264x164 feet, all clear and perfect title.
Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 198 feet, sewer, water, and gas, a bargain, a fine piece to improve.
Michigan, Wabash-avs., State-st., at Englewood, only $8 per foot, easy terms, 18 lots, 25x165 feet, high land covered with trees.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fourth-st., an elegant lot, $3,750.
Jackson-st., just east of California-av., 4 lots, $25 per foot, easy terms.
Several choice lots and residences on the avenues for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—$7,000—3302 WABASH-AV., 2-story basement and attic stone-front octagon, 10 rooms, modern improvements; also 2-story brick barn, all in excellent repair.
$3,250—No. 78 South Sangamon-st.; cheap.
$6,000—No. 434 Harrison-st., near Centre-av.
$4,800—No. 3228 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, nicely furnished; frame barn; a bargain.
LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $7,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirtieth-st., east front; $7,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., a very nice place; $7,500.
LAKE-AV.—Stone-front house, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $6,500.
GROVELAND PARK—Stone-front house; $6,000.
UNIVERSITY-PLACE—Brick house; $4,500.
VERNON-AV.—Brick house; rent for $40; $4,500.

FOR SALE—100X125, CORNER ABERdeen and Jackson-sts.; a fine corner to improve; will loan the money to improve it; also 50x125 on Jackson-st., near Loomis, $125 per foot; 125x125 corner Wood and Jackson-sts; A No. 1 locations for flat buildings. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FURNISHed cottage, No. 2717 South Park-av., for $4,000. I have a number of fine brick and frame houses near Oakland, $5,000, $5,500, $4,500, $5,000, and $6,500. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BUILDing on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET FRONT (CORner of alley and extending to C., B. & Q. R. R.) on Newberry-av., covered with frame houses Nos. 231 to 243, renting now at about $1,600 per annum; can be bought for $12,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, WEST Side houses and lots, $2,000 to $5,000; you can always find what you want by calling on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real Estate Agents, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, WEST SIDE. Prices ranging from $300 to $1,600 each, one-third to one-half cash, balance on time. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BEST 5 ACRES ON THE market, near park. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house, first rate barn, and lot 32x178 feet, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3426 INDIANA-AV., two-story and basement brick house, complete in every detail; rents at $60; brick barn, iron fence, stone sidewalk, etc., etc.; lot 25x161 feet; $8,000. Apply only to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—136 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, east of California-av., at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK house near Ashland-av., $3,300; very cheap. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park. 40 lots at Fremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14. Both pieces owned by non-resident, and he is anxious to sell. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana car-shops. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR FIFTH-av., 45 ft, improved. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99-101 Washington.

FOR SALE—270 FEET ON ARCHER-AV. by 406 feet on Quarry-st., with a two-story brick building 125x125 feet, now used as a packing house. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO, 20 acres on Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-third-st.
1 acre at Englewood.
7 acres near Calumet River and Irondale.
ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner La Salle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A VERY fine 2-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closet; perfect sewerage, etc. Also, a nice cottage near depots and post-office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose, houses, lots, or blocks very cheap on long time. Two railroads, 30 daily trains, fare 9 cents. Examine before buying elsewhre. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN at once, nice gothic house, with barn, lot 65x240, all in fine order, at Englewood, near steam-cars; fare, five cents. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.: At Humboldt Park—Cheapest lots for distance out in any direction outside fire limits; schools, horse and steam-cars; fare 4½ cents; only $275; easy monthly payments.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly; after this month they will be $200. Lots shown free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—9,000 SQUARE FEET OF land at Downer's Grove for $150, $10 down. FRED M. WOODS, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PULLMAN—WE HAVE a bargain in acres, affording a splendid chance for any one wanting to subdivide and retail lots. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ACRE TRACT near Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOUSES AND lots on north shore; a bargain at South Evanston for $3,500. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE PROPERTY, improved, $2,000 to $5,000. Have a good demand by cash buyers; no sale no charge. Owners will please let us hear from them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT on Monroe, east of Ashland-av., $8,000 to $12,000. Want the best brick house and lot on West Jackson-st. that can be bought for $5,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOME—THE best bargain that can be obtained for $2,500; will pay cash and $1,000 note secured by mortgage. Also have customers for cheaper places. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—
5,000 acres timber land near Rugby, Tenn.
5,400 acres fine timber land, Van Buren Co., Tenn.
1,500 acres fine timber land, Morgan Co., Tenn.
3,000 acres timber and coal land, W. Va.
2,500 acres timber on Ohio River, Cabell Co., W. Va.
4,000 acres, Butler Co., Ind.
All of above lands are near railroads.
R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A TROTTING HORSE AND FAMILY horse for sale; property of late deceased Dr. Chas. T. Knight, consisting of the high-bred and handsome fast-trotting horse Young American Boy. He was sired by Messenger Duroc, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Dexter, full sister to Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam Clara, by Seely's American Star; third dam the McKinstry mare, the dam of Shark. Young American Boy was foaled May 10, 1874, is 15¾ hands high, strong built, and very rangy; he weighs 1,000 pounds; has a flowing mane and tail, fine clean limbs, and good sound solid feet; has great endurance, and as fine a strain of blood in his veins as can be traced to any trotter of the age; he shows his fine breeding; has never been trained for speed, but showed three heats at Orange County, New York, driven by Mr. Mace in 2:31, 2:29¾, 2:28¾, and will be warranted now to trot full mile better than 2:30 or no sale; time shown purchaser; very prompt, stylish, and free driver, needing no boots or weights; does not shy or pull, and is not afraid of locomotives or any other obstacles on the road; he is of a very gentle disposition; can be driven to his full speed by a lady or most timid person: in fact, is a perfect horse. I will sell American Boy for $500 cash, and allow a trial of 20 days to responsible party. Also very handsome and stylish Kentucky bred family horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old. Both horses will be fully warranted sound and gentle in every particular. For further information call at private barn in rear of 220 North Clark-st. Will sell family horse at any half reasonable offer. Please call on Thomas the coachman. E. G. KNIGHT, Administrator.

A LADY GOING TO FLORIDA WILL sell her road horse Bay Eddy, a handsome dark bay, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, has good mane and tail, he is free from fault or blemish; present owner has driven him on the road the past year; was purchased in Kentucky for $1,000; will now sell him for less than half value if taken at once. He was sired by Green's Bashaw, dam Lady Lightfoot, the dam of Joe Nelson, by Shakespeare, son of Gage's Logan.

Bay Eddy has never been in the hands of a trainer; they called him Surprise when he trotted a heat in a matinee race last August in 2:28 and repeated in 2:29; he will trot in 2:20 next season with proper handling; he is considered the finest-gaited horse that goes the road; he is warranted sound and kind. Call at any time at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av.

A GENTLEMAN ON ACCOUNT OF business disappointments is compelled to sell at any sacrifice, his mare sired by young Ethan Allen, he by Ethan Allen; dam one of the fastest Morgan mares in Vermont. She was raised by Mr. Barron of White River Junction, Vt., and at the time she was purchased was coming 5 years old. Without any previous handling trotted a full mile on half-mile track in 2:33. She is now rising 6 years old. Blood bay, all black points, and one of the best gaited road horses in the city. Also, elegant set of road harness and finest pair of jet black Russian bear robes ever came to Chicago. Full particulars by applying at my residence, 1406 Wabash-av.; stable convenient.

A RIDER ON HORSEBACK—SADDLE-horses trained for ladies and gentlemen in the shortest time at fairest rates by P. Stuemer, trainer and rider of Dechant in the grand steeplechase at the Chicago Fair. Address DR. TH. SCHROEDER, 178 North Clark-st., and T. BELDAM'S Livery, corner of Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.

AM RECEIVING DAILY THE BEST grades of heavy horses from the country, and have 100 head on hand and will sell low. Call and see at the great Union Stock-Yard Stables, Chicago.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH scarcely soiled, three Portland cutters, one swell body, all just as good as new, will be sold for any reasonable offer. Ten horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; also one landau, one five-glass landau, one coupe, one coupe rockaway good as new, and all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seat, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, and whips. Horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 240 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE OF TWO business horses, 1,050 pounds each, are young, sound, blocky-built, suitable for business or buggy; will sell either cheap for cash, as I have no use for two. Store, 83 Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S Grove; $2 per week; hayed, grained, pastured, and stabled. Ten years' city references. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill., or 190 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TODAY FOR CASH TWO second-hand clarence or two landau carriages and four second-hand top buggies, at 70 South Canal-st.

$125 WILL BUY A GOOD WORKhorse; is 5 years old, weighs over 1,400 pounds, has good heavy bone, is a dark iron gray, free from spot or blemish; warranted sound and kind, and warranted a good, true worker, single or double; will give a week's trial. He cost $225 last May. Owner has given up business and has no use for him. Call at No. 3 East Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1863. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st. Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION. I am now paying to depositors the fourth dividend (10 per cent) at 200 La Salle-st. L. B. OTIS, Receiver. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1881.

TO LOAN—$20,000 CASH IN HAND, ON improved Chicago property. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,600 ON suburban property. Address E 56, Tribune.

$60,000 TO LOAN, CHICAGO MONEY in sums of $1,000 and upwards, from 1 to 5 years, at 6 per cent, on improved property in Cook County; no delay. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUNS, REVOLVERS. ILLUSTRATED catalog free. P. POWELL & SON, Cincinnati, O.

MISS DYER HAS REMOVED HER dressmaking parlors to 328 West Madison. She will be glad to see her friends.

R. H. BRAGDON, LATE OF BOSTON, artist in oil and water colors on silk, velvet, etc.; artistic designs for portieres, lambrequins, covers, etc. Studio, Room 28 American Express Building.

WM. P. BARCLAY, CONSULTING ENgineer and Patent Solicitor, 162 East Washington-st., Rooms 65 and 66.

WANTED—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE for removal. Will buy or sell on commission. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WINTER TOUR TO FRANCE AND Italy via England in select party. A ladies' class for study leaves for Paris in January. Send for "The Old World." A. DE POTTER, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY ROOM-mate; room nicely furnished; terms reasonable. Call in evening at 22 Aberdeen-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE PROduced at office or by mail that energetic men clear $30 to $80 per week with our goods on small capital. Call and investigate or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE MEN, with $50 to $1,000, to control very lucrative business. Investigate. 148 State-st., GLOVER & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, WITH $50 to $1,000 to control a permanent business for themselves. Call at 148 State-st. GLOVER & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, WITH $50 to $1,000, to control very lucrative business. Investigate. 148 State-st., GLOVER & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE HAD experience in selling school supplies in country. Address JOHN M. MOTT, 3500 Vincennes-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Inquire of D. E. McCONKY & CO., 95 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND MALE pup, 3 months old; $10. 110 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling; 12 rooms; modern improvements; large lot 50 feet front; with barn; No. 180 Throop-st., northeast corner West Harrison. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 249 Park-av.; 12 rooms; large yard. Call at house between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, or for Mr. ANGUERA, at Kimball's piano rooms, corner State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, with sub-cellar, furnace, and gas fixtures, $45. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—1628 INDIANA-AV. FOURteen rooms, in good order; very desirable; now vacant. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON VERNON-AV., north of Thirtieth-st.; has nine rooms, new furnace, hot and cold water on each floor. Price, $50. Address C 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, No. 262 Groveland Park-av.; bath, hot and cold water. $25. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS, ON Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. A. D. HYDE, Room 19, 126 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 337 CHESTNUT-ST., 10-room brick; excellent repair. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONLY TO PARTY WHO will buy furniture, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, nearly opposite main entrance to Lincoln Park; rent only $40 per month. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, PARK Ridge, and Western Springs good houses at fair price. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—$350 BUYS THE FURNIture of two flats on East Indiana-st.; first-class parties. Call immediately; the owner must leave the city. Ring the west bell.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN OF STEADY habits desires a room-mate; rent moderate; private family; 10 minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts. References required. H 73, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, NICELY furnished, all conveniences. 217 North State-st.

TO RENT—139 LA SALLE-AV., BASEment and parlor floor, partly furnished.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room. 49 Van Buren-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE of two rooms, partly furnished. 243 State-st., corner of Jackson.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT WELL furnished rooms in stone front house, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc., private family; excellent table board in immediate vicinity; gentlemen preferred. Apply at 84 Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 224 South Hoyne-av., near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ONE SMALL FURNISHED room; hot and cold water. 380 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND basement 214 and 216 Washington-st., near Franklin. Also second floor, 40x150, southwest corner of Franklin and Washington-sts.; fine room for wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE ON WABASH-AV., near Madison-st., from May, 1882, to May, 1883. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICES, SECOND floor; also suites on third and fourth floors; elevator in building. At 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY 38 AND 40 La Salle-st., 40x95; elevator and good light; well suited for wholesale or light manufacturing business. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND stores in central locations; will give my personal attention to renting and collection of rents. References on application. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat for $25 or $35 per month, not farther west than Union Park or north than Lincoln Park. Address C 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Must be with respectable people. Address F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND OR third floor, size about 25x150 feet, for manufacturing purposes, with steam-power and elevator. Address F 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room, by a respectable young lady; South Side preferred. Address E 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF OFfices (two communicating) in desirable locality. Address E 58, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

139 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE BACK room; also single room, with board.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with board.

194 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE BEAURIvage Restaurant can accommodate a few more respectable table boarders. N. B. Strictly home cooking; 6 o'clock dinners. J. W. SMITH.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR UNION Park—Large front and back rooms, furnished and unfurnished, at the above elegant private mansion, with board for families or gentlemen. Table boarders also accommodated. References exchanged.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—MARBLE BUILDing adjoining Grand Pacific, and opposite Post-Office. Best $1.50 per day hotel in America. Pleasant rooms and first-class meals. BENTON MAUZY, prop.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—The most desirable rooms in this popular hotel are now open for the reception of permanent boarders for the winter at reasonable rates. Transient rates, $2 per day. Table boarders wanted.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN PRIvate family for his wife, two small children, and their nurse. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, F 5, Tribune.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE, CULTIVATED German family by an American. References exchanged. Address C 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY a gentleman engaged during the day, in a private family, near street-cars; North Side preferred. Good reference. Address E 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND daughter, 8 years old, with a private family; terms must be reasonable. Address W. C. BOWEN, 2259 Indiana-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP FOR SALE—A CONtrolling interest in a well established manufacturing business; our goods having a reputation throughout the West second to none, trade constantly increasing; satisfactory reasons given for selling; $7,500. Address F 98, Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,700 cash to invest in an A 1 business enterprise; young, energetic man preferred; good references given and required. Address or call on E. A. SAALFELD, 255 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN an established wine and liquor business; investment safe and paying; no better opportunity to make money. Particulars in store 277 South Clark-st. N. B.—Only principals with ready cash need answer.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A small capital to take half interest in a comedy and specialty company. Call at 196 West Van Buren-st. between 3 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $600; party with this amount can enter cash business and realize $50 weekly. H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WHO IS WELL acquainted with the grain and commission business of this city. For further consultation address CUSTOMER, Auburn, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ROYAL RANGES, RISING SUN ranges. Every one guaranteed. Ask your dealer. Made by U. S. Foundry Co., 90 to 100 Erie-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A BOARD OF TRADE commission house, an experienced man to keep option books. Must be active, quick, and reliable and bring first-class references; write a good hand and not afraid to work. Salary $100 per month. Answer by 3 o'clock today and be prepared for an interview this evening; if engaged, to commence at once. Also, want good office boy; salary $2.50 per month. Answer as above. Address F 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; only A No. 1 man need apply. Letters without references will not be noticed. Must speak and write German. Salary, $15 per week. Address F 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER well acquainted in the grocery business. Call at No. 42 State-st.

WANTED—A DELIVERY CLERK IN grocery. Must have experience. Apply at 673 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR BOY IN an insurance office; must be of good habits; quick to learn. Address, giving age, residence, and references, F 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY BRIGHT BOY 14 to 15 years old, who resides with his parents, to learn office work. SHEA, SMITH & CO., 154 State.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-goods clerk at 3219 State-st.

WANTED—2 YOUNG MEN 17 TO 21 years old for office work; must write a rapid, plain hand, and come well recommended; wages $6 per week. Address F 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, quick at figures, a good penman, and understands bookkeeping. Address C 66, Tribune.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer acquainted with German. E 97, Tribune.

WANTED—FIVE SALESMEN, CLOTHing furnishings, HARVEY, 84 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 years of age, in retail men's furnishing goods; must be industrious, willing to make himself generally useful, and produce undoubted references as to honesty. Address E 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A mercantile office. One who lives with his parents, is steady and industrious, can hear of a place where he will be advanced according to merit. Small salary to commence with. Address C 78, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS CAN find steady employment at the following prices: Clear seed, $7; seed and Havana, $10 to $12 per mille. ED ASCHERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARriage-trimmer and harnessmaker at 259 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class coachman. Must come well recommended. Also make himself useful around the place. Apply at 2213 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNderstands the care of greenhouse. Inquire at 70 La Salle-st. LAZ. SILVERMAN.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for different States; wages $1.75 to $2; free fare; 200 wood-choppers, 200 tie-makers, 500 for the Southern States at $2 per day, with cheap fare. For particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 286 South Water-st., and 97 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota; $1.75 to $2 per day; free fare; also 500 for Missouri and Tennessee; cheap tickets to all points South. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR NEW MEXICO; company work, at Albuquerque, on A. & P. R. R.; fare through only $5; men must have blankets. J. C. NIXON, 79 Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE INTELLIGENT, reliable, practical business men, with some traveling experience, who can earn from $2,000 to $3,500 per year. State age, circumstances, and past or present employment. Address B 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART CITY SALESman for grocers' specialties. Must speak German. None but experienced and well recommended man need apply at 33 South Market-st. between 8 and 9 a. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing men for boot and shoe trade of Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota. Address, for one week, W. K. SMITH, Palmer House.

WANTED—100 MEN OF GOOD BUSIness ability to sell an article on commission through Michigan and Illinois; a good man can make $5 a day with small outlay. Give reference, etc. Address H. E. HUDSON, Cleveland P.-O., Ohio.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO travel; a position of trust. Must be able to give reference and deposit $100. Liberal salary and commission. Call between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon at 453 South State-st., front room, first flat.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR wholesale furnishing goods, with established trade in Missouri and Kansas. Address F 6, Tribune.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH $30 clear $30 to $70 per week with our goods. Parties with $100 to $1,000 can clear amount invested monthly. Live men, if willing to work, should call or send stamp for papers and investigate. $1 samples free, and evidence produced at office or by mail that agents can make $30 per week. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st. Chicago.

WANTED—100 BOYS AS MESSENgers. Call at Western Union Office, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMEN—SEVERal good men; good wages and permanent situation. Address, with references, A 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN of experience on the road to travel for an importing and jobbing house in the hosiery, underwear, small wares, laces, and embroidery line in Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. Address EASTERN CITY, Box 3,608, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DININGroom girl. Apply at 2232 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. 557 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. No. 1843 Barry-av., Lake View, three blocks north of Lincoln Park, near the lake.

WANTED—A GIRL—IN A SMALL family, to do second work. 138 East Jackson-st., three doors east of Clark.

WANTED—A GIRL—FOR GENERAL housework in a private family of three. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family a good second girl. Reference required. Apply at 304 Chicago-av., between Dearborn and State-sts.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AT 283 Michigan-st. Come prepared for work.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY to Dr. H. A. Johnson, No. 4 Sixteenth-st. Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12 a. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESLADIES FOR cloak, suit, and muslin underwear departments. Call at Cloak Department, "Fair."

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG LAdies in an insurance office; must write well and be correct in figures, and one able to use type-writer. Address F 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS. APPLY AT DENnison Manufacturing Co., 155 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG lady who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. F 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERstand pamphlet folding. Pictorial Printing Company, 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW —AND— SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS Sold on installments if required.	NEW —AND— SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS Sold on installments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams.

STORY & CAMP PIANOS & ORGANS. 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

STECK PIANOS AND HARRINGTON pianos. Pianos and organs to rent and for sale on monthly payments. H. BRANCH, 208 State-st.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS—UPRIGHTS, squares; fully warranted; established 1851; low prices; $10 monthly. ADAM SHARP, 276 W. Madison.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES CHOICE land, Nebraska, near railroad, for cottage and lot in city or suburbs. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—500 ACRES FINE farm in O'Brien County, Iowa; want city property. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT FARM, 130 acres, near Hillsdale, Mich.; want city property. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Evening class meets Tuesday, at 8. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches given by MISS E. ROOT, 99 Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of experience as bookkeeper or salesman; accurate accountant. Best of references given. Address J W H 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERgetic young man; good salesman; experienced in wholesale provision and produce business. Good references. Moderate salary required. F 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man for office work. Have had 10 years' experience. Can give the best of references. Address E 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROCERY clerk or bartender by a respectable young man who has a thorough knowledge of both businesses. Good security if required. Address F 63, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEman from Canada as bookkeeper or to do office work; twelve years in last situation; moderate salary only expected; speaks French and German. B 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE by a gentleman acquainted with gent's furnishing and general business. Best reference. Address F 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man to read law with some lawyer in the city; good penman and will do copying. E 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of six years' experience at the grocery business; good bookkeeper and accountant. First-class reference. Address M. CONNOLLY, 187 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man from Michigan in an office; good penman, accurate in figures. E 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGIStered pharmacist in a retail drug store, or traveling salesman for wholesale drug store. Good references. Address C., 101 Washington-st., Room 20.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble, energetic young man, experienced as a bookkeeper, salesman, traveler, and general clerk; a competent accountant; strictly temperate. Good references. Want $15 a week. Address F 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as clerk, correspondent, collector, or assistant bookkeeper. Address F 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGgist; young man; 20 years' experience. Address W. J. F., 481 Dearborn-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER. Have had 12 years' experience, and can furnish the best reference. E 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 home-made candymaker on pan candies and fancy creams. Address E A, 149 Fulton-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede as coachman, 4 year 's experience. Address C. O., 66 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman in private family, with or without board, by a Swede; talks English. First-class references. Address E 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, and to make myself generally useful in private family. Address E 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a first-class man. Best of references given. Address E 17, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION as bookkeeper in some wholesale or manufacturing business in this city by a young man 37 years of age. Best of references given as to character, habits, ability, etc. Would be willing to deposit $300 to $500 with employer as security for a position of trust. Address D 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER or house servant by a smart young colored man, who is fully competent. E 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has had experience in running a passenger-elevator; can give references. Address E 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 salesman of strictly temperate habits, a good tea or grocery house to represent through Minnesota. Extensive acquaintance. Will work on commission. Go some time in January. Address F 66, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class penman for evenings at circular or envelope writing, copying, or similar work. Address F 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGISTS' sundries—A traveling agent wishes to sell some valuable goods on commission. Best references. Address C 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman, lady's or sewing maid; no objection to light housework or waiting on the table. MISS SCHMIDT, 605 Hinman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl to do general housework in American family. Call at 143 Canalport-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDish girls; general housework. 240 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work. The best of references. Call at Room 20, 138 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework or second work. Call for three days at 1406 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress by a steady, capable girl who understands her business; competent to take entire charge. Address 2309 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO Swedish girls, in private families; wages no object, as we are ignorant of the English language. Address 194 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable girl, to do general housework in a private family. Call at 83 Ontario-st., in the rear. No cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND work in small private family, by Swedish girl with good references. 169 Milton-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY W. CAMPBELL, in private family; will be willing and obliging. 204 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REspectable girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work. Can give references. Please call at 3026 Butterfield-st. Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl, to do second work in small family of 3. Address 61 Whiting-st. LENDGREN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, industrious girl, to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; best of references. Apply at 303 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do kitchen work where there is no washing. Please call at 682 West Monroe-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REspectable girls as cook and second girl; best of references given. Call at 143 Twentieth-st., between State and Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable woman to work in hotel or boarding-house as dish-washer, or make herself generally useful. F 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] American girl in a private family; [illegible] references. Address 3552 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl as cook, North Side preferred. The best of city references. Call at 370 Hurlbut-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN family by day or week; competent dressmaker. MISS H., 314 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable and competent Swedish girl as a good seamstress, and chambermaid, or housekeeper. Best references. Call at 108 Sedgwick-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced nurse, and to do plain sewing. Call at Room 20, 138 East Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by a German lady without incumbrance. Understands the duties. Best of references. Please call at 428 Division-st., near La Salle.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALE help supplied at short notice. MRS. REISS, 344 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable colored woman to take care of gentlemen's rooms with their washing. Call at or address No. 1 Hubbard-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY to do copying at home. Writes a good hand and rapid. Best reference. Address F 4, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.

Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment on short notice. The public are cordially invited to call and examine our system. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. Herschel, 452 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; don't sell your cast-off clothing before you get an offer from MR. or MRS. HERSCHEL. Remember the number, 452 State-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, etc. Notices by mail promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. J. GELDER, 394 State-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 MUsicians who play brass and string. Apply at Room 54 Walton House, 25 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

91,000 Shares
PREFERRED, REGISTERED TREASURY STOCK
OF THE
NORTH HORN SILVER MINING CO.
OF UTAH,

Interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable in Gold on January 1 and July 1 for Six Years, Guaranteed and payable by

The Mutual Trust Company
OF
NEW YORK.

The North Horn Silver Mining Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $4,000,000 in 400,000 shares, full-paid and non-assessable. The company has acquired title to the Great Republic, Spanish, Wolcott, Ross, Comstock, and Vanderbilt mines, embracing more than a mile of the famous Horn Silver Lodge, near Frisco, Utah, about 235 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The Spanish Mine is only 1,500 feet from the Horn Silver Mine, and the croppings of the North Horn Silver Lodge in many places show a width of 150 feet of vein matter. Concerning the Horn Silver Lodge, Professor J. S. Newberry, of the Columbia School of Mines, and an authority in both this country and Europe, says: "The Horn Silver Mine contains the most valuable body of silver ore known to exist in any mine in the world." And again: "The Horn Silver Mine stands to-day as having a greater ascertained value than any other silver mine known." As an indication of the richness of the ledge, it may be said that the Horn Silver produced in the first nine months of this year nearly $1,100,000, and the quarterly dividends amount to $300,000.

The properties owned by the North Horn Silver Company have been reported on by Thomas Couch, formerly superintendent of the Horn Silver, and his report is indorsed by Professors Newberry and Clayton. Mr. Couch, in his report, says:

"Each of these claims embraces a part of the vein known as the Horn Silver—this name having been applied to the vein from the first location made upon it, and because of the immense unparalleled body of argentiferous lead ore developed therein. * * *

"The surface features or indications of the vein traversing the several claims mentioned are, in my opinion, indicative of a valuable property or vein of ore at no great depth. I know of no vein in the West that exhibits features so favorable to the development of a great mine, nor one with the same limited developments, that I feel so safe in recommending to the public. Its far-famed neighbor, the Horn Silver, with the same openings, was no comparison. But at a depth of 100 feet it had no rival."

All of the North Horn Silver workings, consisting of four tunnels and two shafts, are now in mineral, the Cope Tunnel being in a heavy body of rich copper ore.

Mr. J. E. Bamberger, the well-known merchant of Salt Lake City, under date of May 27, 1881, writes concerning this property:

"I arrived here early this morning and visited the mines of the North Horn Silver Company. I found the developments in a most satisfactory condition, and much beyond my sanguine expectations. They are now sinking a shaft on the Great Republic and cross-cutting the vein of the Wolcott. Both of these workings are in a mineral corresponding with that of the Horn Silver, and of a much more promising character than the Horn Silver ever had with the same amount of work. Furthermore, the croppings of these mines are the same as those of the Horn Silver. The Great Republic and the Wolcott vein are from 150 to 200 feet wide, and I do not think there is another vein of this extent in the country. I tell you now that these mines will be the biggest and best ever opened, and fully equal to the Horn Silver. Every one who has seen these mines confirms my opinion. Superintendent Couch is pushing the work with all possible speed, and he is the most competent man in the country."

The following is an extract from the report of the special committee sent out by the Board of Directors in July last to examine the property: "We found, in the Spanish Tunnel a fine showing of low-grade galena ore. This tunnel has been driven a length of 54 feet, all in mineral. In the Republic the tunnel has been driven 45 feet, with the expectation of cross-cutting the vein, which, by the croppings, shows a width of from 50 to 150 feet. They are putting down a shaft also on this mine, which has already reached a depth of 46 feet. In company with Mr. Tim Foley, of Leadville, we descended the shaft, and found all the workings in a solid body of low-grade galena ore, improving with depth, and very promising. We next visited the Vanderbilt mine, and there found a tunnel which is now in 38 feet, the workings also being in mineral. The next mine visited was the Wolcott, which, to your committee, seems the most promising claim of all. In the upper tunnel of this mine, which is now in 25 feet, they have a small mineral assaying moderately; but the most important fact is, it shows the continuity of the immense vein running through this great property. Several hundred feet below we found the Cope Tunnel, which is now in 65 feet. This tunnel has exposed a vein of copper ore showing a width of from 10 to 25 feet, yielding about 30 per cent in copper. It is proposed to run in 15 feet further, and then cross-cut the vein. If we get the vein here as we have it elsewhere, and only a moderate grade of ore, we will have one of the largest mines and most valuable properties on the Continent."

Since the foregoing report was written farther developments have been made which warrant the belief that, with an outlay of less than $100,000, the company will be able to place the mines in a dividend-paying condition within the coming year.

The entire amount of the treasury stock of the company remaining unsold (91,000 shares) having been purchased by a syndicate, an offer of the same is now made for subscription by the undersigned at $2.10 per share.

By special contract between the syndicate and the Mutual Trust Company, a fund sufficient for the purpose has been deposited with the Trust Company to cover the interest on the preferred stock for a period of six years.

Interest will be adjusted to commence on date of subscription.

The following is the form of the guarantee of interest, which is printed upon the face of the certificates, and signed by the proper officer of the Mutual Trust Company:

THE MUTUAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Will, for six years from the date hereafter, pay 15 cents per share per annum on the shares represented by this certificate, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1.

........................, Treasurer.

New York, ..., 1881.

Fifteen cents per share is equal to 7 1-10 per cent per annum upon the subscription price.

Allotments will be made in full of amounts of $2,500 and under, and the remainder will be allotted pro rata for amounts exceeding $2,500.

Checks in payment may be made payable to the order of the Mutual Trust Company, trustee, or to the undersigned, and should accompany the subscription. Subscriptions will be received until the 20th day of November, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the allotments made on the following day.

Applications must be made to

THE MUTUAL TRUST COMPANY, 115 Broadway, New York.

or to

THOMAS J. HURLEY & CO., 18 Wall-st., New York.

Where maps, reports, and full information can be obtained.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

D. A. BOODY, C. W. McLELLAN, JR., R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
BROKER,
104 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, and carried on margin. Interest allowed on credit balances. Local Securities handled on commission.

C., B. & Q. RIGHTS
Bought by EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st.

A. W. DIMOCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
4 Exchange Court, New York, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Members of the N. Y. Stock and Mining Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

TRY IT
$10 WHEAT. $200
$10, $20, $50, $100, $500.
Invested in our new and only safe plan of Speculating in Wheat, Stocks, etc., quick and profits large. Now is the best season to take hold. Write for our pamphlet, etc., giving particulars. Sent Free. FLEMING & MERRIAM, Brokers, 132 Washington-st., Chicago.
$250 STOCKS. $500.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHAS. A. MAIR & CO.,
COMMISSION
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
122 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about $2,097,803,889. SAFE
But the DIEBOLD safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago. J. W. NORRIS, Gen. Agt., 8 State-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
130 La Salle-st.,
Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Investments carefully attended to.

Henry L. Raymond & Co.,
4 & 6 Pine-St., New York,
Execute orders for Railroad and Mining Stocks and carry same on moderate margin when desired. Refer by permission to Mutual Trust Company, N. Y., State Senators, bankers, &c. References and full particulars relating to stock speculation mailed on application.

GUITEAU.

His Theocratic Newspaper—He Would Illuminate and Reform the World—Plenty of Other Men Aspiring to Do the Same.

An old letter from Guiteau to his brother, written sixteen years ago, has turned up, in which it appears that his hobby at that time was the establishment of "a great theocratic daily newspaper" with which to revolutionize the world. Scoville, his brother-in-law, prints the letter now to create the popular impression that the assassin was insane then. It reads:

It is proper to state that the energies of my life are now, and have been for months, pledged to God to do all that within me lies to extend the sovereignty of Jesus Christ by placing at his disposal a powerful daily paper. I am persuaded that theocratic presses are destined in due time to supersede to a great extent pulpit oratory. There are hundreds of thousands of ministers in the world, but not a single daily theocratic press. It appears to me that there is a splendid chance for some one to do a big thing for God, for humanity, and for himself. At no time since the creation of the world have mankind been prepared for such an innovation. Everything will soon be auspicious for such a movement. Abolish slavery, close the War, and establish such a press at the centre of National civilization, and then prophesy the rapid strides that this Nation will take in education. Conceive of several great theocratic dailies in each of the principal cities of the world, all under the power and magnetism of God. What mighty educators! How they would control public opinion and extend the practical dominion of Christ on the earth. Religion, science, art, politics, literature, etc., etc., would have ten, yea a hundred times, the chance to flourish within the spiritual medium created by these motors. Instead of persons spending an hour or two (as they now do) once in seven days in religious thought, we should present them a theocratic daily each morning at their breakfast table, and thus introduce God into the practical affairs of life. The grand object of the paper would be to infuse into the public mind true ideas of God, of Christ, and of the spiritual world, and to establish a true standard of righteousness by inculcating the doctrine that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. It would entirely discard all muddy theology, brain philosophy, and religious cant, and seek to turn the hearts of men toward the living God.

My paper would be an Illuminator. It would point out the devices of Satan's emissaries. It would let in the light of God's truth upon men's souls: the errors of the past would be exhibited, and the corrupting influences of Anti-Christ, which now everywhere hold men in bondage, would be destroyed. There are errors in thought, in religion, in science, and in the social life of the world, etc., etc., that need to be exposed and disposed of. For six thousand years the world has been a school of errors. They know not God nor Christ. Their religion is a sham—a mere cant—and their social life is worthy only of the darkest days of Judaism.

My paper would be a Reconciler. It would reconcile the conflicting interests of individuals, of classes, of Churches, of States, of nations. Now they are all independent. Each one has its own peculiar laws, customs, and institutions; but through the influence of our press they would be all merged into the interest of Jesus Christ, and gravitate towards their true place, and finally a true Christian nation.

Do you say that the establishment of a great daily paper is a stupendous work, and only to be accomplished by extraordinary talents and energy? Of course it is; and when I consider the vast work to be done, and my own insignificant attainments, my heart sinks within me: "but when I am weak," says Paul, "then I am strong;" so that my natural incapacity after all may be in my favor inasmuch as it may enable God the more freely to pour out His grace upon me. However presumptuous it may seem, I am nevertheless constrained to confess the truth about myself. Therefore, I say boldly that I claim inspiration. I claim that I am in the employ of Jesus Christ & Co., the very ablest and strongest firm in the Universe, and that what I can do is limited only by their power and purpose.

To compete with the Devil you must use the same agencies in propagating truth that he does in propagating error; and thereby supplant evil by good. I am, therefore, bold to confess that I should support the paper as other dailies are, i. e., by subscription, advertisements, and the free contributions of the friends of the cause.

Commenting on the above letter, the Indianapolis *Journal* remarks:

Guiteau is not the first man who has sought to right this wicked world by placing at the disposal of Christ "a powerful daily paper." The first thing any enthusiast thinks of who has views and a mission is to start a newspaper. There are now existing newspapers in different parts of the world which have been established by men with no more sense than Guiteau, for purpose of setting an erring world right. They are pounding and thumping away lustily in advocacy of free love, communism, theocracy, democracy, nihilism, and every other ism known among men. It is a peculiarity of modern lunatics to desire to disseminate their views by means of the press. The world always sadly needs making-over, to these apostles, and there is no agency that presents itself so potent as the press. Hence, papers are published in some insane hospitals, conducted by the patients, who thus find vent for their fervor, and live under the delusion that they are regenerating a fallen race. It makes little difference to the contributors and editor if only they see their articles in print whether the world heeds them or not. They write and scratch and correct and interline away, growl at the proof-reader, and curse the careless typo with as much earnestness and vigor as if impatient millions waited breathless for their inspired outgivings. This form of lunacy has grown up since the daily press became a power in the world. Before that its victims had no other resource than preaching and establishing sects. It prevails in modified forms all over the world. It is often joined to real culture and intellectuality. Many yet remember when Greeley made the *Tribune* thunder in advocacy of the preposterous tenets of Fourierism, than which a more fallacious doctrine could not be preached to the practical people of this country. France and England have had many lunatic papers, published by insane editors, some of which have been influential enough to seriously disturb society and annoy government. Nothing so completely cures the victims of this newspaper delusion as to be made responsible for the conduct and expense of a newspaper. Numerous wealthy men, attacked by the disease and confident of their ability to control things, have established newspapers. They universally find that there is an unknown quantity they did not take into account. The stubborn public refused to respond. The wrong-headed world would go on wrong as before.

Society does not want to be remodeled, but it is flattered if it is told that it is growing. It is an insult to be told that it needs making over, a compliment to have hinted that such rare features should be better dressed. And accordingly the great reformer who wants to upturn things is upturning himself, while the discreet teacher who modestly hints is tolerated and embraced. It may be very brave to rush far ahead of one's age, but the living generation unites in terming such an act foolhardy. The line is often very dim between bravery and foolhardiness. No publisher who is compelled to live on his receipts dares to cross it. He cannot afford to wait, like Bacon, for the judgment of posterity, when some two hundred years have passed, for paper is cash, as is labor now.

Jewelry Fashions.
New York Evening Post.

The change in the fashions of jewelry are in nothing more striking than in gems and their settings. Fashionable women have been known to have the diamonds in their earrings reset three times in one year, simply to gratify the love of novelty. The price of diamonds, as already noted in the *Evening Post*, has lately advanced some 25 per cent, in consequence of the "corner" effected in the South African diamond field by a company of English capitalists. There is now a strong fancy for colored stones, and blue diamonds, which a few years ago were rated as off-color and inferior to the white, have become especial favorits. If a pure white diamond is worth $175 a carat, a blue diamond of the same quality will bring $250 a carat. The sapphire is also in great demand, its value having risen 50 per cent in the last year, and for fine rubies, of the admired "pigeon's blood" color, only fancy prices can be quoted. The topaz and the yellow diamond are exceptions to the popularity of colored gems, though lemon-tinted diamonds are not so lightly esteemed as stones of other shades of yellow. All emeralds are rising in value, including the hiddenite, or American emerald, lately found in North Carolina, for which a prominent firm in this city will readily pay $100 a carat. This stone is said to be fully equal in quality to the finest emeralds imported. The turquoise is another object of the fondness for colors, but, like all colored stones, it can be imitated so closely that it is difficult even for experts to distinguish the false from the true when in settings. Pearls are now rising in value, because of a combination in this city to regulate their price. We are no longer dependent upon Europe for semi-precious stones, such as garnets, which are found in great quantities in our Western Territories. Though of small size, they are of excellent quality, and enter largely into the manufacture of middle-class ornaments.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Yesterday Strong and Active.

The Produce Markets Irregular, with Less Doing—Provisions and Corn Heavy, Though Corn Shorts Filled Freely.

Wheat Declined, but Closed Stronger—A Material Reduction in Estimated Stocks of Flour.

Showing of the Country's Money Transactions for the Past Week.

FINANCIAL.

The opening on the New York Board yesterday morning showed an advance on the closing rates of Saturday. The most marked attention was given to Kansas & Texas, Denver & Rio Grand, and Texas Pacific. East Tennessee made a gain of 1⅜; Kansas & Texas, 2½; Denver & Rio Grande, 1⅜; Texas Pacific, 2; Erie, ⅝; Western Union, ⅝; New Orleans, ¼; Pacific Mail was steady. The Granger, and also the Vanderbilt, stocks were held firmly. The demand for first-class bonds is improving. Foreign dispatches report that steadiness in the American market will start a good buying movement on the other side.

The railway earnings for the fourth week in October generally show an increase. St. Paul, $55,507; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $2,173; D., M., L. & W., $6,088; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, $66,400; St. Louis & San Francisco, $4,800; Missouri Pacific, for third week, $11,739; Michigan Central, for September, increase, $25,000; Nashville & Chattanooga for September increase $12,500; Northern Pacific, same month, $59,596; Union Pacific in October, $244,166; Flint & Père Marquette for October, $6,291. The above figures of increase are made on the same periods of last year.

There is a good deal of discussion in regard to Pacific Mail, some believing it will go higher, and others holding the reverse. A good many puts are reported out at 44.

Tuesday is election-day and there will be no board.

The market was firm till the afternoon, when it became unsteady, but it rallied towards the close. The following shows the variations in prices during the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	132	132	131¼	131¼
West. Union Tel. Co.	87	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜
C., B. & Q.	140¼	141	140¼	140⅝
Canada Southern	64⅛	64⅝	64	64⅜
C., C. & I. C.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
Manhattan	53⅛	53⅝	53	53
New York Central	140⅛	140⅜	139⅞	140
Metropolitan Elevated	100	100	98	98⅛
Mil., L. S. & W.	51⅛	52	51⅛	52
Erie	47½	48	47⅛	48
Do preferred	90	90⅜	89⅞	90
Michigan Central	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
Lake Shore	122⅞	123	122⅝	122⅞
Northwestern	127	127⅛	126⅞	127
Do preferred	139⅞	140	139⅞	140
St. Paul	105⅞	106⅜	105⅝	105⅞
Omaha	41⅛	41⅜	41	41⅜
Do preferred	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞
Lake Erie & W.	47⅛	47⅝	47	47⅝
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	85	86	85	86
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
Do preferred	90	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞
Louisville & Nashville	95⅛	95½	95	95⅛
Reading	67⅛	68¼	67⅛	68
L. B. & W.	50⅜	51⅝	50⅜	51⅛
Union Pacific	120⅜	121	120⅜	120⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	42⅝	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	96⅛	96⅜	96	96⅜
Do preferred	114	114	114	114
Northern Pacific	40⅛	40⅝	40	40⅝
Do preferred	81⅛	81⅞	81⅛	81⅝
Kansas & Texas	42⅜	43⅜	42⅜	42⅞
Delaware, Lack. & West	128	128	127⅝	127⅝
Del. & Hudson	108⅛	108⅝	108	108⅜
New Jersey Central	96⅛	96⅛	95⅞	96
Pacific Mail	45	45⅜	44⅝	45⅛
St. L. & San Francisco	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46¾
Do preferred	71	71	71	71
Ont. & Western	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
Erie seconds	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅞
Houston & Tex Cen	86⅛	86⅝	86	86⅜
Central Pacific	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
Do first preferred	41	41	41	41
Do second preferred	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30½
Mobile & Ohio	38⅛	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
Denver & Rio Grande	84	84½	84	84½
Peoria, D. & E.	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜
Missouri Pacific	106	107	106	106⅜
Texas Pacific	57⅛	59⅛	57⅛	58⅝
Ohio Central	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
Pullman P. C. Co.	130	130⅜	130	130⅜
Met. Elevated bonds	103⅛	103⅛	103	103⅛
E. Tenn. & Ga.	14⅛	16⅝	14⅛	16¼
Manitoba	110	110⅛	110	110⅛
Marietta & Cincinnati	18	18	18	18

Foreign exchange was very firm. Bankers' sterling, 481½@485½; actual rates, 481@485; commercial sterling, 479@479 1-6. Bankers' francs were 523¾ for sixty days and 5¼ for demand; French commercial bills were 522⅝ for Havre; Belgian commercial, 530⅝; bankers' marks, 94¼ and 95; and commercial 93⅝.

Cook County 4½s, 107½.

Government bonds were strong and active. The following are the quotations in Chicago: District of Columbia 3.65s, 107@108; United States 3½s (6s continued), 101¼@101½; 3½s (5s continued), 101⅜@102¼; 4s, 116@116⅛.

The money market in Chicago is largely affected by the grain speculators. The country banks have discounted largely on produce in store in their respective towns. The railways as a rule cannot receive it, for the warehouses here are full, and hence they are sending their paper here for rediscount. As yet our bankers have taken all that was offered by correspondents, and are likely to be able to do so. The market for New York exchange is gradually working closer on account of the grain blockade. Transactions today were only made to customers; at least we could hear of none others. The rate given as between banks was nominal at 25@50 per cent premium. A neighboring city banker telegraphed here to have his deposit to a large amount placed in New York. His banker had only enough on hand for city customers, and went among his neighbors to buy it; but no one was willing to sell. He telegraphed back that he would remit at 80c premium—the price of shipping currency—but we did not hear whether the offer was accepted. Of course exchange must be quoted between banks as nominal at 25@50@80c premium. As yet customers are generally supplied at par. Of course this state of things so near the close of navigation, with our warehouses full to overflowing, is very unusual. It affords a bright outlook for the Eastern trunk railways during the winter should prices then force shipments.

There is a fair demand for accommodations from city customers, but they are not specially large or pressing. Discount rates 6@8 per cent. We could not hear of any call-loan money among the banks.

The bank clearings were $9,580,000.

The market for local securities is fair, with rather more activity.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull except for a few specialties. The market opened a fraction higher for the general list, Metropolitan Elevated showing an advance of 2 per cent, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy an advance of 1 per cent. In the early dealings a further advance was recorded, ranging from ⅛ to 1½ per cent in the general list and 4½ per cent in Richmond & Danville. Texas Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado, coal, Kansas & Texas, Erie, and Missouri Pacific were also prominent in the rise. Weakness then set in, and the improvement of the morning was nearly all lost. During the last hour a rally took place, which carried values a fraction above Saturday's closing quotations, except for the Vanderbilt stocks, which show a fractional decline. The strongest shares were Texas Pacific, which is 2½ per cent higher.

The money market was active today. The rate to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 5 and 6 per cent all day, closing at 4 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 4@5 per cent. Time loans are quoted at 6 per cent and prime mercantile discounts at 6@7 per cent. The sterling exchange market was strong. This morning the posted rates were marked up ½ cent, to 481½ for sixty-day bills and 485½ for demand. Actual business was done, however, at Saturday's rates.

Railroad mortgages were active at advancing prices, particularly the Texas Pacific issues, Erie seconds, Wabash Pacific general 6s, and East Tennessee incomes. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 67 to 68 and reacted to 67½. Denver & Rio Grande constructions advanced from 103⅜ to 103½; receded to 103, and returned to 103½. East Tennessee incomes sold up from 54 to 55⅛ and closed at 55⅜. Erie seconds declined from 104⅝ to 104½ and closed at 104⅜. Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield second incomes advanced from 71 to 72½ and reacted to 72. St. Paul & Omaha 6s fell off from 103½ to 103, and returned to 103¼. Texas Pacific incomes and land-grants sold up from 77 to 79, reacted to 78¼, and returned to 79; ditto firsts (Rio Grande Division) advanced from 91 to 92¼, receded to 91¾, and returned to 92¼. Wabash general 6s rose from 97⅝ to 98, receded to 97¾, and closed at 98. Richmond & Danville 6s advanced from 103 to 103½, and returned to 103. Atlantic and Pacific firsts rose from 103½ to 105, Richmond & Allegheny firsts from 105 to 106, Southern Pacific of California firsts from 103½ to 104, St. Paul consols from 122¼ to 123, Oregon Navigation firsts from 109½ to 110, New Orleans & Pacific firsts from 92¼ to 92¾, Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 97 to 98, Kansas & Texas seconds from 79½ to 80⅛, do general 6s from 87 to 89, Fort Wayne & Chicago firsts from 138 to 139, Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 113¾ to 114, Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s from 57¼ to 58. Louisville & Nashville general 6s declined from 105¼ to 104⅞, Metropolitan Elevated seconds from 92½ to 91¾, New Jersey Central 7s from 119 to 118¼; Wabash firsts (Chicago Division) from 92½ to 92, Norfolk & Western firsts from 103½ to 104. Louisville & Nashville seconds (St. Louis Division) sold at 87½, Iron Mountain firsts (Cairo & Arkansas Branch) at 111¼, and do firsts (Cairo & Fulton Branch) at 111¾.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Governments were steady for extended 5s and 6s, and ⅛c higher for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were in light request.

The Stock market was strong at the opening, and prices were generally ⅛ to 2 higher than at the close Saturday, the latter Metropolitan Elevated. In early dealings a firm tone prevailed, and at 11 an advance ⅛ to 2½ was recorded, in which Texas Pacific, Rio Grande, Kansas & Texas, Erie, P. D. & E., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Colorado Coal, and Manhattan Elevated were most prominent. Subsequently a reaction of ⅛ to ⅝ took place, but the depression was of brief duration; and during the afternoon speculation, although rather inactive, was in the main strong, and prices tended upward. The advance, which reached its hight at the Second Board, ranged from ¼ to 2¼, and was most marked in Norfolk & Western preferred and East Tennessee, the improvement in the remainder of the list being merely fractional. In late transactions a slight reaction occurred, but the market became firm again in final sales, and closed in many instance at the best figures of the day. Richmond & Danville, which closed Saturday at 115, sold up to 119¾, fell off to 115, and rallied to 116½ bid.

Transactions, 357,000:

Canada Southern	1,600	Ohio Central	1,600
Central Pacific	2,400	Pacific Mail	13,000
D., L. & W.	5,600	Peoria, D. & E.	1,700
Denver & Rio G.	40,000	Reading	2,000
Erie	63,000	St. Paul	3,000
Kansas & Texas	17,000	St. Paul & Omaha	8,000
Lake Shore	18,000	Texas Pacific	1,000
Michigan Central	4,000	Union Pacific	4,000
Missouri Pacific	1,000	Wabash Pacific	12,000
Northwestern	8,000	Western Union	18,000
New Jersey Central	3,700	East Tennessee	15,000
New York Central	5,000	Mobile & Ohio	5,000
Northern Pacific	6,000	Colorado Coal	4,000
Ontario & Western	3,000	L. B. & W.	4,000

Money 2½@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange strong at 481; demand, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101⅛	New 4s	116¾
New 5s	101⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	113¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115	U. P. firsts pfd	16¾
Erie seconds	4⅝	U. P. land grants	13⅛
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	10⅛	U. P. sinking fund	22⅜
Louisiana consols	63⅜	Virginia 6s	37
Missouri 6s	10⅛	Virginia consols	81
St. Joe	109	Virginia deferred	20
St. P. & S. C. firsts	10¾	Tex. & P. land grants	79
Tennessee 6s	71	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	92¼
Tennessee new	70¼		

STOCKS.

Adams	144	Norfolk & W	57
Alton & Terre Haute	54⅛	Northern Pacific	40
Do pref	96	Do pref	81⅜
American	95½	Northwestern	127
B., C. R. & N	82	Do pref	140
Canada Sothern	64⅛	New York Central	139¾
C., C. & I. C.	21⅛	Ohio Central	27⅜
Central Pacific	95⅝	Ohio & Miss	42¾
Ches. & Ohio	29	Do pref	115
Do 1st pref	40⅛	Ontario & Western	33¼
Do 2d pref	30⅛	Pacific Mail	45
Chicago & Alton	131⅛	Panama	180
Do pref	140	P., D. & E.	42
C., B. & Q.	140¼	Pittsburg	140
C., St. L. & N. O.	86⅛	Reading	67⅝
Cin., San. & Cleve.	54⅛	Rock Island	135
Cleve. & Col.	95⅛	St. L. & San F.	46¾
Del. & Hudson	9⅜	Do pref	70⅛
Del., Lac. & Wes	27⅛	Do 1st pref	8⅛
D. & R. G.	84½	St. Paul	8⅛
Erie	47⅞	Do pref	22¼
Do pref	91	St. Paul, M. & M.	10⅛
Fort Wayne	138	St. Paul & Omaha	41½
H. & St. Joe	96¼	Do pref	3⅛
Do pref	113⅛	Texas Pacific	58⅛
Harlem	215	Union Pacific	20⅛
Houston & Texas	86	United States	73
Illinois Central	32⅛	W., St. L. & Pacific	48¼
L. B. & W.	51⅛	Do pref	89⅛
Kansas & Texas	43⅛	Fargo	85⅛
L. E. & W.	47	Western Union Tel.	87⅛
Lake Shore	22⅛	East Tenn.	16⅛
Louisville & Nash	95	Do pref	27¼
L., N. & A. C.	68	Cariboo	2¼
M. & C. firsts pref	17⅜	Central Arizona	1⅛
M. C. seconds	9	Excelsior	⅜
Mem. & Charleston	75	Homestake	19
Michigan Central	94	Little Pittsburg	2¼
Missouri Pacific	107	Ontario	36
Mobile & Ohio	38	Quicksilver	14⅜
Morris & Essex	25	Do pref	61
Nash & Chattanooga	81	Silver Cliff	4¼
New Jersey Central	96	Standard	21⅛

BOSTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The stock market today was not specially active. The principal features of interest were the movements in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock and rights, which advanced, and in Little Rock, which declined, under the influence of the action of the Attorney-General of Arkansas in filing an opinion that the railroads are liable for the payment of the bonds delivered by the State. Connotton Valley was more active, 620 shares being sold. Atchison was a shade stronger. Changes in detail, comparing latest regular sales: Advanced—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 129 to 141@141¼; rights advanced to 16⅞, sales 305 shares; Atchison from 141 to 141¼; rights sold at 5 11-16, 340 shares; Mexican Central, old blocks, from 114 to 116; three blocks Wisconsin Central, from 23 7-16 to 23¼, 200 shares. Declined—Little Rock from 70⅞ to 68, recovering to 69, and closing at 68½, 1,060 shares; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 12 1-16 to 12, 87 shares; Sandusky from 28 to 27¼, 300 shares; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 66 to 65, 1,000 shares; Eastern from 50 to 48, 400 shares; Rutland preferred from 27¼ to 27; Boston & Albany from 165 to 164¼. Unchanged—Chicago & Western Michigan, at 82, 75 shares; Connotton Valley at 22, 620 shares; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia sold at 16¼.

In bonds the following were the changes: Advanced—Atlantic & Pacific 6s from 98 to 98½; Old Colony 6s from 116 to 117½; New York & New England 7s from 116 to 116½. Declined—Connecticut & Passumpsic 7s from 116¼ to 116; Hartford & Erie 7s from 68 to 67½; Little Rock 7s from 113⅜ to 112½. Unchanged—Mexican Central 7s at 92; Northern Pacific 6s at 101¼; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s at 119; Ogdensburg 7s at 100.

Land stocks were neglected. Boylston street sold at 1.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	7¼	Boston & Maine	51¼
Boston Land	8⅜	C. B. & Q.	40¼
Boston H. & E. 7s	67⅛	Cin., San. & Cleve.	27½
Do 4½s	110	Eastern R. R.	48
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	12¾	Little Rock & Ft. S.	68½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	10⅝	Old Colony	129
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	41⅛	Rutland pref.	27
Boston & Albany	64¼	Huron	3¾

THE CLEARING-HOUSE SHOWING.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—From the *Post*: The following table shows the gross exchanges for twenty-three leading clearing-houses in the United States, twenty-two being for the week ended Nov. 5, and one (Louisville) for the week ended Nov. 3:

New York	$1,021,882,159	Indianapolis	2,445,000
Boston	74,986,649	Cleveland	2,481,106
Philadelphia	52,701,236	New Haven	1,122,541
Chicago	68,757,823	Columbus	1,143,228
Cincinnati	21,140,000	Peoria	1,148,809
St. Louis	19,589,230	Memphis	1,568,136
San Francisco	13,832,178	Worcester	863,137
Baltimore	16,425,238	Lowell	447,274
New Orleans	10,402,429	Syracuse	635,355
Pittsburg	8,225,349		
Louisville	9,098,369	Total	$1,385,413,297
Milwaukee	10,241,000	Outside New	
Providence	4,234,700	York	343,531,138
Kansas City	3,287,333		

The exhibit this week is one of the most gratifying we have ever recorded. The grand total, $1,385,413,297, shows a great gain over the showing of the same cities last week, when the figures stood $1,209,579,326, and is surpassed by those of only one week in the history of the clearing-houses of this country—viz.: the one ending Oct. 8, when the figures for the same cities footed up a total of $1,567,700,620. In that week, however, the great grain speculation in the West reached its culmination, and speculative causes swelled the clearings to an enormous extent. This week, such causes have wielded a much lighter influence and the aggregate figures represent more clearly the results of purely legitimate transactions. The percentage of increase over the corresponding week of last year continues to show a gain as we advance towards the winter months, the percentage being 20.1 per cent against 14.8 last week, and 19.2 the previous week. In New York, the percentage of gain is higher than last week, being 17.9 against 12.2 per cent. This great increase is owing, to a considerable extent, to speculative causes, principally in the breadstuffs market. But apart from the extraordinary activity, accompanied by remarkable fluctuations in breadstuffs, chiefly in the speculative interest, the general business of the week has been of less magnitude than in some preceding weeks. Outside of New York the percentage of gain shows an increase compared with last week, being 27.7 per cent, against 23.2 last week, and 49.4 the previous week. In 1880, during the first week in November, clearings in the cities outside of New York showed a gain of 2.9 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week of 1879. Shipments throughout the various parts of the country have shown an enormous increase this week. In spite, therefore, of the fact that the general trade as a whole has not yet fully resumed the activity expected between now and the close of the season, the traffic of the country has borne the appearance of being in excess of that noted in any preceding week. Nearly all the Eastern cities show a fair increase. Boston, where trade of all kinds is remarkably good, notably the clothing trade, shows a gain of 33 per cent, against 31.6 last week; Philadelphia 11.1, against 13.9; Baltimore a decrease of only 6.5, against a decrease of 1.5 per cent last week. The manufacturing cities do not make as good showing of gains as last week. Worcester shows 2.4 per cent, against 18.6; Lowell 10.5, against 19.3; New Haven 14.7, against 2.29; and Syracuse 1.6, against a decrease of 2.2 per cent last week. Among the cities which show a decrease are: Memphis 8.2, and New Orleans 5.3. The falling off in these two cities, particularly Memphis, is to be assigned to a diversion of the cotton trade into other directions. The gains in Western cities continue most remarkable, and indicate a rapidly growing business. Chicago gained 47.5, against 26.6 last week; Cincinnati 25.4, against 27.2; St. Louis, where for the week past more goods have been received by river route from Southern points than were shipped from St. Louis to these cities, 35.2, against 13.8; Pittsburg 50.3, against 35.1; Louisville 38.9, against 19.9; Milwaukee 11, against 12.9; Indianapolis 16, against 0.04; Cleveland 25.4, against 28.1; Columbus 44, against 80.2. Kansas City shows a gain of 47.9 per cent. In this city the activity in nearly all departments of trade still continues, with a considerable increase in dry goods and clothing, caused by cooler weather. The cattle market rules strong. San Francisco, which last week dropped from 42 per cent to 23.1, recovered this week to 53.1 per cent. The general trade is reported remarkably active, while there has also been somewhat of a revival in mining speculation. Peoria increased its clearings from $1,040,869 last week to $1,040,809 this.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 7—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 3-16; account, 100⅝. Illinois Central, 137; Pennsylvania Central, 65½; New York Central, 144½; Erie, 49½; do seconds, 8½; Reading, 35¼.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Rentes, 86f. 7½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480½.

MINING NEWS.

Since Jan. 1, 1881, to Nov. 1 the mines in the different States and Territories have made the following dividends:

Arizona	$1,809,600
California	2,380,109
Colorado	2,555,750
Dakota	900,000
Georgia	24,000
New Mexico	101,000
Michigan	2,762,000
Missouri	60,000
Montana	585,000
Nevada	1,465,958
Utah	908,000
Total	$13,583,707

The statement includes the values of copper and lead as well as of gold and silver.

An exchange, speaking of the Montgomery District, Colorado, says:

Mounts Bross and Lincoln are now in the Consolidated Montgomery district, and a mention of a few of the mines here located may not be uninteresting. The Moose and Dolly Varden, which were discovered in 1871 and 1872, have yielded since that date about $4,000,000 in silver, the Moose, on Mount Bross, alone producing in that time $3,000,000 of the amount.

BOSTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—In mining shares: Advanced—Franklin from 12 to 12½; Ridge from 3 to 4. Declined—Allouez from 3⅜ to 3; Quincy from 41¾ to 41½; Douglass from 1⅜ to ⅜. Unchanged—Sullivan at 3, Pewabic at 13, Calumet & Hecla at 233.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3	Pewabic	12¾
Calumet & Hecla	230	Quincy	41¾
Catalpa	¼	Ridge	4
Duncan Silver	¼	Silver Islet	34
Franklin	12¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3¼	Mexican	9
Alta	3⅛	Mono	2¼
Bechtel	¼	Northern Belle	12½
Belcher	¼	Ophir	1⅝
Best & Belcher	11½	Oro	5-16
Bodie	6⅛	Overman	¼
Bullion	¼	Potosi	2¼
California	11-16	Savage	1
Chollar	2	Sierra Nevada	14½
Con. Virginia	⅜	Silver King	18⅞
Crown Point	2	Tip Top	1¼
Eureka Consolidated	18⅞	Union Consolidated	12
Exchequer	¼	Yellow Jacket	3¼
Gould & Curry	6⅛	Scorpion	1¼
Hale & Norcross	6⅛	Mt. Diablo	6⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirtieth st, 100 ft e of Shurtleff av, s f, 25x75 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. R. Bond et al to James B. Newson) ... $3,100

Samuel st, 75 ft e of Clarinda, s f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 19 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to Johanna Trost) ... 750

Prairie av, 496-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 24 8-10x128½ ft, dated Oct. 29 (Henry L. Young to John S. McIlvaine) ... 6,500

High st, 100 ft n of Belden av, e f, undivided ½ of 25x128 ft, dated Nov. 4 (John Toszke to F. Rumkowski) ... 405

Evans court, 110 ft e of South Halsted st, n f, 20¼x105 ft, dated Nov. 7 (Lorenz Nelson to Franz Froula) ... 1,600

Vernon av, n w cor of Thirtieth st, e f, 77x115 ft (with 126x115 ft on South Park av in same block), dated Aug. 22 (James D. Milliken to E. C. Milliken) ... 8,000

South Water st, s w cor of Central av, n f, 40x140 ft, dated Nov. 5 (Master in Chancery to S. Trude) ... 20,000

Fremont st, bet. Sophia and Webster av, e f, 22x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 1 (Edward Bornemann to Daniel Pfeiffer) ... 2,500

Same lot as the above, dated Sept. 22 (The Concord Savings-Bank to Edward Bornemann) ... 2,500

Archer av, 15 ft n e of Quinn st, n w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Patrick Quinn to Bridget Healey) ... 600

Johnson st, 200 ft s of West Twelfth, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 3 (Patrick Gallagher to Thomas Lee) ... 3,500

Same premises as the above, dated Nov. 3 (Thomas Lee to Ellen Gallagher) ... 3,700

Macedonia st, 72 ft e of Ellen, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 5 (Frank Goossens to D. and S. Besenhorst) ... 1,050

Elm st, 165 ft w of Selah, s f, 26 2-10x100 ft, dated Oct. 17 (Charles Butler to A. K. Thunberg) ... 1,000

Michigan av, bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 24x177½ ft, dated Aug. 23 (George A. Gibbs to R. A. French) ... 5,000

West Lake st, 225 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 4 (C. R. Doolittle to F. Katz) ... 2,000

Shurtleff av, 25 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x127¼ ft, dated Nov. 7 (A. and E. McGuire to M. J. Tobin) ... 2,200

South Dearborn st, 145 ft n of Douglas av, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Nov. 5 (B. Steenbergen to M. Segessenman) ... 1,800

Winter st, 250 ft s of Twenty-eighth, e f, 25x121 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 7 (Albert Crane to C. N. H. Fiea) ... 500

The premises No. 1808 Prairie av, dated Oct 6 (Edward E. Gardner to Henry L. Norton) ... 17,500

Union st, 99 ft s of Fourteenth, e f, 24x99 ft, improved, dated Oct. 31 (V. and A. Chvatal to Conrad Wilke) ... 2,325

Sheridan av, s e cor of West Chicago, 5 acres, dated July 30 (Gwynn Garnett to George Butters) ... 6,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, n w cor of Jefferson road, e f, 628x163 3-10 ft, with 50x163 3-10 ft in same block, dated Nov. 2 (Master in Chancery to H. C. Tillinghast et al) ... $7,350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Justine st, 171 ft n of Fifteenth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1880 (C. Counselman to John Nelson) ... $200

Cottage Grove av, 329 ft n of Forty-seventh-st, e f, 25x133⅛ ft, dated Oct. 3 (G. H. and W. B. Barbour to C. W. Leseberg) ... 1,500

Forty-seventh st, 96 ft e of Evans av, s f, 24x133 ft, dated Oct. 3 (W. D. McKey et al. to same party) ... 800

Forty-seventh st, s w cor of Evans av, s f, 28 8-10x133 ft, dated Oct. 3 (M. M. and F. F. Stevens to same party) ... 1,220

Butler st, 250 ft n of Fifty-fourth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (F. H. Smith to A. J. Thomas) ... 535

Wallace st, 300 ft n of Fifty-fourth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (S. Kendall to A. J. Thomas) ... 600

Cottage Grove av, 28 ft s of Forty-sixth, e f, 25x133⅛ ft, dated Oct. 3 (M. M. and F. F. Stevens to John Clancy) ... 800

Lot 25x126 ft in same subdivision as the above, dated Oct. 3 (same party to Thomas Clancy) ... 650

Lot 2 in Block 4, Packer's Addition (near the Stock-Yards) being 432½x130¾ ft, dated Nov. 7 (The Chicago Packing & Provision Co. to Nathan M. Neeld) ... 65,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield av, 240 ft n of North av, w f, 25x125¾ ft, dated Oct. 26 (Charles B. Hosmer to Charles Thompson) ... $400

Heine st, 150 ft s of Cortland, w f, 25x115 ft, dated Nov. 3 (R. and E. Greenebaum to H. Olson) ... 400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	8,883	14,305	10,106	14,967
Wheat, bu	20,576	156,972	25,579	116,717
Corn, bu	363,207	105,749	381,456	764,539
Oats, bu	54,801	47,116	34,541	78,143
Rye, bu	3,855	10,904	3,422	8,128
Barley, bu	35,889	48,863	23,564	21,084
Grass seeds, lbs	118,985	250,709	27,709	583,946
Flaxseed, lbs	1,036,670	1,258,740	2,302,868	764,412
Broom-corn, lbs	412,556	156,103	216,519	124,911
Cured meats, lbs	573,582	414,300	2,880,320	3,332,509
Beef, tcs	....	....	212	3
Beef, brls	....	....	254	147
Pork, brls	150	111	2,258	503
Lard, lbs	97,150	108,300	875,449	1,174,852
Tallow, lbs	98,760	88,710	25,400	146,026
Butter, lbs	198,735	195,957	150,145	209,833
Dressed hogs, No.	....	11	....	....
Live hogs, No.	14,173	[illegible]	5,425	1,738
Cattle, No	3,811	2,987	1,889	732
Sheep, No	772	59	....	....
Hides, lbs	194,600	[illegible]	335,430	130,826
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	50
Wool, lbs	95,250	[illegible]	114,091	52,234
Potatoes, bu	10,128	[illegible]	11,642	4,071
Coal, tons	7,657	[illegible]	2,295	2,257
Hay, tons	125	[illegible]	....	73
Lumber	5,315	[illegible]	3,348	3,880
Shingles	....	....	3,949	560
Salt, brls	4,294	....	3,037	3,116

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red wheat, 8 cars other grades winter, 16 cars No. 2 spring, 34 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (70 wheat); 93 cars, and 48,700 bu No. 2 corn, 15 cars high-mixed, 280 cars and 11,000 bu rejected, 4 cars no grade (392 corn); 5 cars white oats, 9 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 23 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (44 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 17 cars No. 3 barley, 21 cars low grade do. Total (557 cars), 335,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,062 bu wheat, 320,299 bu corn, 17,061 bu oats, 1,811 bu rye, 2,449 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather unsettled yesterday, but the range of prices was not a wide one. They were strong and weak by turns. They were weak at the outset, then turned upward, fell back, and were more steady, but diverged some towards the close. Some folks thought that prices are going very much lower, with freights at 25c to New York, and a long stretch of winter before us. Others thought a reaction in prices is the next thing in order, our late decline having been already severe. But neither side was positive enough to go in heavily, and the volume of trading was less than on Saturday. Mess pork closed 5@15c lower, at $15.50@15.55 for December, and $16.82½@16.85 for January. Lard closed 10@12½c lower, at $10.77½@10.80 for December and $10.92½@10.95 for January. Short ribs closed steady, at $8.55@8.57½ seller January. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.26⅝@1.26¾ for November and $1.27⅝@1.27¾ for December. Corn closed ¼@½c lower, at 58@58½c for December and 63⅞@64c for May. Oats closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 42@42½c for November and 44⅛@44¼c for May. Rye closed unchanged, at 93c cash and 94@94½c for December. Barley closed ½c lower, at $1.04½ for No. 2 cash, $1.04½ for December, and 88c for No. 3 November and December. Hogs were quiet and unchanged, at $5.60@5.95 for light, and at $5.60@6.75 for heavy. Cattle were dull and 10@15c lower, with sales of inferior to good at $1.90@5.87½.

There was an unchanged condition of things in the dry-goods market. Quietude prevailed in most departments, and values were not subjected to any noteworthy alterations. The inquiry for boots and shoes and rubber goods continues better than is usual at this stage of the season, and there is a pretty firm feeling, especially for the latter. Groceries remain dull, with no important fluctuations in values. The prevalent feeling is not firm. Dried fruits appeared to be held with a little more steadiness, but the quoted prices continue to be shaded on most lines. Fish were quoted as before, lake descriptions remaining easy. Butter was weak, excepting choice grades, and dull. There was also a dull and unsettled market for cheese. Dealers in bagging, leather, tobacco, and coal reported quiet markets. Pig-iron continues active and strong. Oils were quoted quiet and unchanged.

Hay was steady, with an active local trade reported, but a very light inquiry from shippers. Green fruits of all descriptions were active and steady at quotations. Eggs were firm at 23c per doz, with only a moderate supply. Grease and tallow are weak, with city brands of the latter selling at last week's quotations, country brands having dropped ⅛c per lb. In hides a fair business is reported, the prices of the past month being sustained, the market, however, showing no great degree of firmness. Hops are active at the advance, receipts keeping about even pace with the demand. Potatoes show liberal receipts, the better grades being held firmly at quotations. In poultry and game, the receipts of the former were fair and prices unchanged. Game was in light supply and held at Saturday's figures. Seeds were inactive, with light offerings all around. Timothy was quotable at $2.40@2.60 for prime to choice, clover at $5.00@5.25, and flaxseed sold at $1.50 cash. Whisky was 1c lower, at $1.14.

There was a little more tone in lake freights yesterday. Shippers were more willing to pay 2c on corn to Buffalo owing to the stiffening in rail rates. Room was engaged for 294,000 bu corn, the Buffalo charters being at the above rate.

Rail freights were higher, the rate on grain to New York being 25c per 100 lbs and on provisions 30c. There was no change in foreign freights, grain to Liverpool paying 36@36½c and provisions 41¼@41½c, with 60c as the rate for provisions to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 105,000 bu, and the shipments 138,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 127,000 bu.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the leading grain markets East and West during last week were as follows:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	268,000	230,000
Milwaukee	100,000	13,000
St. Louis	207,000	71,000
Toledo	74,000	234,000
Detroit	74,000	21,000
New York	801,000	488,000
Baltimore	285,000	314,000
Philadelphia	176,000	19,000
Total	2,089,000	1,452,000

Comparative receipts of flour and grain (crop movement) at the seaboard ports from Aug. 29 to Oct. 29, inclusive, for four years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	2,171,205	2,394,476	2,322,198	2,209,857
Wheat, bu	18,004,313	33,530,297	45,456,485	32,922,637
Corn, bu	16,984,434	22,967,825	16,576,556	16,501,325
Oats, bu	3,906,935	5,694,163	4,328,219	6,137,823
Barley, bu	1,128,684	1,338,261	[illegible]	1,983,256
Rye, bu	589,501	806,514	1,491,454	1,261,036
Total, bu	41,643,865	61,307,061	69,394,508	58,806,067

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Nov. 5, 1881.	Since Jan. 1, 1881.	Week ending Nov. 6, 1880.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 6, 1880.
Flour, brls	63,218	5,494,819	164,131	4,896,768
Wheat, bu	712,392	67,155,556	1,822,753	98,713,781
Corn, bu	770,078	58,593,093	2,088,870	85,109,591
Oats, bu	2,838	425,867	5,629	621,359
Rye, bu	24,975	944,576	146,424	1,972,138
Barley, bu	....	7,377	....	279,772
Pork, brls	6,103	224,513	4,842	273,088
Lard, lbs	5,541,591	255,616,253	8,458,144	323,154,447
Bacon, lbs	6,658,755	510,577,149	13,701,646	647,071,150

It is officially reported that the stock of flour in St. Louis at the opening of this month was 111,000 brls, instead of nearly 400,000 brls as was rumored. Similarly, the stock of flour in Boston was stated at 350,000 brls, and now appears to have been only about 150,000 brls. Evidently somebody has been trying to bear the wheat market by exaggerated statements of the quantity of flour on hand.

About 160,000 bu wheat was posted in New York yesterday as out of condition. Late advices say that it is winter wheat, and that the trouble is weevil, not heating. Hence the tendency should be rather to higher than to lower prices.

The leading ham-packers of this city have arrived at an agreement in regard to indemnification for losses claimed by consumers. The agreement is that they will not make any. They hold that the spoiling sometimes complained of is always the result of not paying proper attention to the conditions. Hams should be hung up where they will be cool and dry. They suffer from warmth and moisture, and it is unfair to expect reimbursement for spoiling which is the fault of the purchaser.

Milwaukee was strong on wheat yesterday. Her stock of No. 2 was only 310,000 bu, and this is easily held with the prospect of a better shipping demand, of which Saturday's movement is supposed to be only a foretaste.

Within the past five weeks spot wheat has sold in this market at $1.42½, corn at 76⅝c, oats at 47⅞c, pork at $19.27½, and lard at $12.25. The drop has been a severe one, but prices are even now a good way above the average of specie quotations in former years. The short crop conditions may justify something like present figures, but they evidently did not warrant the top point reached during our excitement. The craze was too severe to last.

The long-continued wet weather has had a bad effect upon the seed crop north and west of here. Receipts of clover-seed are far below what they ought to be at this season, and advices indicate that the damage to this crop by water will be very great. Flaxseed in Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota was just ready to harvest when the floods came. Letters from those sections state that many thousands of acres devoted to the culture of this seed have been overflowed, and the crop thereon will not be worth gathering.

Buckwheat flour is still firm, New York selling at $4.25 per 100 lbs. The advance in this article has been so rapid that the existing freight embargo works much embarrassment and inconvenience to both buyers and sellers. No new flour has yet been received from Wisconsin, shipments being held back by the heavy rains. Buckwheat flour is offered to arrive from California, the extreme prices warranting its shipment from that far-off region.

THE NEW C., B. & Q. ELEVATOR.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—As has been already announced in THE TRIBUNE, it is the intention of Messrs. Armour, Dole & Co. to erect another large grain elevator to meet the increased demand for grain storage from the C., B. & Q. Road.

While every friend of Chicago will be glad to learn of this contemplated addition to the grain storage capacity of the city, it is doubtful if the location selected for the new house is not so objectionable as to defeat the object had in view. It is not proposed to locate the house on the river, but in the extreme western part of the city—a long distance from the river. It is then proposed to deliver grain for lake shipment from some one of their river houses.

Can this be done legally? Under the laws of the State it is a criminal offense to deliver grain from any public elevator, except upon the surrender of the proper warehouse receipts of that elevator. How, then, can they deliver grain from their river elevators A, B, C, or D on receipts for grain stored in their new elevator, which we will call "E"?

And if a vessel has to wait for the grain to be moved down by rail from "E," will not the delay prove a great loss to all concerned?

We are aware that some of the Chicago elevator proprietors have at times delivered grain without first having the warehouse receipts in hand, but by so doing they render themselves criminally liable, and it is well that the Warehouse Registrar has called the attention of the public to the matter.

The place for a Chicago grain elevator is on the river, where shipments can be made both by lake and rail.

BOARD OF TRADE.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and quite irregular at a lower range. The early feeling was weak, in sympathy with a tame hog market and reports of 3d decline on lard in Liverpool. There was a subsequent improvement, but it did not hold, and the market closed materially lower than on Saturday. Packers are taking hold slowly, mostly working to fill orders, as present prices for hogs do not invite confidence on the part of the trade, seeing that they averaged just about $5.00 per 100 lbs last packing season, and were then thought to be high. The shipping demand for product was very light yesterday, and the trading in futures was mostly for January and February.

MESS PORK—Declined 27½@30c per brl, then advanced 27½c, and closed 15c below the latest prices of Saturday, at about $15.50 for round lots spot or seller the month, and $16.82½@16.85 seller January. Sales were reported of 35,750 brls seller January at $16.75@16.97½; 13,500 brls seller February at $16.95@17.17½; 750 brls seller March at $17.40. Total, 50,000 brls. The following gives the range for the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Saturday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
December	$15.50	....	$15.50
January	16.97½	$16.82½@16.97½	16.82½
February	17.12½	16.95 @17.17½	17.07½

LARD—Declined 15@17½c per 100 lbs, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Saturday, at $10.72½@10.75 for round lots spot or seller the month, and $10.92½ seller January. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs seller November at $10.72½@10.75; 1,250 tcs seller the year at $10.65@10.72½; 27,500 tcs seller January at $10.87½@11.00; 17,500 tcs seller February at $10.97½@11.10; 7,250 tcs seller March at $11.12½@11.22½; 4,000 tcs seller April at $11.30@11.30. Total, 59,500 tcs. The following table shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
November	$10.85	$10.72½@10.75	$10.72½
December	10.90	10.80	10.77½
January	11.02½	10.87½@11.00	10.92½
February	11.15	10.97½@11.10	11.07½
March	11.27½	11.12½@11.22½	11.20

MEATS—Were a shade easier, being comparatively steady, as there was little on sale, and holders did not care to accept lower figures. Sales were reported of 4,000 pcs green shoulders at 5⅞c; 100,000 lbs long clears at $8.35@8.35; 125 boxes do at $8.50; 50 boxes short ribs at $8.62½; 50 boxes do, special cut, at $8.80; 1,800,000 lbs do at $8.25 spot and seller November, $8.50@8.57½ seller January, $8.67½@8.70 seller February, and $8.80 seller March; 125,000 lbs green hams at 8¼@8⅜c for 16-lb averages. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.30	$6.00	$8.50	$8.75
Do. boxed	9.55	6.25	9.75	9.00
November	8.27½	6.00	8.50	8.75

Short ribs closed at $8.27½@8.30 for November and $8.55@8.57½ for January. Long clears quoted at $8.25 loose and $8.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 8⅜@9c boxed; long-cut hams, 9⅜@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10⅜@10¾c for 15@16 averages; green hams, same average, 8⅜@8⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅜@8c for shoulders, 9⅜@10c for short ribs, 10@10⅜c for short clears, 13@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $17.00@17.50 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was again dull, almost to the point of being inactive, and the market was heavy in tone, though dealers did not report any material decline in prices. Sales were reported of 700 brls winters, partly at $7.75; 300 brls springs on private terms; and 400 sacks low grades at $3.62½@4.75. Total equal to 1,200 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $4.50@7.50; shipping springs $6.00@6.75; the low grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00, and choice buckwheat held at about $6.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were dull and easy, though not in large supply. Sales were reported of 16 cars bran at $13.00@16.50 per ton; 5 cars middlings at $15.00@17.50; 1 car shorts at $5.75; and 2 cars wheat screenings at $15.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, though with less doing than the average of last week, and ruled lower. The market declined 1¼c early, then advanced 1⅝c, fell back 1⅛c, reacted and closed ⅜c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quoted easy, with a London decline of 6d per qr on red winter, and the reported posting of wheat in New York was also quoted as a reason for depression here. It was at first rumored that the postings were on hot wheat received by rail from Chicago, but later advices told a different story. The orders from outside seemed to be mostly to sell, and the buying was apparently done by local men who expected a reaction from the recent decline. Milwaukee was stronger; supposed to be so largely in consequence of advices of continued bad weather in the Northwest, which will keep back supplies at lake ports as well as rendering it difficult for country sellers to operate. A restricted supply of both flour and wheat is rather widely looked for, and it turns out that the magnitude of flour stocks in other cities has been much exaggerated. Cash wheat was quiet, closing at $1.25½ for fresh receipts of No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 23,000 bu and 18 cars No. 2 at $1.25½@1.25¾; 4 cars No. 3 at $1.15@1.15½; and 17 cars by sample at $1.00@1.15½. Total, about 46,000 bu. Seller December opened at $1.26½@1.26¾, fell off to $1.25¾, advanced to $1.27⅜, declined to $1.26⅜, and improved to $1.27⅝, closing at $1.27⅝ bid. Seller the month was quiet at $1.24½@1.26⅝, closing at $1.26 bid; and seller the year was nearly nominal at the same range. January was active at $1.27@1.28, closing with sellers at the outside. The following table shows the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.25½	$1.25 @1.25¾	$1.25¾
Seller November	1.26⅛	1.24½@1.26⅝	1.26⅝
Seller December	1.27⅛	1.25¾@1.27⅝	1.27⅝
Seller January	1.28⅛	1.27 @1.28	1.28

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was limited to 1 car by sample at $1.30. There was no mention of prices for lots in store.

CORN—Was fairly active, at a lower range. The market for May declined 1@1⅛c, then improved ⅝c, and closed ¼c below the latest prices of Saturday, while December was relatively weaker. The British markets were quoted steady, and our receipts were quite small for Monday, while the damp weather was not favorable to an increased movement from the country. But Saturday's weakness was a reason for selling, and a good many outside orders were received to realize, while some local bears sold short. But the offerings were freely taken. One firm alone filled in about two and a half million bu shorts for May, and some others took in smaller lines of shorts. The result was an improved tone, but the market was again easier towards the close, several parties selling under the impression that a clear sky today would be followed by another turn downwards. The near futures were disproportionately weakened by the advance in rail freights, with no improvement in prices at the seaboard. New York was quoted dull and easier. Cash lots closed at 57¾c for fresh receipts of No. 2; 57¾c for regular do; and 55½c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 52 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 57@57¾c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 56⅝c; 146 cars rejected at 55@55½c; 27 cars by sample at 55½@58½c on track; and 64 cars do at 58@59c. Total, about 150,000 bu. Seller December opened at 58⅝c, declined to 58c, advanced to 58⅞c, fell away to 57⅝c, and improved to 58⅝c, closing at 58⅛c bid. Seller May ranged at 63@63⅝c, closing at 63⅝@64c. Seller the month was in moderate request at 56⅝@57⅝c, closing at 57⅜c. January was quiet at 59½@60⅛c. The following table shows the range of the day, including transactions on the call:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	58⅜	56½@57⅝	57¼
Seller November	58⅜	56¾@57⅝	57⅜
Seller December	58⅝	57⅛@58⅛	58
Seller January	61	59½@60⅛	59¾
Seller May	64⅛	63 @63⅝	63⅜

OATS—Were active early in the day, the market opening ⅛@¼c below the latest prices of Saturday. Quite a brisk demand continued for the first hour, during which an advance of ⅜@½c was made. Toward the close there was less inquiry, and prices fell back to the opening figures. This was succeeded, just before 1 o'clock by another brief season of active trading, and futures bounded up ⅛@¼c, the market finishing firmly. The principal trading was in the December and May deliveries, November being little called for after the first half hour, operators preferring to await developments rather than buy heavily in this delivery. Cash sold slowly at 41⅞@42c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 41⅝@42c for No. 2 in store; 10 cars by sample at 40@41½c for rejected mixed, 43c for rejected white, 42@43c for No. 2, and 44@45c for good to choice No. 2 white on track; 23 cars at 40@41½c for rejected mixed, 43@44½c for rejected white; 45c for No. 2; and 44@45c for No. 2 white free on board. Total, equal to about 32,000 bu. Following are the closing prices of Saturday, together with the range, including the call transactions, yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	42⅛	[illegible]	42
Seller November	42⅛	[illegible]	42
Seller December	42⅜	[illegible]	42⅜
Seller the year	42⅛	[illegible]	42
Seller January	42⅞	[illegible]	42⅞
Seller February	43	[illegible]	43
Seller May	44½	[illegible]	44⅛

RYE—Was steady, with light dealings in cash at 93c, Seller November being held above the views of buyers. December selling at 94c, and January nominally held at 95½c. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 93c for No. 2 in store; 3 cars by sample at 93@94c for No. 2 on track. Total, equal to about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, No. 2 cash selling at $1.04, December selling early at $1.05 and later at $1.04½. No. 3 sold at 88c for both November and December. Samples were fairly active and steady. Cash sales were made of 5 cars and 10,000 bu at $1.04@1.05, the latter in Northwestern Elevator; 31 cars by sample at 80@83c for No. 4 and 90c@$1.02 for No. 3 on track; 3 cars at 80c for No. 3 and 85c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 27,000 bu.

SEEDS—Were generally inactive, with hardly enough of clover and timothy seeds to establish a market. Timothy was quotable at $2.40@2.60 for prime to choice, clover at $5.00@5.25 for new, and flaxseed sold at $1.50 for good seed on track. Sales were made of 1 car and 44 bags clover-seed at $4.25@5.25 for old and $5.00@5.25 for new; 1 car and 104 bags timothy seed at $2.40@2.55; 1 car and 45 bags millet at $1.05@1.05 for German; 3 cars flaxseed at $1.50 for good crushing.

John Shaw & Son's (London) seed circular of Oct. 24 says: "Today's market was poorly attended and there was very little business doing. With regard to American clover-seed, this morning's cablegrams describe a check in the recent downward movement. Some fine new English alsike is now offering, for which reasonable rates are demanded. Timothy is scarce. A firmer feeling is shown for canary-seed. Choice winter tares have now got into narrow compass. Linseed is dearer."

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛@¼c higher, at $1.26⅝@1.26¾ for November, $1.27⅝@1.27¾ for December, and $1.28½@1.28⅝ for January. Sales were made of 30,000 bu at $1.26⅜ seller November, $1.27½@1.27⅝ seller December, and $1.28½@1.28⅝ seller January. Corn closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 57⅜@57½c for November, 58@58⅛c for December, 60@60⅛c for January, and 63⅞@64c for May. Sales were made of [illegible] bu at [illegible] seller December, 59⅞@60c seller January, 63⅞@64c seller May, and 63⅞c for June. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 42c for November, 42⅜c for December, 42⅞c for January, and 44⅛@44¼c for May. Sales were made of 50,000 bu at 42⅜@42½c seller December and 44⅛@44¼c seller May. Rye closed ½c higher, at 93½@94c for December and 95@95½c for January, with sales of 20,000 bu at 94@94½c seller December.

pork closed unchanged, at $15.50@15.60 for December, $16.82½@16.85 for January, $17.07½@17.10 for February, and $17.27½@17.30 for March. Sales were made of 4,750 brls at $16.82½@16.85 seller January, $17.07½ seller February, and $17.27½@17.30 seller March. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $10.72½@10.75 for November, $10.77½@10.80 for December, $10.92½@10.95 for January, $11.07½@11.10 for February, $11.20@11.22½ for March, $11.35@11.37½ for April, and $11.40@11.42½ for May. Sales were made of 12,250 tcs at $10.80 seller December, $10.92½@10.95 seller January, $11.07½ seller February, $11.20@11.22½ seller March, $11.35@11.37½ seller April, and $11.42½ seller May. Short ribs closed nominally easier, at $8.20@8.30 for November, $8.55@8.60 for January, $8.70@8.75 for February, and $8.80@8.85 for March. No sales reported.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Stocks are moving briskly at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	9
Green, self-working	7½@8
Red tipped, do	8
Interior and common	7½
Crooked	5 @6

BAGGING—This market was quoted as before. The demand continues light, and values about steady. We repeat our list:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @12½
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—There was a dull and heavy market for everything not answering to the description of choice. The wants of local consumers are more than sufficient to exhaust the current supply of fine table butter, and as high as 38c has been paid for favorit brands of creamery. Owing to the bad state of the country roads the receipts continue light. Increased supplies may be looked for as soon as there is a "freeze." We quote:

Creamery, choice	35@37	Common grades	18@22
Creamery, fair to good	30@33	Packing stock	14@16
Dairy, choice	28@31	Grease	8@10
Dairy, fair to good	23@27		

CHEESE—Holders show more eagerness to sell, and as buyers are not at all enthusiastic the market is unqualifiedly weak. Fine fall made full creams are alone held with any approach to firmness. Says the New York Bulletin of Saturday: "The slight gain made on a temporary flurry of demand last week has entirely disappeared, and during the past five or six days the market has had rather a shaky look on all transactions, with the buyer securing a gain of at least a ¼c per lb on the best, and unquestionably much more on many of the "off" lots, as they were crowded whenever the opportunity offered. The quality has in a large percentage of the arrivals proven disappointing, the baneful influence of the unfavorable weather hurting the shipping condition of some of the best factories; and once having been rejected a parcel became dead weight upon the hands of receivers, unless a concession on valuation was made, and even this would not secure customers to any extent." We quote:

Full cream, August	11 @11½
Full cream, September	11 @12½
Full cream, October	12½@13
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	11 @11½
Part skim, flat, choice	10½@11
Part skim, common to good	7 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—The demand continues light, and lake freights continue weak, which facts are not calculated to impart strength to the market. Quotations remain as before:

Anthracite	$ 8.00	Blossburg	$ 6.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.50	Minonk	4.50
Piedmont	6.00		

COOPERAGE—Was easier at $1.17½@1.20 for pork barrels and $1.37½@1.40 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 23c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Were in moderate demand and values were without change. The following prices were current:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$6.25 @6.40
Family whitefish	3.50 @3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	3.25 @3.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50 @6.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 12½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.15 @1.20
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.50 @8.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—The movement has not increased to any appreciable extent, and the general market still shows a want of strength, though the feeling seems less depressed than a few days ago. We quote jobbers' prices, as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 4 @ 5
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers, new	3.00 @3.05
Raisins, London layers, new	3.15 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia, new	10½@ 10½
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	3.00 @3.10
Zante currants	6@ 6½
Citron	18 @ 18½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern	6½@ 7
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 9
Raspberries	30 @ 32
Blackberries	14½@ 14¾
Pitted cherries	22 @ 23

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
Brazils	8
Pecans	9½@ 10

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ 8
Virginia	7 @ 8
Red Tennessee	6 @ 7

GREASE—Continues slow, and prices easy at quotations:

City white	7½@8
City brown	5½@6
City yellow	5¾@6½
Country white "A"	7½
Country white "B"	6½@6¾
Country yellow	6
Country brown	4½

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were active and steady, the choice varieties being in plentiful supply. Grapes are held firmly at quotations. Cranberries show liberal receipts, with prices unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$2.25@3.25
Grapes, per lb	7@ 10
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@10.00
Lemons, per box	5.00@5.50
California pears	3.50@4.50
California grapes, 40-lb crates	5.00@6.00

GROCERIES—Very little that is new was noted in connection with this market. There was continued dullness, the weather and the country roads not having improved. No price changes were noted, the market ruling easy at the quotations given below:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 8
Louisiana	6½@ 7½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26
Maracaibo	15 @16
Rio, fancy	14 @14½
Rio, prime to choice	12½@13½
Rio, fair to good	11½@12½
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9 @10

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10¾
Crushed	10½@10¾
Powdered	10¼@10½
Granulated, standard	10 @10½
Granulated, not standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9½@ 9¾
Extra C	9½@ 9¾
No. 1	9 @ 9½
Yellow	7¾@ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	38 @48
Blackstrap	30 @31
N. O. molasses	40 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	15½@16½
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The demand is confined mostly to transactions for city consumption. Prices remain, however, within the range given below. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$17.00@17.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.00@16.00
Mixed	13.00@14.00
Upland prairie	11.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@11.00

HIDES—Dealers report a light trade at quotations. Stocks are heavy:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9½@ 9¾
Green-cured, heavy	8¾@ 9
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salt bulls	6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dairy-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices.

HOPS—There is an active trade at the following quotations:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	30@35
New York fair to choice	25@28
Wisconsins	20@25

OILS—Jobbers report a pretty quiet trade, and attribute it to the weather and the state of the roads in the interior. Prices keep well up, and are quoted steady, as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, raw	61@62
Carbon, Perfection	17	Linseed, boiled	64@65
Carbon, 175 test	14	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	11	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test	13	Neatsfoot, extra	80
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis. W.W.	12½	Bank	48
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. W.W.	13½	Turpentine	57
Carbon, Mich. P.W.	12½	Miners'	70@72
Lard, current make	95	Naphtha, deo. 63 deg	11
Lard, No. 1	75	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	14
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	22

POTATOES—Receipts yesterday were fair. The proportion of damaged is still quite large. This class of stock is not confined to the receipts from any particular locality, but is found to a greater or less extent in all, and is the result largely of exposure to wet either before or since digging. Choice peachblows sell at $1.00@1.05 per bu on track, and choice early rose at 90@95c, with common mixed at from 65c to 75c. Sweet potatoes continue steady at $2.75@3.00 for Illinois, and $3.50@3.75 for Richmonds and Jerseys.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in liberal receipt. Tame chickens sold at 7@8c per lb live weight. Turkeys, 8@9c per lb live weight; geese, $6.00 per doz; ducks, $3.00; teal ducks, $1.50 per doz; prairie chickens were plenty, selling at $4.50 per doz. Mallards sold at $2.00 per doz; quail, $1.50; small ducks, $1.00. Venison, 14c per lb.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is dull at 7½c for city and 6¾c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6c, with sales of 300 brls prime city at 7½c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted 1c lower on the basis of $1.14 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a quiet trade, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	37@42
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	20@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	24@28
Medium and washed fleece	33@36
Fine washed fleece	30@33
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) wool circular of Nov. 5 says: "The wool market has been quiet this week and the amount sold is nearly one-half of one million pounds less than the amount reported last week. The decrease in sales of domestic wool is about 750,000 lbs. Notwithstanding the limited demand prices are very firm. We look for an active trade some time during the next sixty days, and are firmly of the opinion that present prices will be fully sustained. The sales for the week consist of 792,400 lbs washed, 771,450 lbs unwashed, 101,300 lbs scoured and tub, 303,300 lbs pulled, 430,100 lbs foreign."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,400; same time last week, 3,830; total last week, 33,331, and 1,325 calves; shipped last week, 16,733. It was a lifeless sort of market. The attendance of buyers was fully an average one, but the full receipts and the fact that New York was reported bad had a weakening effect, and in shipping grades a shrinkage in values of 10c was apparent. In native butchers' stuff there was a more marked reduction, some sales of that class plainly indicating a decline of 15@25c. Texas through cattle and the poor to fair grades of Westerns, such as are taken by canners, were about steady. They were not very plentiful, while the demand for them was quite sharp. Stockers also sold at steady figures. As to export grades values were simply nominal. No extra, and only one or two bunches of choice, cattle were to be seen, and trading at prices above $5.50 did not amount to 300 head all told. Shippers operated principally at $4.25@5.50, those prices buying common to good steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Westerns went mostly at $3.50@4.10, and native butchers' stock at $2.75@3.50. Calves were scarce, and sold as high as at any time lately. Following is the Drovers' Journal's cable:

"LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Since last week's regular cable the markets at all points have been overstocked with inferior to medium qualities, which have sold slowly, but of prime, mature bullocks there has only been a moderate number offered, and for such former prices have in all cases been firmly maintained, and tops have advanced ½@1c per lb, and are selling freely today at this point as follows: Best Americans, Irish, and home-bred cattle, 15½c, and Canadians, which are of poor quality, 13c. At both London and Glasgow 17c has been realized for tops, which were even less plentiful than at Liverpool. Consignments are arriving freely, however, and the markets are overstocked today and less active than during the week past."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.50@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 950 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
35	1,327	$5.87½	59 Western	92[illegible]	$3.90
68	1,350	5.60	47 Western	983	3.85
18	1,179	5.00	243 Western	955	3.80
21 Colorado	1,304	5.40	18	1,034	3.80
34	1,416	5.40	18 cows	1,130	3.75
18	1,324	5.35	27	1,000	3.65
19	1,372	5.25	48	1,316	3.65
15	1,162	5.25	76 Texas	844	3.55
90	1,311	5.10	18	1,007	3.55
53	1,211	5.10	157 Texas	900	3.50
35	1,668	4.90	19	863	3.40
18	1,234	4.75	40	865	3.40
20	1,172	4.70	19 cows	1,062	3.35
21	1,324	4.70	27 cows	890	3.35
18	1,195	4.55	75 Texas	857	3.35
15	1,129	4.60	170 Texas	842	3.25
30	1,169	4.50	36	1,004	3.00
21	1,185	4.45	10 cows	1,015	3.00
41 Western	979	4.20	15 cows	938	3.00
40	1,104	4.40	22 Texas	825	2.85
15	1,185	4.35	21 cows	889	2.80
107 Western	980	4.30	22 cows	755	2.70
203 Western	1,142	4.35	29 cows	732	2.75
47 Western	1,121	4.30	16 cows	904	2.65
15	1,012	4.25	19 cows	763	2.50
22 Western	1,085	4.20	22 Texas	931	2.40
20 Western	1,158	4.10	22 Texas	809	2.35
171 Western	1,070	4.10	11	615	1.90
78 Western	1,069	4.27½	31	589	2.10
26 Western	901	3.90	16	909	2.25
71 Western	858	3.90			

HOGS—There was very little change in values. Trade, as for some days past, was quiet, but, the supply continuing comparatively small, the market held up pretty well. Packing hogs showed a slight leaning in buyers' favor, but light and choice heavy held their own. The quality showed no improvement. It was not as good as in former years, nor was it up to the average of last week. Although trade dragged more or less all day a good clearance was at $5.00@5.95 for poor to prime light and at $5.00@6.75 for poor to choice heavy. The bulk of the light went at $5.80@5.90, while medium and heavy weights sold principally at $5.70@6.25. There were few sales of packing hogs at over $6.00. Skips and culls were quoted at $4.75@5.25. The markets closed steady.

HOG SALES

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]								

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 500; same time last week, 1,724; total last week, 11,306; shipped last week, 1,809. There was a good demand and a not very liberal supply, consequently the market was stronger. We quote poor to common at $3.00@3.75, medium at $4.00@4.25, and good to extra at $4.35@5.00 per 100 lbs. Among the sales were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
96	97	$4.25	78	96	$4.00	85	90	$3.50
89	88	4.50	300	94	4.12½	85	131	4.00
61	89	4.12½	22 Neb 73		2.37½			

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,363 head through stock and 1,869 for sale on this market; total for the week, 5,168 through and 2,816 local, against 5,533 through and 3,991 local last week: the market has been very dull; sales hard to effect; prices much about the same as last week; good to extra very scarce; the majority mostly common to fair and stockers and feeders; reliable quotations cannot well be made at this moment, further than that the range may be about $4.00 for fair to $5.75 for the best on the market; the sales today are 1,100 head.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,930 head; total for the week, 16,880, against 17,540 last week; Philadelphias, $6.70@6.90; Yorkers, $5.80@6.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,200 head; total for the week, 8,400, against 12,200 last week; selling fair at last week's prices.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 800; good demand for shipping steers, but no desirable grades here; a few light steers sold at $4.75@5.00; the bulk of the supply is common to medium butcher stuff, which was worked off in the absence of anything better at $2.25@3.00; fair to good would bring $5.00@5.75; good native butcher steers range $3.25@4.00; grass Texans scarce; good steers, $3.00@3.50; common, $2.25@2.75; stockers and feeders dull.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,100; fair to fancy muttons sell rapidly at $3.50@4.50; common to medium, $2.75@3.25.

HOGS—Weaker; light shipping, $5.00@5.40; Yorkers, $5.65@5.80; mixed packing, $5.30@6.00; butchers' to fancy, $6.10@6.40; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 7,000, making 13,850 for the week; dull and not all sold; extremes, $7.50@12.25 for native steers; $7.25@7.50 for Texans; $7.50@8.50 for Colorado halfbreeds; exporters used 1,300 fat steers; shipments for the week, 969 live cattle, 4,000 quarters beef, 586 carcasses mutton, 150 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,200, making 35,470 for the week; market a trifle better, with a fair business at $3.75@5.75 for sheep and $5.25@7.00 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,900, making 31,153 for the week; dull for live hogs at $5.25@6.25 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,008; shipments, 749; market fair and steady; native shippers, $4.25@6.10; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.85; native cows, $2.25@3.40; grass Texas, $2.50@3.50; half breeds, $2.70@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; active and steady under the influence of light offerings; choice, $5.85@6.40; mixed packing, $5.50@5.75; light shipping, $5.00@5.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Fairly active; market for best grades, which were a shade higher, common ¼@½c off; very best, 5¾@6c; first quality, 4¾@5¼c; medium, 3¾@4¾c; ordinary, 2@2¾c; most sales from 3¾@5c; receipts, 3,194.

SWINE—Fair to full supply; fair to good demand; 7¼@8¾c; receipts, 7,488.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,873; sheep, 3@5c; lambs, 4@5c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—HOGS—Firm; packing and shipping, $5.40@6.25; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, none.

CATTLE—Weak; shipping, $3.90@6.00; butchers', $1.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; receipts, 625 head; shipments, 280.

SHEEP—Steady at $3.00@4.70; receipts, 160 head; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—HOGS—Steady; common and light draft, $6.10; packing and butchers', $5.90@6.40; receipts, 2,760; shipments, 1,250.

LUMBER.

The Sunday arrivals at the cargo market were fewer than usual, showing less than a dozen cargoes there yesterday morning. Lumber of all descriptions was firm at quotations. Shingles, especially standards, were in demand, and commanded 5c advance. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.25 @10.75
Green common inch	11.50 @13.50
Green medium	15.00 @17.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @24.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	11.50 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.25 @ 2.35
Extra shingles	2.35 @ 2.60
Lath	1.85 @ 1.95

Trade at the yards is very brisk. Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3¼-4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	45.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	16.00
Dimension stuff	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.90

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Nov. 5:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,633,367,000	713,383,000
1880	1,388,865,000	573,278,000
Increase	244,502,000	140,105,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1881	1,517,425,000	757,880,000
1880	1,238,631,000	636,232,000
Increase	278,794,000	121,648,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 10d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn—5s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—77s 6d. Lard—58s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Spirits of turpentine 42s here; in London steady at 40s 6d. Wheat—No. 1 white dull at 10s 9d; winter at 11s 1d. Receipts—Wheat for week, Atlantic ports, 40,000 bu; Pacific, 91,000 bu; other sources, 9,900 bu. Corn, 43,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—Evening.—COTTON—Firm; 6 7-16@6 9-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 11,300.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 41@41s 6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 7.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 10s 9d; No. 2 spring, 10s 4d; No. 3 do, 9s 11d. Corn in fair demand and firm, at 5s 10½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and firm; red winter (at London) declined 6d. Corn quiet and firm. Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat moderate. Corn fair. To arrive—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Pork, 77s 6d. Lard dull and 3d lower, at 58s. Bacon—L. C. 47s 9d; S. C. 49s. Tallow, 41s 6d. Cheese, 58s. Beef, 117s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn firmer. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat dull; corn steady. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 53s. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French quiet. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 50,000@55,000 qrs. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat further depressed materially on free offerings, in view of the decided heaviness and irregularity at the West, which led to a break here for the day of about 1¼@2c a bu on an active but very variable market, leaving off about steady, though generally at the lowest figures of the day. The main trading was on speculative account. Business in the export interest has been on a moderate scale. Cable advices were deemed adverse. Spring wheat neglected and unsettled. Sales reported of 2,547,000 bu. No. 1 red at $1.43@1.43½, closing at $1.43 bid; No. 2 red, new and old rules, at $1.40@1.42, closing at $1.40 bid new rule; do November options, new and old rules, at $1.39¾@1.40¾, closing at $1.39¾ new rule; do December, new and old rules, at $1.43½@1.45½, closing at $1.43¼ new rule; do January at $1.46¾@1.48¼, closing at $1.46¾; do February options at $1.49@1.50, closing at $1.49 asked; do March at $1.52; 2,500 bu do steamer grades at $1.35½; No. 3 red steamer grade at $1.30; ungraded red at $1.21@1.22½, as to quality. Corn further reduced about 1@1½c a bu on liberal offerings and a fairly active movement, chiefly in the option line, closing heavily. Sales reported of 1,674,000 bu. Mixed Western ungraded at 62@66c, as to quality and condition; new crop car lots at 62@64c; New York steamer mixed nominal; No. 2 white (car-loads) at 73½c; low mixed (4 car-loads) at 71c. Oats less active and again quoted down about ½@¾c per bu, closing weak. Sales were reported of 231,000 bu. White Western, ungraded, at 50@54c, as to quality; mixed Western, ungraded, at 45@48c; white State at 52@54½c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Rye dull and heavy, prime State quoted at $1.04; car-loads sold at $1.00@1.02. Barley more active and quoted firm, with sales reported of No. 1 Canada bright at $1.14@1.15; No. 1 Canada at $1.12@1.13, the latter rate for choice; ungraded Canada at $1.12@1.14; and six-rowed State at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were again depressed, lower, and more or less unsettled on a restricted movement. Western reports continued unfavorable. Western mess pork dull and lower for early delivery, closing at $17.25; other kinds nominal and in the option line neglected. November options held at $17.50, December at $17.50, and January at $17.60. Cut meats have been selling moderately, at, however, irregular prices. Pickled bellies quoted at 9¾@10½c, pickled shoulders at 7¾c, smoked shoulders at 8¾c, pickled hams at 10¾@11½c, smoked hams at 13@13½c. Sale of 12 boxes rib bellies, 12-lb average, at 10¼c. Bacon yet very dull. Long clear quoted nominal at 9¾c and short clear 9¾c. Western steam lard in light demand for early delivery, and again quoted much lower, closing at $11.15 for contract grades. In the option line a restricted business was noted at a further material reduction, closing more firmly, with November options closing at $11.15, December at $11.17½, seller the year at $11.12½, January at $11.32½ bid, February at $11.42½ bid, March at $11.50 bid, April at $11.57½ bid, and May at $11.65.

TALLOW—In limited demand, with sales in lots at 7¾@8c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but steady. Refined in light demand at unaltered figures.

FREIGHTS—Moderate business reported at generally unchanged quotations. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour at 10½d@1s 3d for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10½d; local shipments quoted at 1s 3d asked; wheat at 4½d; provisions in lots at 8s 9d@15s for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 8s 9d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—COTTON—Quiet at 11⅝@11¾c; futures weak; November, 11.46c; December, 11.52c; January, 11.76c; February, 11.94c; March, 12.10c; April, 12.23c; May, 12.34c; June, 12.44c; July, 12.54c; August, 12.63c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 24,000 brls; exports, 2,400 brls; super State and Western, $3.90@5.15; common to good extra, $4.90@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@9.00; white wheat extra, $5.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $5.30@8.25; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat ¼@1½c lower, closing heavy; receipts, 152,000 bu; exports, 33,000 bu; ungraded red, $1.21@1.42; steamer No. 3 red, $1.30; No. 2 red, $1.40@1.42; steamer do, $1.35½; No. 1 red, $1.43@1.43½; mixed winter, $1.36; ungraded white, $1.30@1.40½; No. 1 do, sales of 39,000 bu, at $1.35@1.40; No. 2 red, November, sales of 160,000 bu, at $1.39¾@1.40¾, closing at $1.39¾; December, sales of 896,000 bu at $1.43½@1.45½, closing at $1.43¼; January, sales of 16,000 bu at $1.46¾@1.48¼, closing at $1.46¾; February, sales of 48,000 bu at $1.49@1.50, closing at $1.49; March, sales of 48,000 bu at $1.52. Corn dull, weak, and lower; receipts, 174,000 bu; exports, 39,000 bu; ungraded, 62@66½c; No. 3, 67c; No. 2, 67½@68¼c; No. 2 white, 73½c; low mixed, 71c; No. 2, November, 67¾@68½c, closing at 67¾c; December, 68¾@70c, closing at 68¾c; January, 70¼@72c, closing at 70¼c. Oats lower and heavy; receipts, 27,000 bu; exports, 170 bu; mixed Western, 45@48c; white do, 50@54c.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining quoted at 8⅜@8¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 83¾c; crude, 6⅝@7¾c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady at 7¾@8c.

RESIN—Quiet at $2.50@2.52½.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 53½@54c.

EGGS—Western fresh very firm at 26@4c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and nominal; new mess quoted at $17.25. Beef dull and weak. Cut meats dull and wholly nominal; long clear middles, 9¾c; short do, 9¾c. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.17½.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and heavy at 8@12½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Very dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular, closing easier; No. 2 winter red, spot and November, $1.38½@1.38¾; December, $1.41½@1.41½; January, $1.45@1.45½; February, $1.48@1.48¼. Corn—Western lower and neglected; mixed, spot and November, 65¼@65½c; December, 68c asked; January, 69¼@70¼c; February, 72@73c. Oats easier and dull; Western white, 49@50½c; mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 49@50c. Rye dull at $1.05@1.08.

HAY—Easier, closing with more firmness; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $18.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $18.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8¼@11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib sides, 11½c. Hams, 13½@14½c. Lard—Refined, 12½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western grass, 18@25c.

EGGS—Firm at 25@27c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 9@11c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17@1.17½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer firm; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s per brl; grain, 4@4½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,117 brls; wheat, 46,666 bu; corn, 35,800 bu; oats, 3,258 bu; rye, 715 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 77,015 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 407,220 bu; corn, 76,548 bu.

Tomorrow is election-day; no market.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced, became very unsettled, and closed firm; No. 2 red, $1.31¼ cash; $1.36¼ December, $1.39¼ January, $1.42 February, $1.32 the year; sales ranged at $1.34½@1.36½ December, $1.37½@1.39½ January, $1.40¼@1.42 February; No. 3 do, $1.23@1.23½; No. 4 do, $1.11¼ bid. Corn very unsettled; 60@59¾c cash, 62¼c December, 63c January, 65½c February, 67c May; sales ranged at 62¼@61¾c December, 63¼@62¾c January, 61¼@63¾c February; 60¾@67¼c May. Oats slow; 42¾@42¼c cash, 42c November; 43¼@43¼c December, 45¼c January, 48@47¼c May. Rye lower to sell at 92¼c bid. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.00 February; no cash. Dry salt meats dull and lower at $7.00, $8.80, $8.90@9.20. Bacon dull; no sales. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 4,000; barley, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat opened better, but declined; $1.32¾ cash; $1.33¼ November; $1.35¾@1.36¼ December; $1.38¼@1.39¼ January; $1.42¼ February. Corn firmer; slow; 59¾c November; 63c January; 63¾c February 67½@70c May.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Dull; in buyers' favor; Western extras, $5.00@5.25; Minnesota extras, clear, $7.25; do straight, $7.50@7.75; Ohio, fair to good, $7.50; Minnesota patent process, $8.45@9.00; winter patents, $8.25@8.75. Rye flour quiet at $5.62@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and irregular; No. 2 red, November, $1.37½@1.39; December, $1.40½@1.41; January, $1.44½. Corn dull; sail mixed, track, 66½c; steamer, 65c; sail mixed, November, 65@67c; December, 67½@68c; January, 70¼c. Oats in good demand; a shade higher; No. 2 white, 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; beef mess, $14.00@14.50; India mess f. o. b., $23.00. Mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Hams, smoked, $13.50@14.00. Lard, kettle, $11.75; steam, $11.40.

BUTTER—Choice wanted; others dull and weak; creamery, 33@37c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 28@30c; do firsts, 20@26c; dairy, 20@25c.

EGGS—Firm; 28c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 13@13¼c; fair to good, 12@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 7¾c for December delivery.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,800 brls; wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $5.25; XX, $5.75@6.00; XXX, $6.25@6.50; high grades, $6.87@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn easier; mixed cargo white, 82c. Oats quiet; 56c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; new, $3.65; old, $3.25@3.50.

HAY—Dull; prime $26.00; choice, $27.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $17.87½. Lard quiet but steady; refined tierce, 12¼@12⅜c; keg, 13c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, packed, 7¼@7¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; clear rib, 10¾@10⅞c; no clear here. Hams—Sugar-cured, steady; new canvased quoted at 13½@14½c, as in size; old unsalable.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.08@1.12.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9@11½c. Sugar—Demand active; inferior to fair, 6c; common, 6¾c; fair, 7¾c; yellow clarified, 8¾@9c. Molasses steady; centrifugal, 47@55½c; fair, 52@53c; prime, 55@58c; strictly prime, 56@61c. Rice steady, with fair demand; 4¾@6c.

BRAN—Dull; quoted at $1.20.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Dull; neglected; Western superfine, $4.75@5.25; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $5.75@7.00; Minnesota extras, $6.75@7.75; winter wheats, $6.75@7.50 for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; $7.25@8.00 for St. Louis and Illinois; patent spring wheats, $8.25@9.00; winter do, $7.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 and high mixed, 75@77c; steamer, 74@75c. Oats dull and easier; No. 1 and extra white, 57c; No. 2 white, 54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 mixed, 50@51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; prime, $16.50@17.00; mess, $18.75@19.00; clear and extra clear, $22.00@23.00. Beef steady. Lard steady.

BUTTER—Steady; creameries, 33@35c; choice ladle-packed, 19@20c; common to good, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Dull.

EGGS—West, fresh, 25@26c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls, 3,200 sacks; corn, 29,000 bu; wheat, 5,500 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and irregular; closed unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.26; November, $1.26; December, $1.27¾; January, $1.28¾; February, $1.29¾; March, $1.30¾; April, $1.31¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.12; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 60c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 42¾c. Rye dull and heavy; No. 2, 93c. Barley firmer and quiet; No. 2, spring, 96¼@96½c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess pork, $15.50 cash and November; $16.80 January. Prime steam lard, $10.75 cash and November; $10.87½ January.

HOGS—Steady, with a fair demand; $5.60@6.15.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 850 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $6.25@6.60; fancy, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; prices lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.35@1.37. Corn in good demand, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 65c. Rye dull and nominal; $1.05. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $18.50. Lard dull; $10.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11c.

WHISKY—Unsettled and lower; $1.10; closed at $1.09; combination sales of finished goods, 1,142 brls, on basis of $1.10.

BUTTER—Dull; creamery, 37c; choice Western Reserve, 26c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

LINSEED OIL—Dull; 61c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 7.—NOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat weak; closing firmer; No. 2 red, spot, held at $1.31½; December, $1.33¼; January, $1.36¾ bid; February, $1.38¾. Corn opened weak; firmer towards the close; No. 2, spot, 59½c; December held at 59c; January, 59c; May, 65c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOSE—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, $1.32 bid, $1.32¾ asked; November, $1.32¾ bid; $1.32¾ asked; December, $1.34¾; year, $1.32¾ bid, $1.33 asked; January, $1.37¾; February, $1.38¾. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 58¼c; November held at 60c; December, 58¾c bid, 60c asked; year, 58¾c bid, 59½c asked; May, 64½c bid, 65½c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 78,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, $5.50@5.75; extra family, $5.75@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $7.75@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; $1.32@1.35. Corn easier; No. 2 white, 71½c; do mixed, 67½c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 white, 46c; do mixed, 44c. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, none; clear rib, 10¼c; clear sides, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½@14c.

WHISKY—Lower; $1.10.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Corn dull and easy; high mixed and mixed, 60@60½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 43½@43c. Rye dull and nominal at 95@96c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal; no sales reported.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,825 bu; corn, 42,875 bu; oats, 22,500 bu; rye, 2,800 bu; barley, 200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 475 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 27,350 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 8,908 bu; shipments, 27,151 bu; slow and lower; No. 3, cash, 95c; November, 97¼c; No. 2, November, $1.12½; December, $1.16. Corn—Receipts, 7,025 bu; shipments, 12,219; dull and lower; No. 2, cash, 60c; November, 57½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; No. 1 white, cash November, and year, $1.30; December, $1.31½; January, $1.33¾; February, $1.36; March, $1.37¾; No. 2 red, $1.34¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; sales 3,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.50. Corn dull; sales No. 2 mixed Western at 63c. Oats dull and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.30@1.31. Corn dull; 61@65c. Oats dull; 42½@46c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 75c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅛c; low do, 10¾c; good ordinary, 10⅜c; net receipts, 14,220 bales; gross, 16,650; exports, Continent, 7,500; coastwise, 3,900; sales, 12,000; stock, 204,400.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 6,360 bales; gross, 7,000; exports, Continent, 2,0.0; coastwise, 540; sales, 2,600; stock, 82,720.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11¼c; receipts, 3,700 bales; shipments, 2,100; sales, 1,000; stock, 48,300.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 7.—PETROLEUM—Market active and steady; opened at 83¾c; highest, 84c; lowest, 83½c; closed, 83¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates easy; closed at 83¾c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cotton goods fairly active; business generally quiet with package houses and light with jobbers. Woolen goods quiet and firm. Prints in light demand. Cotton goods very strong with an upward tendency; Atlantic LL brown cotton and Cabot bleached shirting advanced by agents.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—49½c bid.

HOCKING VALLEY.

The Representatives of the English Syndicate Return to Columbus, Having Secured Options on Over 30,000 Acres of Mineral Lands.

Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—It seems that some of the papers that are constantly getting left on matters of consequence are pleased to make light of the inspection of the Hocking Valley coal fields by representatives of an English syndicate with a view to extensive purchases there. It is, however, a matter of fact that these gentlemen have been, for the past week or more, looking through this part of Ohio with a view to investing millions of capital. The party returned at 11 o'clock tonight from McArthur, Vinton County, and will leave again in the morning to continue their investigations. Those arriving tonight were Gen. D. E. Sickles, of New York, who is an attorney and agent of the English syndicate; W. C. Maholm, of Newark, who has been engaged all summer securing option for coal and iron lands, and is working on a commission for the syndicate; James L. Morris, expert mining inspector and mining engineer, employed by the syndicate and sent over to investigate the lands; A. R. Church, of Newark, who is looking after the railway facilities; and others interested in the sale of various tracts. They were accompanied to the city by Mr. Burgess and Mr. Johnson, of Logan. The Pittsburg parties that had been looking at the Vinton County iron-ore fields with them remained down the valley.

Gen. Sickles expressed himself highly pleased, but both he and Mr. Maholm referred your correspondent to Mr. Morris. He says the lands in Vinton County are better than were represented. He said yesterday in Elk Township, Vinton County, one mile from McArthur, he found three and a half feet of ore and four feet of coal right over it. In all his mining experience he never before saw such deposits in the United States. This ore would produce 50 per cent of metal, and he spoke of the excellency of four and a half feet of Elk Fork coal found there. It had no parting. He has been out inspecting for some time, and everything so far is more than satisfactory. He had been in Perry and Athens Counties for three weeks, and Mr. Maholm, who is principal Director, furnished parties to show him around in the different sections. Mr. Maholm, after conferring with Gen. Sickles as agent for English capitalists, has secured options on 15,000 acres in Vinton County, and more than that much in Perry, Hocking, and Athens Counties, in all over 30,000 acres. Of this, Mr. Morris examined some 5,000 acres in Vinton County, Attorney Coltras, of McArthur, and Dr. Reynolds, of the same place, accompanying him. While there Mr. Maholm and Mr. Church went on south to look after an outlet. Today they visited Bessemer, or Biston, Lee's Furnaces, and other points further north.

Maholm has agents out getting options for him on mineral lands for this English syndicate. He says that he secured 1,000 acres himself, today, and that he has no trouble to get lands, as many who have not the capital to operate them are anxious to realize on their property. He says the syndicate has all the money that is wanted for any purpose, and will be able to carry out their plans for extensive purchases. That if they take the lands, which is quite probable, they will erect many new furnaces, open more mines, and build additional railroads if the present system cannot be purchased and controlled properly for their interests, or is inadequate to the demands of the extended business.

Gen. Sickles has been in Europe frequently to negotiate loans and adjust investments for this country. As soon as he completes this tour of inspection he will return to New York to make an extended report to the English capitalists of his observations, and inclose in it a scientific and detailed report of Engineer Morris, which now he has no doubt will be such as to satisfy them of the prudence in making the extensive and contemplated investments in the valley. Gen. Sickles has been about the valley since last Monday, and is surprised at its undeveloped resources. He and his party go to Toledo tomorrow morning to look after the railway facilities there and the outlet to the Northwest, and they will return to McArthur the first of next week. They do not know how long they will be yet in making their examination, but desire to make it thorough. Mr. Maholm says this is not in opposition to the Standard Coal & Iron Company, nor to any other organization, but that they are trying to get as much coal and iron land in the same region as possible, and have the money to pay for it at a reasonable price. They are making no bluster. They are in fact sorry that their operations have been disclosed in the papers, but it will soon be seen that the "British bulls" mean business.

MORE DISHONESTY.

Arrest of H. B. Marchbank for Embezzling $50,000 from the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark Two Years Ago.

New York Tribune, Nov. 5.

It was first made public yesterday that an embezzlement of nearly $50,000 occurred in the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark about two years ago, the guilty man being the corresponding clerk. On Thursday night United-States Marshal Burt appeared at the house of Henry B. Marchbank, in Belleville, N. J., and arrested him on the charge of having committed the crime while acting as corresponding clerk for the bank. Marchbank remained at his house all night in the custody of the Marshal, and yesterday morning was taken before United States Commissioner William Patterson at Newark. He declined an examination, and asked to be held to bail to appear before the United States Court at Trenton. Bail was first fixed at $10,000, but Joseph Coult, counsel for Marchbank, procured a reduction of bail to $5,000. As the amount was not forthcoming yesterday afternoon the Commissioner permitted the prisoner to return to his house with the Marshal, with the understanding that he would appear this morning with his bondsmen.

The embezzlement was discovered by the examiners in the course of the investigation, and Cashier Baldwin, being questioned on Thursday, admitted that Marchbank had taken nearly $50,000, and was dismissed from the bank. Baldwin said "the clerk handled the drafts and had opportunities to steal." In consequence of this information, Assistant Receiver Price and United States District-Attorney Keasbey appeared before the United States Commissioner and made affidavit charging Marchbank with having within three years past, while employed as clerk, made false entries in the books of the bank. The assistant receiver's affidavit recites the information furnished by the late Cashier, and charges Marchbank with a misappropriation of over $50,000. The method by which Marchbank was enabled to misapply the funds of the bank, as stated by Mr. Price, was by keeping a private account in the State Banking Company, which used the Mechanics' Bank as a bank of deposit.

An old citizen of Belleville who was well acquainted with Marchbank said yesterday that he owned property there and was looked upon as prosperous. The accused man has a wife and children. He is at present engaged with the Dynamo-Electro Machine company. Recently he was a candidate for nomination to the Assembly from his district, having been previously elected as a Freeholder. Last Monday, when the bank failed, he withdrew his name, saying that as he happened to be a friend of the Cashier it might injure him and the ticket.

PHILLIPS AND IRELAND.

The Answer of the Massachusetts Orator to an Invitation from Treasurer Egan.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—In answer to a cable from Patrick Egan to Wendell Phillips asking him to come to Ireland to advocate "No rent during the suspension of constitutional liberties," Mr. Phillips has sent the following letter:

"BOSTON, 2d November, 1881.—SIR: I receive with humility the summons you send me, well knowing that, in any circumstances, I could not do a tenth part of what your partiality makes you think I could.

"But, in this case, humanity, civil liberty, constitutional government, and civilization itself claim the best service of every man.

"Ireland today leads the van in the struggle for right, justice, and freedom.

"England has forfeited her right to rule, if she ever had any, by a 300 years' exhibition of her unfitness and inability to do so. The failure is confessed by all her statesmen of both parties for the last hundred years.

"Discontent, poverty, famine, and death are her accusers.

"Her rulers cannot plead ignorance. Their own shameless confessions, repeated over and over again, admit that England's rule has been unjust, selfish, and cruel. She has planned that Ireland should starve, hoping she would then be too weak to resist.

"Today, while her Government tramples under foot every principle in English history that makes men honor it, the world waits in sure and glad expectation of her defeat; confident that her overthrow will be the triumph of right, justice, and civilization.

"The 3,000 miles of ocean that separate us from her shores enable us to judge her course as dispassionately as posterity will judge it a hundred years hence; and we see the mad blunders of her Government as posterity will see them.

"Let Ireland only persevere in her sublime patience, keeping ever within the limits of peaceful agitation, and her victory is certain.

"With unbroken front let her assault despotism in its central point, rent. Honest rent is the surplus left after the tenant has lived in comfort—material, intellectual, personal, and social comfort. Ireland owes none today; certainly not to a class whose Government is the prison and the bayonet.

"How cheerfully would I do my part! How gladly would I share in the honors of such a struggle! But the state of my health obliges me to give up public speaking. I can only bid you godspeed, and pray for your speedy and complete success. Yours, very respectfully,

"WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League."

If tired taking large old-fashioned griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE.

The Only Known Real Cure.

CATARRH!

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Throat affections, loss of Voice, with all affections of the Kidneys and Liver, are curable by the most improved medical inhalations, combined with constitutional treatment and Electricity. Call or address DR. J. W. BATES, 103 State-st., Room 31.

FEATHERS.

FEATHERS.

Wholesale Buyers apply to

BURY & CO.,

21 Queen-st., Dublin, Ireland.

PILLS.

Blancard's Pills.

The remedy best adapted for all complaints resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. They possess the tonic properties of Iron, the alterative qualities of Iodine, and are especially recommended in diseases of a scrofulous nature, as swellings of the glands, loss of color, and the various complaints peculiar to females, which can be traced to a weakened state of the system. They are sold by all respectable druggists, and are daily prescribed by the best physicians.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fixtures.

Go to Headquarters, GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 9 a. m. Sundays excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee, and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TRADE MARK — PURITY

A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BAKING POWDER.

PROFESSOR HORSFORD'S PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDER

Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate.

Recommended by leading physicians.

Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

SAWS.

SAWS!

Curtis & Co.

40 Franklin St., Chicago

811 to 819 N Second St., St. Louis,

Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws; Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and *all* Saw and Planing Mill Supplies; Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. *Every Saw warranted. Repairing carefully done.*

AGENTS FOR

TANITE

Emery Wheels and Grinding Machinery

Our New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed free on application.

BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR.

TO PRESERVE HEALTH

Use SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS. They are priceless to ladies and gentlemen with Weak Lungs, and no case of Pneumonia was Ever Known Where These Garments WERE WORN.

Keeping the body in a uniform degree of warmth, they Prevent Colds, Rheumatism, and all kindred discomforts. Recommended by all physicians. American Institute premiums for twelve consecutive years.

Send for circular. For sale everywhere.

D. C. HALL & CO.,

86 Leonard-st., New York City.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

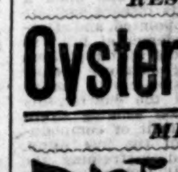
CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, Residence, 281 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

RESTAURANT.

Oysters AS YOU LIKE 'EM, EVERY DAY NOW. BRAZELTON'S Restaurant and Ice Cream Depot, 100 Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that

YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence, [illegible] Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, [illegible] Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, [illegible] $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. [illegible]

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY! **DR. KEAN,** 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS — EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Passenger	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:30 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	‡ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	* 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	* 3:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	* 3:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:35 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:20 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	10:30 a m	b 3:20 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	b 3:20 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
bAurora Passenger	3:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:35 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b 9:35 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b 9:35 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:35 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 8:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 8:45 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:50 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:55 p m
Chenoa	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 3:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	* 8:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	* 9:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:10 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:20 p m	* 6:35 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 6:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 3:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 5:40 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:40 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡ 9:05 a m
Church Train	‡ 1:15 p m	‡10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 3:30 p m	*10:55 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	* 8:25 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	§ 4:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*11:10 a m	* 3:10 p m

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	* 5:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York & Chicago (limited)	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 a m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 4:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Chicago Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:10 p m	*11:25 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 50 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 3:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 8:15 a m

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:15 a m	8:00 p m
Night Express	8:15 p m	8:00 a m

THE LAW.

A Host of Decisions by the Appellate Court.

Suits Against Stockholders of the State Savings Institution.

The New Way of Making Up Calendars in Cook County Courts Questioned.

Sam Walker and His Troubles—The Vail-Drexel Real-Estate Suit.

Record of Judgments, Divorces, New Cases, and Miscellaneous Business.

APPELLATE COURT.

The Appellate Court yesterday morning met and delivered opinions in the following cases:

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

821. Vail vs. Drexel.
808. Walker vs. *Courier* Company.
871. Heeney vs. Alcock.
907. Jenkins vs. International Bank.
937. Same vs. same.
940. Same vs. same.
941. Same vs. same.
942. Same vs. same.
943. Same vs. same.
936. Killian vs. Clark.
929. Mathison vs. Stephens.
62. Diversy vs. Smith.
933. O'Connor vs. Morris.
934. Foster vs. Seipp.
946. Folsom vs. Armour.
947. Muldowney vs. Lawrence.
948. Rapp vs. Lawrence.
949. Hill vs. same.
950. Wollenhaupt vs. same.
951. Burkett vs. same.
952. Anderson vs. same.
953. Wolff vs. Armour.
955. Burton vs. Dore.
961. Horn vs. Armour.
962. Maun vs. same.
967. Pennoyer vs. Jaeger.
968. Dzirnier vs. same.
969. Gowan vs. Hutchinson.
970. Brachvogel vs. Cobb.
966. Gulliver vs. Baird.

AFFIRMED.

817. McDowell vs. Chicago Steel Works.
910. McGrath vs. People.
873. McNulty vs. McCourt.
807. Peters vs. Finney.
861. Waterbury vs. Fort.
924. Barnett vs. Newberger.
959. Clapp vs. Wagner.
935. Guschnor vs. Keith.
974. Eames vs. Doris.

PRELIMINARY CALLS.

Among the decisions of the Appellate Court yesterday morning was one in the case of Henry Kilian and others against Alexander Clark, which involved the legality of preliminary calls, which the Judges have recently been in the habit of making, and which have tended much to facilitate the disposal of cases and their dockets. The case was originally begun in a Justice's court by Clark to recover for professional services. The defendants, as they had a right to do, did not appear, but allowed a default to be taken, and then appealed. The case was placed on the calendar of the Circuit Court to be tried anew when reached on its call. On the 23d of March, while the case was on the docket at least 100 cases below any the Court had reached for trial, Clark "obtained, and the Court granted on an irregular or preliminary call of the docket," an order dismissing appellant's appeal and awarding a procedendo to the Justice. The appellants immediately thereafter, and at the same term, made a motion, supported by affidavits, to set aside such order of dismissal. The Appellate Court, by Judge McAllister, after stating these facts, said:

"The affidavits in support, which the Court was bound to take as true, for the purposes of that motion, none in opposition being allowable, conclusively show that appellee's claim for legal services was false and fictitious, and that on the day of such preliminary call appellants' attorney, not having any knowledge or notice that such call would made, was temporarily absent from the city on business, and that one appellant, Kilian, was confined to his bed by a severe bodily injury which he had received a short time before, and that the other appellant, Kilian's daughter, was his only nurse. The court below on this showing refused to set aside said order, to which appellants excepted, and bring the case here by appeal. Sec. 14 of the act in regard to practice, approved Feb. 22, 1872, requires the Clerk to keep a docket in which all causes shall be entered according to the date of their commencement. Sec. 15 provides for the apportionment of the causes for the several days of the term. Then Sec. 16 declares: 'All causes shall be tried or otherwise disposed of in the order they are placed on the docket, unless the Court for good and sufficient cause shall otherwise direct.' An act was approved May 22, 1877, which purports to amend said Sec. 16 by attaching this proviso: '*Provided*, however, that in any county wherein two or more Judges shall be holding separate branches of the same court, at the same time, for the trial of causes, such Court may direct the Clerk to make out two or more trial dockets, and to place all causes upon notes and other instruments of writing for the payment of money only, and upon open accounts, on such dockets; all appeals from Justices of the Peace on another of such dockets, and may cause such other distribution of causes upon separate dockets as in its discretion it may deem necessary and proper; and the Court may try or otherwise dispose of the causes in their order on any of such dockets as it may deem proper.'

"If the dockets of the Circuit Court were at the time in question made up in conformity with the above amendatory provisions, and the latter were constitutional, it would seem that the court would be thereby possessed of a larger discretion than under the general statutes applicable to circuits of the State at large. There is, however, nothing in this record to show such dockets were made. If there were, a question of the constitutionality of that amendment would be involved. For if we look at the provisions of Art. 6 of the Constitution of 1870, which presents the principal frame-work of the Judicial Department of the State, it will be found that the Superior and Circuit Courts of Cook County are of precisely the same grade as the Circuit Courts throughout the State; and that the former are the only courts of civil cognizance which are provided with several Judges, and authorized to hold different branches of the same court at the same time. So that the terms of such amendatory statute apply only to the Superior and Circuit Courts of Cook County. Sec. 22 of Art. 4 declares that, 'The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases that is for . . . regulating the practice of courts of justice.' Sec. 29 of Art. 6, says: 'All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments, and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform.'

"It has been supposed that the occasion for these provisions in the Constitution of 1870 was that by special legislation for the courts of Cook County the Legislature had by degrees created a system of practice here so different from that obtaining throughout the other parts of the State that attorneys from the country, coming here to attend to the interests of their clients, were in a similar situation to that of going into a foreign State. Putting aside, therefore, the provisions of said amendatory statute, there was no rule of law, statutory or common, which made it incumbent on appellants or their attorneys to be continually in court to watch against some irregular call of the docket. If the case were reached for trial on the usual call, or for good and sufficient cause were set for trial out of its order, then it would be their duty to attend, and their failure might be regarded as the non-prosecution of their appeal. If even their counsel were then present the appeal could not be dismissed, but the plaintiff should prove his case.

"This case, therefore, does not belong to the class which have gone to the Supreme Court where the court below had tried the case out of its order on the docket. There is no pretense that this irregular or preliminary call was for the purpose of their trying any of the causes subject to such call, or that this case would have then stood for trial of appellants and their attorney had all been present, or that the latter would have been required to show readiness for trial at that time. The practice of that court as to the call of its docket or trial calendar has been long established; and so far as this record shows such practice has not been changed so as to embrace or authorize such preliminary call. If there has been adopted any rule of court authorizing it, the change would be such as to require such rule to be entered of record; and inasmuch as appellee obtained the order of dismissal, it was his duty to have such rule, if it existed, incorporated into the bill of exceptions, because where the court is not proceeding in accordance with its ordinary powers there is no presumption of correctness. It is a wise maxim of law, and applicable to such matters of practice, that 'every innovation occasions more harm and derangement of order by the novelty than benefit by its abstract utility.' This call, made out of the usual course in the absence of a rule of record authorizing it or notice to appellants or their attorney, was well calculated to operate as a surprise upon suitors and their attorneys, and in a case like this to work serious prejudice to appellants. The dismissal of an original action on such a call is nothing so serious as the dismissal of an appeal. In the former case it is but the blowing out of a candle, which the plaintiff may light again. Not so with the dismissal of an appeal. There judgment has gone against the party appealing in the Justice's Court, so that when the appeal is dismissed that becomes final and conclusive. Under the circumstances shown by this record, we are of the opinion the dismissal of appellant's appeal was unauthorized, and resulted in great injustice. The Court should have set it aside. The judgment and orders of the court below in this behalf will be reversed, and the cause remanded."

LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

About twenty of the cases decided by the same court were suits against stockholders of the defunct Mutual, Commercial, Equitable, and Merchants' Fire-Insurance Companies to recover on their personal liability for double the amount of stock held by them. These cases were all held to be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of Weidinger vs. Spruance and Gullnier vs. Roelle, in which the liability of the stockholders had been recognized and fixed. The amount involved is large, and a strong effort will be made again to induce the Supreme Court to reconsider their decision.

In the suit of Margaret E. Gulliver against Lyman Baird and others, however, a somewhat novel proposition was raised. This was a suit of the usual kind by Margaret Gulliver against Baird & Bradley, stockholders in the Mutual Security Insurance Company, to enforce their personal liability. The company was organized in 1853, and in 1867 an amendatory act was passed containing a provision subjecting the company to the operation of all such laws as might thereafter be enacted in relation to insurance companies. The capital stock was $300,000, only a small part of which was paid in, and no certificate of such payment was ever made. The defendants pleaded that the company had never accepted the amendatory act of 1867 or the General Insurance act of 1869, and also that the plaintiff has been guilty of laches in not begining her suit within two years after the cause of action accrued. Plaintiff demurred, but the demurrer was overruled, and judgment rendered for the defendants. Plaintiff then appealed. The Appellate Court held that all the main questions had already been decided against defendants by the Supreme Court, and that the case must therefore be reversed. It has, however, been urged in addition that the Supreme Court in those cases had failed to notice the provisions of the twenty-fourth section of the statute in relation to fire-insurance companies. That section provided that every penalty provided for by that act should be sued for and recovered in the name of the people, by the State's-Attorney of the county in which the company or the agent or agents so violating should be situated, and that one-half of such penalty, when recovered, should be paid into the Treasury of the county, and the other half to the informer of such violation. The Supreme Court having reached the conclusion that the individual liability created by the sixteenth section was imposed by way of a penalty for the breach of certain requirements of the statute, it was argued that Sec. 24 applied to the enforcement of such liability, and that it could be recovered only in the name of the people and in the manner prescribed by that section. It was true that the provisions of Sec. 24 were not alluded to by the court in either opinion, and did not seem to have been discussed by counsel in their arguments, but it could not be inferred, therefore, that they were not duly considered. The question as to whether suit was properly brought in the name of the creditor was directly and necessarily presented by the records in those cases, and, the Supreme Court having directly affirmed the right of the creditor to recover, it must be presumed that every question necessarily involved was fully considered and determined. If any proposition escaped the attention of the Supreme Court it belonged to that court only to announce such fact. But even if the question was an open one, the twenty-fourth section would not bear the construction sought to be put upon it. On examination of the statute, it would be seen that various penalties for the violation of sundry of its provisions were imposed in terms, and were denominated penalties. Thus Sec. 21 imposed on insurance companies organized in Illinois a penalty of $500 for failing to make an annual statement, and Sec. 22 imposed a like penalty on foreign insurance companies. It did no violence to the language of Sec. 24 to hold that it related merely to the recovery of those penalties which the statute imposed in terms, and by that name, and that it had no application to the enforcement of liabilities like those imposed by the sixteenth section, which, though not penalties in name, were yet penal in their nature. On the other hand, the liability imposed by Sec. 16 was a liability for the debts and responsibilities for the company. A liability for the debts of the corporation was necessarily a liability to the creditors of the corporation. It was a liability to pay and satisfy the debts themselves. Manifestly no such payment or satisfaction could result from suits in the name of the people, for sums of money which, when collected, must be divided equally between the informer and the County Treasury. After such appropriation of the money, the debts would still remain unpaid. The evident intention of the sixteenth section was to insure the prompt payment in full of the stock subscriptions, so as to create a fund to which creditors might resort for the collection of their demands, and also to furnish the creditor in the meantime an equivalent security. The latter purpose would be wholly defeated by the adoption of the construction contended for. The case would therefore be reversed and remanded.

The case of John Diversey against Byron L. Smith, executor of the estate of the late Solomon A. Smith, was also one of the same class of cases, but it involved in addition another question. Diversey sued Solomon A. Smith as stockholder of the Germania, but the suit was dismissed on demurrer. Pending an appeal Mr. Smith died, and the plaintiff suggested his death, and sued out a scire facias to make Byron L. Smith, his executor, a party. The latter appeared and moved to vacate the order and dismiss the suit as to him. The Appellate Court held that the liability sought to be imposed was a penal one for disobedience to an express mandate of the statute. It being a mere penal liability, the conclusion seemed to follow necessarily that it was within the rule that a personal action died with the person. The authorities were uniform in holding that no action lay against an executor or administrator on a penal statute. The motion would therefore be allowed and the writ abated.

A DRY QUESTION.

The protracted litigation over Samuel Walker's estate and his relations to the International Bank cropped out again yesterday in the Appellate Court, where a number of cases, all presenting the same facts, were decided. In all the cases decrees had been obtained in the court below against Walker and in favor of the International Bank. R. E. Jenkins, Walker's Assignee, sued out a writ of error after the lapse of two years, and the defendants plea ded the statute of limitations. A demurrer was filed but overruled, and decrees were rendered in favor of the complainant. The section of the statute of the United States relied on by defendants was that no suit either at law or in equity should be maintained in any court between an Assignee in bankruptcy and a person claiming an adverse interest touching any property or rights of property transferable to or vested in such Assignee, unless brought within two years from the time when the cause of action accrued for or against such Assignee, nor, it was held, could such a provision revive a right of action barred at the time an Assignee was appointed. Writs of error were of a twofold nature; first, when the plaintiff by his writ should be restored to any personal thing as debts, then the proceeding was to be regarded as an action; and where by his writ he simply made a defense proper, as in the present instance. The object of the writ was not to try the question between the parties, but to try the judgment of the court below—to ascertain whether it had been given in conformity with the law. The plaintiff in error could not recover anything due to him, or be restored to the possession of anything, by such writ. The controversy was between mortgageor and mortgagee, whose rights were mutual, and no claim of an adverse interest was involved. The Appellate Court also said that the case upon the record was not in a condition to justify the Court in passing on the merits and rendering a new decree. The cases were reversed and remanded for another hearing.

DEPOSITORS' RIGHTS.

Another case decided by the Appellate Court through Judge Bailey was that of Eames against the State Savings Bank and others. The opinion was delivered orally, and was as follows:

The original bill filed by Eames and others asked for the appointment of a Receiver, on the ground that the bank had failed, had made a fraudulent assignment, and its officers had left the State. A Receiver was appointed, and afterwards an amended and supplemental bill was filed by the complainants, and also a petition by the Receiver, both seeking to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders in the institution imposed by Sec. 8 of the charter, this supplemental bill and petition seeking to enforce that liability for the benefit of complainants and all the depositors of the institution. An injunction was granted restraining the prosecution of the actions at law brought by the individual depositors to enforce this liability in their own behalf. A demurrer was filed to these pleadings which was sustained by the Court below, and the injunction was dissolved and the bill dismissed as to the plaintiff, Elizabeth J. Doris, from which the complainants and the Receiver appealed.

The main question presented by the record is whether this stock liability may be enforced by a bill in equity, or whether the remedy of the depositors is by suits at law. There have been a number of decisions by the Supreme Court recently involving this question, and these decisions are not altogether harmonious, and it is some what difficult for us to determine precisely what the rule of law now is in this State. It is true the provisions of the charter in this case differ somewhat from any charters which have heretofore been considered by the Supreme Court, and were the question entirely an open one we should have no difficulty in arriving at a result entirely satisfactory to ourselves. But we feel somewhat embarrassed by decisions which have been rendered by the court of last resort, and have arrived at the conclusion that it will be more in accordance with these decisions as we understand them to affirm than reverse. We will state further that, in our opinion, it is very desirable that this charter should receive construction by the court of last resort before further action in this case, and we shall feel disposed to take any action that may further such result. While we have not been able to arrive at any entirely satisfactory conclusion, yet we regard this as the best course for all parties in interest.

There are some twenty similar cases awaiting a decision in this test suit. An appeal will be taken at once to the Supreme Court.

A LIBERAL VIEW.

In the case of Ellen P. Vail against Joseph W. Drexel, the Appellate Court (Judge Wilson) rebuked the court below for not taking a more broad and general view of the principles involved. This was originally a bill filed to set aside and annul a contract made in 1869 between Joseph W. Drexel on one side and Asa and Nicholas J. Vail on the other, by which Drexel sold to the latter 320 acres of land near Englewood for $168,000. The Vails were to subdive and sell it, and pay over 90 per cent of the proceeds, until the whole amount was paid, which time was limited to three years. The time, however, was afterward extended to 1875, and in the meantime both the Vails died. After their death Drexel filed a bill to annul the contract, but subsequently amended so as to ask for an accounting and foreclosure. He obtained a decree finding $159,629 to be due, the defendants having paid $71,534, besides $29,000 expended in improvements. The decree also provided that unless the $159,000 was paid within sixty days the property should be sold. On appeal, the Appellate Court held that this was entirely too short a time to allow for payment. No allegation was made that the property was scant security for the debt. Moreover, the defendants were restrained from making any sales, and therefore should be leniently dealt with. Again, the English rule allowed six months, and at least that much time ought to have been given in the present instance. Moreover, the decree should have provided that Drexel should give up the contracts of sale of lots in the tract, and that a Receiver should be appointed to take charge of such contracts and deliver them over to defendants on payment of the amount owing, so that Drexel should not have both, and so that no further proceedings should be rendered necessary to enable defendants to get contracts of such contractors.

A LITTLE SET-BACK.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided the motion to dismiss the supplemental bill in the case of Short & Watson against the New York, New England & Western Investment Company. The original bill was filed under the twenty-fifth section of the State act relating to incorporations to dissolve the company on the ground that it had ceased to do business in the State, had migrated to the State of New York, and had forfeited its charter. The complainants claimed to be stockholders of the company which was incorporated to carry on a general business for floating bonds, buying and selling stocks, etc. They also alleged that there was a conspiracy among some of the stockholders to deprive them of some of their rights by issuing new stock, and by electing a new Board of Directors, and depriving them of their offices as managers of the corporation. The case was originally brought in the State Court, and then transferred to the Federal tribunals. A motion was subsequently made to remand on the ground of the citizenship of one of the plaintiffs, and the case was referred to the Master for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting as to the citizenship.

Pending the hearing of such application, a supplemental bill was filed about ten days ago, alleging that the defendants were about to increase the capital stock by the issuance of a large number of shares, on the payment of the full amount of the stock, and charging that thereby complainants' rights would be greatly injured. A temporary injunction was granted, and yesterday the motion was made to dissolve this injunction.

The Judge granted the motion to dissolve, holding that as the original bill was filed to dissolve the corporation, and the only interest the complainants would have would be their share of the assets of the company, after payment of the just debts and liabilities, that the increase of the capital stock by payment of the full amount of the shares would not jeopard or affect injuriously their rights. The defendants in their answer had alleged that complainants had never paid anything on their stock, and so denied that they were entitled to any rights as stockholders, or such rights as stockholders who had fully paid their stock had. The Judge also dismissed the supplemental bill on the ground that it did not set forth any equitable cause for relief, and did not show that the defendants threatened or proposed to do any act which would injure complainants' rights as stockholders.

ITEMS.

The State courts will be closed today, but the Clerks' offices will be open for necessary business. The Federal courts will be open as usual.

Judge Drummond will today hear the W. J. Ralph case.

A grand jury will be impaneled in the United States District Court, the venire having been issued yesterday by Judge Blodgett.

Judge Gardner will go to the Criminal Court tomorrow to try a case which comes before him on change of venue. Judge Jameson will be in his Chancery Court tomorrow to hear motions, and will thereafter call Judge Gardner's calendar until the latter's return from the Criminal Court.

The assessment roll in the case of the City vs. Excele, for widening Cottage Grove avenue from Thirty-seventh street to Egan avenue, has been withdrawn by the city, and parties intending to file objections need not do so, as no attempt will be made at this term of court to confirm the assessment.

Tomorrow will be default day in the Superior Court.

Friday will be the last day for service to the November term of the Circuit Court.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Jacob B. Hepp.

DIVORCES.

Pauline Steinmann filed a bill yesterday against Henry Steinmann, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Horace W. Mann asked for a divorce from Dora Mann on account of her marital unfaithfulness.

Judge Gardner granted a divorce yesterday to Isaac I. Morris from Isadore Morris on the ground of desertion.

Judge Barnum issued a decree to Joseph Simpier from Mary P. Simpier on the ground of adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

An information was filed yesterday by the United States District Attorney, Gen. Leake, against a black mare, claimed by T. C. Diener, on the charge that it had been brought from Lindsay, Canada, without paying the duty imposed on imported horses. A bond was immediately given in the sum of $250, and the animal released.

STATE COURTS.

Moses T. and Charles D. Cole began a suit yesterday for $1,000 against John Cochrane.

John G. Bodenschatz commenced a suit for $5,000 against Edwin Walker.

Clarence W. Faulkner commenced an action in trespass against Kasper G. Schmidt, laying damages at $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judges Jameson and Tuley opened the November terms of their courts yesterday and adjourned till tomorrow morning, when Judge Tuley will begin the call of his new calendar and Judge Jameson's room will be occupied by Judge Gardner while hearing the Stern murder trial.

There will be but slight attempt at transacting any business about the Criminal Court Building today.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Henry W. Civiakel, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Henry D. Civiakel, under bond for $10,600.

Both the County and Probate Courts adjourned yesterday over until tomorrow.

THE CALL WEDNESDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—61, 63, 64, 65, 66. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 3,077, Hardy vs. Goldberg, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,230, 4,302, 4,312, 4,332, 4,334, 4,336, 4,340, 4,348, 4,362, 4,366. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Smith. No. 522, Merrill vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 384, 385, 386, 387, 404, 429, 457, 471, 484, 485, 489 to 493, 495 to 500, inclusive. No. 4,077, Griggs vs. Keep, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—3, 4, 5, 6. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. First call 514, 518, 522, 523, 525, 527, 529½, 530, 532, 533, 537, 538, 540, 542, 545, 546, 547½, 549. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 121, 60, 60, 133, 144, 145, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call Nos. 46, 160, 169, 173, 176. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 997, Firman vs. Firman, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 368 and 45, and Nos. 370, 373, 374, 376, 377, 378, 379, 38, 6, 18, 30, 32, 46½, 48, and 49.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—John Farmer vs. Propeller Canada; decree, $42.60.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. R. Coffey vs. Alexander McGlashan, $1,242.18.—John Roper et al. vs James Lathrop, $642.59.—Isabella H. Clark vs. James Lathrop, $3,025.

JUDGE GARY—A. J. Pomeroy et al. vs. C. H. Irving and George B. Flersheim; verdict, $200, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Fred Kahler vs. Frederick W. Krause; $80.38.—Maria J. Boyington vs. David Goodwillie; verdict, $250, and motion for new trial.—E. R. T. Armstrong et al. vs. E. Hanson Gammon; $419.57.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Hattie A. Hollister vs. Ella L. Newell; $1,608.50.

JUDGE ROGERS—C. H. Chipman vs. George C. Wheeler; $161.75.

MOUNT VERNON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Supreme Court met today pursuant to adjournment, with a full bench. Following are the proceedings:

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 8. Bowman et al. vs. Venice & Carondelet Railway Company; appeal from County Court of St. Clair; motion for time to file bill by appellee allowed, and time extended ten days.

No. 12. Same vs. same; same order.

No. 33. Same vs. same; same order.

Booker vs. Venice & Carondelet Railway Company; appeal from County Court of St. Clair; time for filing briefs extended ten days.

REHEARING DOCKET.

Moore, Administrator, etc., vs. Wood & Johnson; appeal from Fourth District Appellate Court; petition for rehearing denied.

Penn, Assignee, vs. Bornman et al.; appeal from Fourth District Appellate Court; petition for rehearing allowed and cause taken.

Court ordered that license issue to the following named persons, to-wit: On Foreign Licenses—James Coleman, Charles R. Judson, Charles M. McLaren, George E. Miller, Benjamin W. Moore, Fred W. Randolph, George A. Rutherford, Ferdinand Ley rejected. On Certificates from Appellate Court—William C. Asay, Arthur D. Baille, Martin L. Baker, George A. Beatty, Joel M. Bowlby, S. J. Beebe, Lorenz C. Brooks, Charles S. Brown, William E. Buckner, Frank S. Coplin, Alexander Chytraus, Edward B. Esher, William S. Freeze, Townsend N. Foster, Josiah Gale, Thomas H. Hood, John P. Hutchinson, Peleg M. James, Johnson H. Lane, Charles W. McGovern, Frank X. Murphy, Charles E. Pickard, Mathias Raftree, James Rieley, George C. Ross, Charles J. Rath, Moses Salomon, Julius Stern, and John E. Whiting.

Court adjourned till court in course.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Never Saw Guiteau.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—I noticed an article in THE TRIBUNE of the above date stating that I had seen Guiteau in a deplorable condition in the State of Clorado, and was going to testify to the circumstances attending it in his behalf. I wish to say that I never saw Guiteau in Colorado, and am not going to testify in the case. F. C. DAY.

A Weathercock Stalwart.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—I have noticed intimations in THE TRIBUNE of the aspirations for office of the so-called "editor" of the *I.-O.* I chance to know something of that gentleman's "promises" to Gen. Garfield during a visit to Mentor, which visit, possibly, you will remember. I know that, from the time of Gen. Garfield's inauguration, this self same aspirant for the Collectorship had a candidate for the Commissionership of Railroads (the candidate being a member of the *I.-O.'s* editorial staff), and, failing in this aspiration, he urged the appointment of another member of his staff for Territorial Secretary of New Mexico. During the time he was "prosecuting" this latter "claim" he sent a long communication to Gen. Garfield, setting forth the "position" of the *I.-O.* in the "Conkling fight," and saying, among other things, "Personally I like Blaine better than Conkling." Without caring to interfere in other people's matters, yet with a regard for consistency, even in politics, I do abhor the fawning spirit which prompts so sudden a repudiation of the great living or dead. It is a curious kind of Stalwartism, and one which I despise. A STALWART.

Star-Route Cases.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Mr. Ingersoll has set himself up as a public teacher, and as such he has criticised ruthlesly the Bible and all who use its teachings as their guide of life, while others who have his doubts have respected a book that some of the most gifted men of this age (President Hopkins, Dean Stanley, Thomas Carlyle), to say nothing of the great minds of the past, have looked upon with reverence, Col. Ingersoll has trampled carelesly amid the clapping of hands upon what was sacred to many of his fellow-countrymen. Now, why has Mr. Ingersoll done this thing? I for one up to a short time have given him credit for believing what he said, and so have a great many of our leading clergymen, and they have treated him as a worthy opponent. But now the thing is different. This man, who has set himself up as a public teacher, and has entered on a crusade against nearly all the other public teachers of the land, and who could find nothing too good or too sacred for him to tear down or pull up, has undertaken to use his undeniably great talents—for what? To defend the innocent? No! This man is for money defending known thieves and rascals—men who have grown rich from plundering their countrymen—and this public teacher is to share that plunder in payment for using all the chicanery of the law to pervert justice. Men in the past, who disliked his teachings most, believed in giving him a respectful hearing, but now one can have only contempt for the man who shows by his present acts that all this smut-throwing against things revered by good men and women has been for the paltry nickels his doorkeeper has taken. WILLIS G. JACKSON.

Some Defects in the Public School System.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—It has been erroneously supposed by some people that the Roman Catholic clergy were unjustly opposed to the public schools when they objected to Catholic children attending them for the reason that religious instruction was entirely overlooked. What good would a person do who was liberally educated but unscrupulous? Surely where so much money and labor have been expended there ought to be more beneficial results, but unhappily there are not. And why? Because the children in the public schools are not taught properly, if at all, the noble purpose and destination of life. It is only lately that those interested in public education have come to a consciousness how defective and impractical the system is. What a great difference it would make in the morals of the rising generation if the knowledge of God was firmly impressed on their young minds, an all-seeing eye, and one who would one day reward or punish them according to their merits here. Another important thing which is overlooked is manners, for what are gentle manners but the outspring of good morals? Strict attention ought to be paid to the morals and manners of pupils, which are unfortunately so much neglected at home and at school, that some children are not very remote from heathens. And if reform is to be made why not make it thorough, by leaving out the superfluities, and substituting something practical? Would it not be more advantageous to our girls if they were taught sewing instead of drawing, and our boys taught trades instead of studies from which they derive no benefits? Sewing and the various branches of mechanical art are successfully taught in the public schools of Boston and St. Louis, and why not here? Hoping that this may effect some good in the cause of morality and education, I am respectfully AN ADVOCATE.

The Yorktown Heroes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Apropos of the late Yorktown celebration, there is a statement made in the newspapers that none of the sons of the officers of the Revolutionary army who were present at the surrender are now living, with the exception of some two or three named, one of them being the son of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. This is a mistake, unless it was intended to exclude all except the sons of the officers of the higher rank.

My maternal grandfather, Samuel Benjamin, served in the Revolutionary army from the day of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, in which he participated, to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. He was commissioned as "Ensign" Jan. 1, 1777. I have in my possession his original commission, signed in the strong, bold hand of "JOHN HANCOCK," President of the Continental Congress. He was a Lieutenant when Yorktown fell, and Adjutant to Col. Alexander Scammel, of Massachusetts, one of the most gifted and brilliant officers of the army. If I mistake not, Col. Scammel was assassinated a day or two after the surrender. Lieut. Benjamin kept a diary, the original of which I have had in my possession, and which has been printed. The following is the entry on that day, one of the most memorable in American history:

Oct. 19 (1781). The American and French army are paraded to receive the British army as prisoners. Our armies are drawn up in line of battle fronting each other, and the British march through them with three thousand troops.

On a visit to my native town of Livermore, Me., in September last, I went to the cemetery where Lieut. Benjamin was buried, and reread the inscription on the stone which marks the last resting-place of the Revolutionary soldier and patriot. It is as follows:

This monument is erected to the memory of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, who died April 14, 1824, in the 71st year of his age. An officer in the American Revolution, who fought in the sacred cause of his country and the rights of mankind from the ever memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775, to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781, and from thence to the close of that sanguinary war which established the freedom and independence of the United States, and gave to them a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth.

David Benjamin, Esq., one of the sons of Lieut. Benjamin, is now living in the old homestead in East Livermore, Me. He is the last survivor of a large family of sons and daughters. Though 88 years of age and in a somewhat feeble physical condition, his mind retains all its force and activity. Truly your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

There Is Hardly an Adult Person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters are taken occasionally.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

Discussion of the Issue of 1880 Begun Within the Democratic Ranks.

Views of Voorhees—Southern Democratic Senators in Favor of Protective Taxes on Consumers.

A Suggestion that New England May Hereafter Advocate Free Trade.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—That portion of the address made by Senator Voorhees at Atlanta which referred to the tariff may possibly mark the beginning of an important movement within the Democratic party. It is to be hoped, at least, in the following conversation with Senator Voorhees that he says the general sentiment of those Southern and Western Democrats whom he has met, or from whom he has received letters since the speech at Atlanta, has been favorable to the position taken by him.

The address has given occasion for very general although quiet discussion among Democratic Senators here. It was probably the first strong and open declaration in favor of the theory of incidental protection made by any leading Democrat since the War. The argument of the address was, in brief, this; The manufacturer is a factor, second in importance only to the agriculturist in making the prosperity of a country. The manufacturer has the right to claim from his Government that protection against foreign competition with which he is absolutely unable to contend, and which, if left free, would close his mills and drive him out of business. The producer has a common interest with the manufacturer in demanding from his Government this protection to home manufactures.

This, as will be observed, is radically different ground from that upon which the Democratic party was forced at the closing days of the last campaign by Republican construction of that part of the Democratic platform which called for "a tariff for revenue only." Senator Voorhees says that his address was prepared with due deliberation; that it was a reassertion of the Democratic theory as formulated by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson; that it was prepared without consultation with other Democrats, and that he, therefore, is alone responsible for the views expressed in it, but that in his opinion the Democratic party can never carry the country, as it never did carry the country, upon the free-trade issue—indeed, that it would be suicidal for the West and South to insist upon free trade now that manufactures—profitable manufactures—are making the South and West prosperous as New England has been made prosperous by nearly a century of protection. Upon the political aspects of the question he spoke fully to the *Herald* representative to-day.

"The last Democratic President," he said, "was elected from Pennsylvania, and without Pennsylvania we could not have carried the country against a free-trade platform. Indiana is hopelessly Republican, and Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee—the entire South—as equally interested with Indiana in disclaiming that unexpected and inconsiderate declaration of a Democratic convention which defeated Hancock in 1880. As I have said in a recently published letter, in my opinion that issue will never again be presented in that form by a Democratic State or National convention, and my purpose at Atlanta was to aid in securing a sound position for the party hereafter.

"The Democratic party was never a free-trade party. In Washington's last annual address the attention of Congress is directed to the encouragement of home manufactures 'in every way which shall appear eligible.' Jefferson wrote in 1816, 'We must now place our manufacturers by the side of the agriculturist. . . . Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.' This was when European nations, and especially England, had established such prohibitory measures against us that protection of home manufactures was essential to their existence. Madison, in a special message to Congress in 1809, recommended 'such alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.' Monroe wrote in his first inaugural address in 1817: 'Our manufactures will require the systematic and fostering care of the Government.' Andrew Jackson wrote in 1823 to the late Robert Patterson, a manufacturer, of Philadelphia: 'Upon the success of our manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends in a great measure the independence of our country, and I assure you that none feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging them.'

"I said in my Atlanta address: 'Every school of statesmanship from the foundation of the Government to the present time has admitted the duty of fostering, encouraging, and protecting the manufacturing industries.' Calhoun was strongly in favor of protection as of benefit to the South as well as the North, until the rapid growth of slave property awakened the fear in the South that the introduction of manufactories and of white labor in them would be a menace to the continuance of slavery. But the abolition of slavery gives no longer a place or reason for this fear. The South has employment for her negroes, now no longer slaves, in the fields. The children of the white farmer, who cannot work in the rice or cotton plantation, find remunerative employment in the factories. These manufactories, besides, invite immigration. They build up cities, which furnish a near market for his produce—for his cotton. They enhance the value of his holding. I may say that, appreciating these changed conditions, the leading men of the South, so far as I have had opportunity to talk with them, have now very nearly, if not quite, the same opinions as had Calhoun up to the time that he found the circumstances of slavery to be opposed to a system which today no man in the South would advocate more warmly than he. The country need not be surprised to find the leaders of public opinion in the South outspoken in favor of protection to their cotton-mills and blast-furnaces before the coming session of Congress shall be closed.

"And they would be recreant to the interests of their people did they not demand this protection. The cotton-mills of Georgia have been wonderfully successful, as by the nature of things they must have been and must continue to be. What has made the marvelous prosperity of New England must make the South prosperous twice over. The success of the Atlanta mills, which have paid constant dividends of from 13 to 30 per cent, prove that cotton can be profitably worked in most if not all of the Gulf States and in South Carolina as well. You have not the space, nor is this possibly the proper occasion, to go into the figures. It is sufficient now to say that, although the business in the South is almost in its infancy, and circumstances already in process of rapid elimination have prevented capital from coming in to the extent that the profits would warrant, there are today 159 cotton-mills in the Southern States, employing nearly 17,000 hands, disbursing nearly $3,000,000 annually in wages, and adding far more than that to the general wealth of their several communities, and all, I believe, operated with profit to the stockholders. These mills are in their infancy. Not one of them would run a month were the protection that has enabled the New England mills to grow from the same infancy to a stalwart maturity withdrawn today. So with the blast furnaces and iron mills of Virginia and West Virginia, and Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. The policy of protection, as incidental to a revenue tariff, that was extended to the mills of Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and New Hampshire was a good one. It has enriched the country. It has made us self-sustaining. Said Jefferson in 1816, when England's harsh measures against our commerce threatened the country: 'We have experienced . . . that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of exchanges with other nations. To be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them for ourselves.' Had that protection which the father of the Democratic party advocated in the same letter not been extended to American manufactories, we should have been dependent on England for these comforts today. The same protection should be held over the growing manufactories of the South (which have proven their capacity for successful development) until they are able to stand alone. The country has a common interest in this. I do not believe the Representative of any Southern district can venture to stand out against the unalterable logic of the facts."

Senator Voorhees was asked as to what political results would follow this agitation of the question.

"I can answer that," he said, "by giving the experience of Indiana Democrats in the campaign of last fall. Until the issue of that resolution of the Democratic National Convention was sprung upon us in the last weeks of the canvass we were as sure of a Democratic majority of 10,000 as that election-day would come. But the manufactories of Indiana contribute over $100,000,000 annually to the wealth of the State. The assaults of the Republican speakers and newspapers had to be met by us on what was construed to mean a free-trade platform. We argued with the 10,000 workmen, but it was of no use. 'You may feel for us,' they said, 'and you may promise us much, but we believe that a vote for you would be a vote to take the bread out of our own mouths.' And free trade would do it. The glass works, and the car works, and the mills, and the agricultural works of Indiana would suspend in a month were protection entirely withdrawn. The conviction, false or true, that our party favored free trade blazed through Indiana like a comet. The poison of that foolish and false resolution exfoliated like the leaves of a upas tree over all the State. I saw the ranks of Republican processions swell with hundreds of workmen who were born in the Democratic party and my heart sank within me. Washington De Pauw, a good man, a consistent Democrat, offered by us the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor with Hendricks in 1872, broke with us sadly and reluctantly, and 500 of his men, without intimidation so far as I know, went with him. The result was inevitable, and we lost."

"Did the issue help you with the farmers?"

"By not a single vote. We are a great agricultural as well as manufacturing State. Indiana is the second State for wheat and the fourth for corn in the Union, with far less territory than any State which surpasses her. Yet when our farmers came to believe that they would lose the markets that the manufacturing towns of South Bend, and Terre Haute, that Indianopolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and other points afforded, the issue did us certainly no good. Free trade will not capture any votes in States that have thriving manufacturing towns within their limits."

Senator Voorhees was asked if he meant to imply that he was in favor of the present tariff system.

"No," he said, "I believe it to be a bundle of jobs, monopolies, and plunder. I am in favor of its thorough revision. I expect to advocate such a revision this winter in the Senate. Exactly what I mean is this: I am not talking about a protective tariff, originated and laid for that purpose. I am discussing a tariff for revenue with that incidental protection which always belongs to it, and without which no tariff laws can be enacted, and I am insisting that by virtue of that incidental protection the manufacturing industries of the West and South ought to be fostered and encouraged. To escape incidental protection we must have no tariff at all for any purpose and resort to direct taxation; send the tax-gatherer directly among the people to collect money for the support of the Government. Let those who are criticising my position and assuming to be for free trade meet this point."

It was the opinion of Senator Voorhees that the coming few years might exhibit the singular political anomaly of the New England manufacturers advocating free trade, because they have reached a point where their capital and the skill of their operatives enable them better to do without protection than to risk successful competition with Southern mills, and Southern planters warmly supporting protection for the reason that by it their section would reap a double profit—the profit of the mills themselves and the profit from an immediate market for their products.

HALF A MILLION WINNER.

Theodore Walton's Success—Betting $20,000 on One Horse and Drawing $40,000—$200,000 Won on Foxhall.

Ross Raymond writes from New York to the Philadelphia *Times* that a Philadelphia man, now engaged in betting on the turf in England, is credited with having won over $500,000. His name is F. Theodore Walton, and they now seek in New York to claim him as a native of Gotham. When he left Philadelphia for New York he was comparatively cleaned out, as they say of a man on Third street when his margin is all gone. He became the proprietor of the St. James Hotel. There are very few hotels in New York like the St. James. There is no proprietor of any hotel like Theodore Walton. He has managed the hotel very successfully. Its restaurant is one of the best in New York. Theodore Walton had not had much experience as a hotel man. He had been, as everybody in Philadelphia remembers, Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia and something of a politician. In personal appearance he is a handsome man, of commanding stature, broad shoulders, full-waisted, straight-limbed, good-shaped hands and feet, a long, tawny mustache, large but deep-set gray eyes, square chin, florid complexion, the address of a gentleman, and the repose of manner that belongs to a self-reliant man.

After he came to New York, now a little more than three years ago, he set himself to work to make his hotel popular. He did. Then he took a turn in Wall street. All reports agree that he did not win with rapidity. However, only a few people know about that. Not that he is not communicative, for he is; but he is the sort of man who discusses his affairs only with a class of men who do not go over them again for the mere purpose of interesting others. Nevertheless, Mr. Walton was always a bold speculator. He would gamble on anything when the chances were even.

In the spring of this year, then, one sees Mr. Walton, with $13,000 in cash, at Saratoga, taking a swing at the races. His son, a mild-eyed, handsome young fellow, beaming through gold-rimmed spectacles over the marble counter of the St. James Hotel office, says just now: "He didn't make much there—I guess $50,000; possibly more than that, but I reckon not much more."

When at a recent great whist game extending over a period of two months, played, of course, with intervals for breakfast and sleep while the sun shone, in Saratoga, a Philadelphia gentleman was called the winner in the sum of $35,000. "There," said Mr. Clair, the manager of the A. T. Stewart property, and speaking only as one making a comment, "that Philadelphia man is taking more winnings out of Saratoga than anybody has in ten years." In the light of such a statement the amount of Mr. Walton's winnings at Saratoga are nearly unprecedented, if not quite so. Whatever the exact figure may have been, it was large enough to enable him to startle the book-makers in England when he gave them his first order for the St. Leger, a little less than two months ago. Twenty thousand dollars he put down on a horse that stood in the betting two to one. From that bet he drew out $40,000, or a clear winning of $20,000.

"Five thousand pounds at a whack!" gasped the English sporting men. "Oh, the bloomin' plunger.'"

"Since then," resumes the young man of calm demeanor, and speaking over the counter as before, "father has won $500,000."

"What on?"

"He won $200,000 on Foxhall in the Cesarewitch, and he was a heavy winner on the events in which Iroquois was engaged."

"Does he represent anybody except himself on the turf?"

"Not a soul. This is his boat and he is rowing it alone."

"When's he going to stop?"

"Pretty soon; he's got to. The season is about over."

"Bring his money back in one ship?"

"No. He's going to take it and his gout to some German spring and return late in the winter."

Walton's method is briefly this: He has no prejudice for any horse except that created by one he thinks can win. Then he bets on it. If it does he rewards the jockey handsomely. If that jockey wins again he knows what he rides for if Walton is betting on his mount. Sir John Astley, Bart., recently quarreled with Walton. In the opening race at Newmarket last Thursday Mr. Walton laid £1,000 to £500 on the favorit, M. Jardine's Whinblossom, and lost. In the next race he won heavily, and in the third bet heavily on the favorit, Medicus, bearing the colors of Sir John for the Bretby Nursery. He won, but the sporting Baronet had been anticipated in his commission and a personal encounter was imminent. Walton was told he had better go back to New York. It must seem strange to the Knight that the man who has won more than any turfite has ever done in so short a time declined to start right away in accordance with those directions. Private dispatches received today from Mr. Walton indicate that a gang of hitters were with Astley, ready to break him in little pieces, and, besides, that a row would have done no good. He had landed £14,300 on the race, and he didn't care for the Baronet's anger. They say now that Walton will touch Monte Carlo before he comes back. If he does, and continues the magnitude of his operations, it will be bad for Monte Carlo—or Walton.

The United States Senate.

Washington Post.

"I fancied," said Senator Williams, of Kentucky—or "Old Cerro Gordo," as he is affectionately called at home—to a group of friends the other evening, "that when I came to the Senate I should be able to say something on any topic that came up with which I was familiar; but the dignity, courtesy, frigidity, and stupidity of that body has frozen all the eloquence there ever was in me, and I couldn't get up now and say a word, unless I crammed for it, to save my life."

Biliousness, Dizziness, Nausea, etc., are relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a Stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

VOLUME X
KID GLOV
MAN
BROTHER
Have JUST R
and placed
1,000 Do
'LOUV
KID GL
X
(WITH FOSTER'S PA
In all the newe
desirable Fall
With 5 Hooks
With 7 Hooks
Full and most c
sortmen
LADIES', GE
CHILDRE
Cloth,
Kid,
Silk,
Ca
(LINED AND U
In all Fall Sh
usual well-kno
EST PRICES.
ORDERS B
MANDEL
121 & 123
Michigan-av. & Tw
BUSINESS
Magazin de
74 East Ma
MANUFACTU
Elegant Child
AND LACE
MLLE. T
OF BO
Will exhibit Eveni
Costumes for ladi
at the Palmer H
Wednesday and T
9 and 10.
CULVER,
HOYNE
Wedding and
ery. Late
PIAN
KNABE
Northwestern
Reed's Temp
136 State St
FOLDIN
Andrews' Parlor
Office Desks, Sa
A. H. Andrews & Co.
FRU
Fruits